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YINGYU XUEXI

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1

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YINGYU XUEXI

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發刊詞

在技術革命和文化革命的大躍進中，越來越多的人感到需要學點外國語，作為為社會主義建設服務的工具，學習英語的人也日益增多。他們迫切需要富有政治思想性又切合實用的英語自學讀物，並且從中得到學習上的正確指導。本刊就是為了滿足這種需要而出版的。

我們在內容與編排上，一方面要切實貫徹政治思想性的原則，一方面要尽可能切合讀者的需要。文章力求生動活潑，通俗易懂。

本刊主要內容有：重要文件選讀、躍進中的新人新事、革命故事、進步外國文學故事、每月要聞、科學技術、體育、電影戲劇、會話、詩歌等。其中摘引文章絕大多數將經過改寫並加注解，有些是英漢對照，個別附有較詳細的語言分析。對學習的指導分語音、語法、詞彙、翻譯、口語等方面。為了幫助讀者練習寫作，我們將登載一些初學者的作文，並加以評論。此外還有問答欄，答復讀者提問。

本刊的對象是具有初級與中級英語程度的讀者。同時對大、中學英語教師也有一定的參考價值。

為了共同办好這個刊物，我們迫切希望廣大讀者的支援和協作，不斷提出寶貴的意見，積極投稿。我們相信，在廣大讀者羣眾的支持下，我們一定能把這個刊物办好，使它有效地為我國社會主義建設大躍進和越來越廣泛的學習英語的人服務。

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI'S STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION IN THE TAIWAN STRAITS AREA

On September 4, 1958, United States Secretary of State¹ Dulles, authorized by² United States President³ Eisenhower, issued a statement openly threatening to extend United States aggression in the Taiwan Straits area⁴ against the People's Republic of China and carrying out war provocation, thereby aggravating the tension in this area created by the United States and seriously jeopardizing the peace of the Far East⁵ and the world. Regarding this, I have been authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of China to make the following statement.

(1) Taiwan and the Penghu Islands have been China's territories from ancient times. Following the Second World War, they were restored to China after being occupied by Japan for a period of time. It is entirely China's internal affair for the Chinese people to exercise their sovereign right⁶ to liberate these areas. This is the Chinese people's sacred and inviolable right. The United States Government itself also declared formally that it would not get involved in China's civil conflict⁷ in the Taiwan area. Were it not for the fact that the United States Government later went back on its own statement and carried out armed intervention, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands would have long been liberated and placed under the jurisdiction of the Government of the People's Republic of China.⁸ These are undeniable facts unanimously recognized by fair-minded world public opinion.⁹

(2) United States support of the Chiang Kai-shek clique entrenched on¹⁰ Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, which has long been repudiated by all the Chinese people, and its direct armed occupation of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands constitute unlawful interference in China's

1. Secretary of State (美国) 国务卿. 2. authorized by 在...授权下, 受权. 3. President 总统. 4. the Taiwan Straits area 台灣海峽地区. 5. the Far East 远东. 6. sovereign right 主权. 7. civil conflict 內爭. 8. were it not for the fact that ... 这句用的是虚拟语气, were it not for ... = if it were not for... 注意主句和从句里用的时态. 9. public opinion 輿論. 10. entrenched on 盤据.

internal affairs and infringement on China's territorial integrity¹ and sovereignty, and are in direct conflict with the United Nations Charter² and all codes of international law.³ All so-called treaties concluded between the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique and all related resolutions adopted by the United States Congress are null and void⁴ as far as⁵ the Chinese people are concerned. They⁶ can never legalize United States aggression. Much less⁷ can they be used as pretexts by the United States for extending its aggression in the Taiwan Straits area.

(3) Supported by the United States, the Chiang Kai-shek clique has for long been using coastal islands such as Quemoy⁸ which is close by Amoy⁹ and Matsu which is close by Foochow as advance bases¹⁰ for conducting all sorts of harassing and disruptive activities against the Chinese mainland. Recently, since the United States launched armed intervention against the Arab states, the harassing and disruptive activities of the Chiang Kai-shek clique against the Chinese mainland have become more unbridled. The Chinese Government has every right¹¹ to deal resolute blows and take necessary military action against Chiang Kai-shek's troops entrenched on the coastal islands; any outside intervention would be a criminal infringement on China's sovereignty. But the United States, in order to divert the attention of the people of the world from continued United States aggression in the Middle East and procrastination in withdrawing its troops from the Lebanon, attempts to take advantage of¹² this situation and is amassing large numbers of armed forces in the Taiwan Straits area and openly threatening to extend its aggression in the Taiwan Straits area to Quemoy, Matsu, and other coastal islands. This is a grave war provocation against the 600 million Chinese people and a serious menace to the peace of the Far East and the world.

(4) The Chinese people's determination to liberate their own territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands is unshakable. In particular¹³ the Chinese people cannot tolerate the presence in their inland waters along the mainland of an immediate threat posed by such coastal

1. territorial integrity 領土完整. 2. United Nations Charter 联合国宪章.
3. international law 国际法 4. null and void 無效. 5. as far as 尽. 就...說.
6. they 指上文的 treaties 和 resolutions. 7. much less...更不能. 8. Quemoy 金門 (島). 9. Amoy 廈門 10. advance bases 前哨据点. 11. has every right 完全有权利. 12. to take advantage of... 利用... 13. in particular 尤其是.

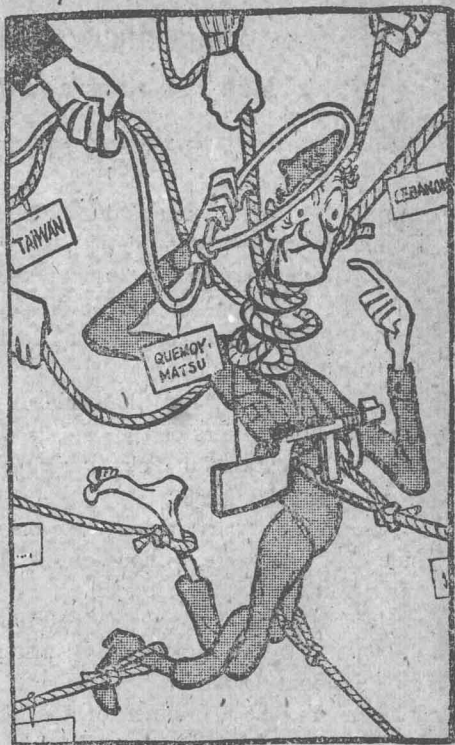
islands as Quemoy and Matsu. No amount of U. S. war provocations can cow¹ the Chinese people; on the contrary,² they will only arouse even greater indignation among our 600 million people, and make them even more determined to fight American aggressors to the very end. The fact that the United States, while not yet withdrawing its forces of aggression from the Lebanon, has hastened to create a new danger of war in the Taiwan Straits area, has made the peace-loving countries and people of the world see even more clearly the brutish features of the United States aggressors bent on³ sabotaging peace and that the United States imperialists are the most vicious enemy of all national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the world peace movement.

(5) In pursuance of⁴ its foreign policy of peace, the Chinese Government has always stood for peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems in accordance with the Five Principles and for the settlement of all international disputes by the peaceful means of negotiation. Despite the fact that the United States has invaded and occupied China's territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands by armed force and crudely violated the minimum codes in international relations, the Chinese Government proposed to sit down to negotiate with U. S. Government to seek relaxation and elimination of the tension in the Taiwan area. In the Sino-American ambassadorial talks⁵ which started in August 1955 the Chinese side time and again proposed that the two parties should, in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, issue a statement declaring their intention to settle the dispute between China and the United States in the Taiwan area through peaceful negotiation and without resorting to the threat or use of force against each other. But, contrary to Dulles' assertion in his September 4 statement, it is precisely the United States that has refused to issue such a statement and, moreover, has later suspended unilaterally the talks themselves. After the Chinese Government demanded in July this year that the talks be resumed within a set time-limit, the U. S. Government did not make a timely reply, but it has ultimately designated a representative of ambassadorial rank. Now,

1. cow 恐吓. 2. on the contrary 相反地. 3. bent on 一心, 蓄意. 4. In pursuance of 依照, 根据. 5. the Sino-American ambassadorial talks 中美大使级会谈.

the U. S. Government again indicates its desire to settle the Sino-American dispute in the Taiwan area through peaceful negotiation. To make a further effort to safeguard peace, the Chinese Government is prepared to resume the ambassadorial talks between the two countries. But the danger of war created by the United States in China's Taiwan area has not been reduced thereby. In view of the fact that the U. S. Government often acts differently from what it says and often uses peaceful negotiation as a smokescreen to cover up its actual deed of continuously expanding aggression, the entire Chinese people and the peace-loving people all over the world must not relax in the least their struggle against U. S. interference in China's internal affairs and against U. S. threat to the peace of the Far East and the world.

(6) The Sino-American dispute in the Taiwan Straits area and the Chinese people's internal matter of liberating their own territory are two matters entirely different in nature. The United States has all along tried to confuse these two matters so as to cover up its aggression and intervention in China. This is absolutely not to be allowed. The Chinese people have every right to liberate their own territory by all suitable means at suitable time, and will not tolerate any foreign interference. Should the U. S. Government, brazenly disregarding the Chinese people's repeated warnings and the desire of the people of the world for peace, persist in their aggression and intervention against China and impose war on the Chinese people, it must bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences.



And he did it all by himself!

By Ying Tao
from *Peking Review* No. 29, 1958

Communique¹ on Meeting between Mao Tse-tung and N. S. Khrushchov

毛澤东和赫魯曉夫会談公报

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and N. S. Khrushchov², First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R.,³ met and held talks in Peking from July 31 to August 3, 1958.

Also taking part in the talks on the side of China were: Chou En-lai, Premier⁴ of the State Council,

Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence,

Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Chia-hsiang, Member of the Secretariat⁵ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Also taking part in the talks on the side of the U. S. S. R. were:

Marshal R. Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defence, V. V. Kuznetsov, Acting

从1958年7月31日到8月3日,

中国共产党中央委员会主席、

中华人民共和国主席毛澤东和

苏联共产党中央委员会第一書

記、苏联部長會議主席尼·謝·

赫魯曉夫, 在北京举行了会談。

中国方面参加会談的有: 国务院总理周恩来,

国务院副总理兼国防部長彭德怀元帅,

国务院副总理兼外交部長陈毅,

中共中央書記处書記王稼祥

苏联方面参加会談的有: 苏联国防部長罗·雅·馬利諾夫斯基元帅,

苏联代理外交部長瓦·瓦·庫

1. communique [kə'mju:nikei] 公报. 2. N. S. Khrushchov 尼·謝·赫魯曉夫. “尼·謝.” 是按俄文的名字和父称 Никита Сергеевич (英文譯名为 Nikita Sergeevich) 的第一音节譯成的. 3. U. S. S. R. 苏联, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (苏維埃社会主义共和国联盟) 的縮写. 4. Premier ['premjə] 总理, 因用作称号, 所以第一个字母大写. 也可以放在姓氏的前面, 如周总理可称 Premier Chou. 5. secretariat [ˌsekɹə'tɛəriət] 書記处 (集合名詞).

Minister of Foreign Affairs,

B.N. Ponomarev, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In an atmosphere of perfect sincerity and cordiality, the two parties¹ to the talks held all-round discussions on urgent and important questions of the present international situation, on the further strengthening of the relations of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union, and on the common struggle for the peaceful settlement of international issues and maintenance of world peace, and reached complete unity of views.

The two parties agreed that the Soviet Union and China, together with the other countries in the socialist camp² and all other peace-loving countries and peoples,³ have achieved great successes in the struggle to ease international tension and maintain peace. The policy of peace of China and the Soviet Union has won the increasingly widespread sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. India, Indonesia,⁴ the United Arab Republic⁵ and the other countries and people of Asia, Africa,⁶ America and Europe who uphold peaceful co-existence⁷ are playing an ever more important part in consolidating peace. The forces of peace have already grown to an unprecedented⁸ extent.⁹

茲涅佐夫,

苏联共产党中央委員鮑·尼·波諾馬烈夫。

会谈双方在極其誠懇、亲切的气氛中,就目前国际形势中迫切和重大的問題,进一步加强中苏之間友好、同盟、互助关系的問題和为爭取和平解决国际問題、维护世界和平而进行共同奋斗的問題,进行了全面的討論,并且取得了完全一致的意見。

双方一致認為,苏联和中国同社会主义陣营其他各国以及一切爱好和平的国家和人民一道,在爭取和緩国际緊張局势和维护和平的斗争中,已經取得重大的成就。中苏两国的和平政策得到了世界各国人民日益广泛的同情和支持。印度、印度尼西亚、阿拉伯联合共和国以及其他主張和平共处的亞洲、非洲、美洲、欧洲的国家 and 人民,对于巩固和平起着日益重大的作用。和平力量已經有了空前的增長。

1. parties 这儿不作“党派”解,而作“参加会谈的双方(或各方)”解。2. Socialist camp 社会主义陣营。3. peoples (集合名詞),复数形式表示各国人民(有时候表示各族人民)。4. Indonesia [ˌɪndoˈniːʒiə] 印度尼西亚。5. the United Arab [ˈærəb] Republic 阿拉伯联合共和国。6. Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] 非洲。7. peaceful co-existence [ˈkou-ɪgˈzɪstəns] 和平共处。8. unprecedented [ˌʌnˈpresɪdəntɪd] 空前的;史无前例的。9. to a (n)... extent 这是一个有用的習語,义“达到...的程度”。

In contrast to¹ this clear and unalterable policy which is in the vital interests² of the peoples of our two countries as well as of those of the other countries of the world, the aggressive imperialist bloc³ headed by the United States monopoly groups persistently opposes peaceful co-existence and co-operation, stubbornly refuses to ease international tension,⁴ obstructs a meeting of the heads of government of the big powers,⁵ steps up⁶ preparations for a new war and threatens the peace and the security of all peoples. The imperialist forces are the enemy of peace, democracy, national independence⁷ and socialism. They have patched together⁸ aggressive military and political blocs and dotted the world with their military bases⁹; they are interfering more and more brazenly¹⁰ in the internal affairs¹¹ of other countries.

The armed aggression recently carried out by the United States and Britain against the Lebanon¹² and Jordan¹³ and the armed threat they pose to the Republic of Iraq¹⁴ and the United Arab Republic have greatly increased the tension in the Near and Middle East¹⁵ and

同这种符合我們两国和世界各国人民的切身利益的、鮮明的坚定不移的政策相反，以美国壟断集团为首的帝国主义侵略集团一直反对和平共处和合作，頑固地拒絕和緩国际緊張局势，阻撓大国政府首脑會議，并且加紧准备新的战争，威胁和平和各国人民的安全。这些帝国主义势力是和平、民主、民族独立和社会主义的敌人，它們拼凑侵略性的軍事政治集团，在世界上布滿自己的軍事基地，越来越粗暴地干涉他国的內政

最近，美国和英国对黎巴嫩和約旦的武装侵略和他們对于伊拉克共和国和阿拉伯联合共和国的武力威胁，大大加剧了中中东地区的緊張局势，使战

1. In cotrast [ˈkɒntrəːst] to 同...相反; 同...成对比. 2. in the interests of... 符合...的利益. 3. bloc 集团. 4. international tension 国际緊張局势. 5. big powers 大国. 6. to step up 加紧; 促进; 增加. 7. national independence 民族独立, 但 national construction 国家建設. 8. to patch together 拼湊. 9. military base 軍事基地. 10. brazenly 粗暴地; 厚顏無恥地. 11. internal affairs 內政, affair 要用复数形式. (參看第2段 Foreign Affairs) 12. the Lebanon [ˈleɪbənən] 黎巴嫩, Lebanon 本为山脉的名称, 所以前面有定冠詞 the, 不过現在作为国名, the 用或不用都可以. 13. Jordan [ˈdʒɔːdn] 約旦. 14. the Republic of Iraq [iˈrɑːk] 伊拉克共和国. 15. the Near and Middle East 中近东. 注意英汉不同的次序, 英語 Near (近)在前, Middle (中)在后, 汉语相反.

aggravated the danger of war; they have aroused widespread protest¹ and condemnation of all peoples of the world.

China and the Soviet Union sternly denounce the flagrant aggression carried out by the United States and Britain in the Near and Middle East; they firmly maintain² that a conference of heads of government of the big powers should be called at once to discuss the situation in the Near and Middle East and resolutely demand that the United States and Britain withdraw their forces immediately from the Lebanon and Jordan.

China and the Soviet Union give firm support to the just struggles of the peoples of the United Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq and the other Arab countries, as well as to the national independence movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.³

The events in the Near and Middle East and in other parts of the world prove that the national liberation movement is an irresistible tide, that the age of colonialism⁴ is gone for ever, and that any attempt to maintain or restore colonial rule, which goes against⁵ the trend of historical development, is harmful to the cause of peace and is foredoomed to fail.

爭危險更加严重，引起了世界各国人民普遍的抗議和譴責。

中苏两国严厉譴責美国和英国在中中东地区的粗暴侵略行为，坚决主張立即召开六国政府首脑會議討論中近东局勢，并且坚决要求美国和英国立即从黎巴嫩和約旦撤出他們的軍隊。

中苏两国坚决支持阿拉伯联合共和国、伊拉克共和国和其他阿拉伯各国人民的正义斗争，坚决支持亞洲、非洲和拉丁美洲各国人民的民族独立运动。

中中东地区和世界其他地区的事件証明，民族解放运动是不可抗拒的潮流，殖民主义时代已經一去不复返了，任何維持和恢复違背历史潮流的殖民統治的企圖都是危害和平事业，都是注定要失敗的。

1. protest ['prəʊtest] 抗議，这兒当作名詞用，当作動詞用应念 [prə'test]. 2. maintain [men'tein] (坚决) 主張，跟第4段的 maintenance ['meɪntɪnəns] (从 maintain 变来) 和第5段的 maintain 作“維持”(和平)解不同。3. Latin ['lætin] America 拉丁美洲。4. colonialism [kə'lounjəlɪzəm] 殖民主义。5. to go against 違反。

The two parties had a full exchange of views¹ on a series of major questions confronting the two countries in Asia and Europe in the present international situation, and reached complete agreement² on measures to be taken to oppose aggression and safeguard peace.

China and the Soviet Union will continue to do their utmost³ in working for the easing of international tension and the prevention of the disaster of a new war. The two parties reaffirmed that the right of every people to choose its own social and political system must be respected, that countries with different social systems must co-exist peacefully in accordance with⁴ the famous Five Principles which are widely accepted internationally, that all international disputes should be settled through peaceful negotiation,⁵ and that the development of economic and cultural relations among nations on the principles of mutual benefit and peaceful competition should be encouraged, as such relations will increase mutual understanding between peoples and are in full accord with⁶ the aim of easing international tension and safeguarding peace.

In order to maintain and consolidate peace, the primary task at the moment is to bring about⁷ agreement among nations on the reduction of armaments,⁸ discontinuance of the testing of atomic

双方就目前国际形势下两国所面临的在亚洲方面和欧洲方面的一系列重大问题充分地交换了意见,并且对于反对侵略和维护和平所应采取的措施达成了完全一致的协议。

中苏两国将竭尽一切可能,继续为和缓国际紧张局势、防止新的战争灾难而努力。双方重申:各国人民选择自己的社会政治制度的权利应当得到尊重,不同社会制度的国家必须按照得到国际上广泛承认的著名的五项原则实行和平共处,一切国际争端应当通过和平谈判来解决,在互利和和平竞赛的基础上发展各国之间的经济和文化关系应当受到鼓励。这种关系能够增进各国人民之间的相互了解,完全符合于和缓国际紧张局势和维护和平的目的。

为了维护和巩固和平,目前的首要任务是要在各国间就裁减军备、停止试验和禁止使用原子武器和氢武器,取消一切

1. to have an exchange of views 交换意见. view 要用复数形式. 2. to reach agreement 达成协议. 3. to do one's utmost 尽力. 4. in accordance with 按照; 与...一致. 5. peaceful negotiation [niːɡəʊʃi'eɪʃən] 和平协商. 6. in... accord with 与...一致; 符合于. 7. to bring about 引起; 完成; 达成 (协议). 8- reduction of armaments 裁减军备.

and hydrogen weapons¹ and prohibition of their use,² elimination of all military blocs and all military bases on foreign soil, and the conclusion³ of pacts of peace and collective security.⁴

But whether war can be avoided does not rest with⁵ the good wishes and one-sided efforts of the peace-loving peoples alone. The aggressive bloc of the Western powers⁶ has up to now⁷ refused to take any serious steps to save peace, but on the contrary⁸ is aggravating international tension unscrupulously,⁹ thus bringing mankind to the brink of the catastrophe of war. It should know, however, that if the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose¹⁰ war on the people of the world, all the countries and peoples who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean¹¹ the imperialist aggressors and so establish an eternal world peace.

The two parties noted with great satisfaction that fraternal relations of friendship, all-round co-operation and mutual assistance are being developed successfully and steadily strengthened between the Communist Parties and governments of China and the Soviet Union as well as between our two peoples. The economies of both countries

軍事集团和在外国設置的一切軍事基地、締結和平和集体安全公約，达成協議。

但是，戰爭能否避免，不能仅靠爱好和平人民的善良願望和他們單方面的努力。西方大国的侵略集团至今拒絶对于維護和平采取任何認真的步驟，反而肆无忌憚地加剧国际緊張局势，使人类瀕于戰爭災難的邊緣。但是，他們应当知道，如果帝国主义戰爭狂人竟敢把戰爭强加在世界人民头上，那末，所有爱好和平和爱好自由的国家和人民必将紧密地團結在一起，徹底地消灭帝国主义侵略者，奠定世界的永久和平。

双方極其滿意地指出，在中国共产党和苏联共产党之間、在中国政府和苏联政府之間、在我們两国人民之間，正在順利地發展着和日益巩固着兄弟般的友好、全面合作和互助的关系。两国的經濟都在飞跃發

1. atomic and hydrogen [ˈhaɪdrɪdʒən] weapons 原子武器和氫武器。 2. prohibition [ˌprəʊɪˈbɪʃən] of their use *prohibition*, 禁止 (名詞), 从動詞 *prohibit* [prəˈhɪbɪt] 变来, *their* 指“原子武器和氫武器”, 这个詞組的整个思想是: “停止使用原子武器和氫武器”。 3. conclusion [kənˈkluːʒən] 締結 (名詞), 从動詞 *conclude* 变来。 4. collective security 集体安全。 5. rest with 在于; 归于。 6. the western powers 西方大国。 7. up to now 至今。 8. on the contrary [ˈkɒntrəri] 相反的。 9. unscrupulously [ʌnˈskruːpjələsli] 肆無忌憚地。 10. to impose [ɪmˈpəʊz] (on) 强加于。 11. to wipe out clean... 徹底消灭..., *clean* 是一个副詞, 义“徹底”。

are developing by leaps and bounds.¹ Their strength is growing mightier from day to day. And there is a great vitality in their solidarity and co-operation based on complete equality and comradesly mutual help, which conduces not only to accelerating their progress along the road of socialism and communism but also to reinforcing the strength of the entire socialist camp.

The two parties decided to continue their all-out efforts to develop all-round co-operation, to further strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp and their solidarity with all other peace-loving countries and peoples, and reached full agreement on all the questions discussed.

The two parties fully agreed in their appraisal of the tasks faced in common² by the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union. The unshakable unity of these Marxist-Leninist Parties is always the reliable guarantee for the victory of our common cause.

The Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union will spare no effort³ to uphold this sacred unity, to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, to uphold the principles of the Moscow Declarations of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, and to wage⁴ uncompromising struggle against revisionism,⁵ the chief danger in the communist movement, which is clearly manifested in the Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.⁶

展。两国的力量日益强大。两国建立在完全平等和同志般互助的基础上的团结和合作具有伟大的生命力，这种团结和合作不仅有利于两国沿着社会主义和共产主义道路迅速前进，而且有利于加强整个社会主义阵营的力量。

双方决定继续全力发展两国之间的全面合作，进一步加强社会主义阵营的团结，进一步加强同一切爱好和平的国家和人民的团结，并且对于所讨论的一切问题达成了完全的协议。

双方对于中国共产党和苏联共产党所共同面临的任务的估计完全一致，这两个马克思列宁主义的政党之间的不可动摇的团结永远是我们的共同事业胜利的可靠保证。

中国共产党和苏联共产党将不遗余力地捍卫这种神圣的团结，保卫马克思列宁主义的纯洁，捍卫各国共产党和工人党莫斯科宣言的原则，同共产主义运动中的主要危险修正主义——这种修正主义明显地表现在南斯拉夫共产主义者联盟的纲领中——进行毫不调和的斗争。

The two parties expressed full confidence that the daily growing forces of peace and socialism will certainly be able to overcome all obstacles in their way and win great victory.

MAO TSE-TUNG

*Chairman of the Central
Committee of the Communist
Party of China
Chairman of the People's
Republic of China*

N. S. KHRUSHCHOV

*First Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union
Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
Peking, August 3, 1958*

双方表示完全相信，日益壮大的和平力量和社会主义力量，一定能够战胜前进道路上的一切障碍而取得伟大的胜利。

中国共产党中央委员会
主席

中華人民共和國主席

毛澤東

苏联共产党中央委员会
第一書記

苏联部長會議主席

尼·謝·赫魯曉夫

一九五八年八月三日于北京

1. by leaps and bounds 飞快地; 大躍進地. 2. in common 共同. 3. to spare no effort 不遺余力. 4. to wage 發動; 進行(斗争, 战争等). 5. revisionism [ri'vizənizəm] 修正主义. 6. Yugoslavia [ˈju:ɡou'slɑ:vie] 南斯拉夫.

(翼 寰 註 釋)

NATIONAL DAY

國 慶 節

邓炎昌

(A and B have just returned to school after having taken part in the parade. C, who had to stay at school as a security guard, is anxious to hear them describe what happened.)

C: Well, how was the parade?

A: Wonderful! I was never so thrilled before!

B: It was even better than last year!

C: Did you see Chairman Mao?

(甲和乙参加了国庆遊行以后，剛回到學校。丙留在學校当治安保衛員，沒去遊行，因此很想听他們講講遊行的情況。)

丙：喂，今天的遊行怎么样？

甲：好極了！我从来没有象今天这样兴奋过！

乙：今年比去年还要棒呢！

丙：你們看見了毛主席沒有？

A: We certainly did. We cheered ourselves hoarse while he waved to us.

B: It was an unforgettable moment. Try to picture it, C. The results of the revolutionary drive and enthusiasm which had swept the whole country — all of these things passing by in review.

A: And on the rostrum, the leaders of our Party who had made such successes possible.

B: I think the best way to describe it is to say it was a huge living picture of the Great Leap Forward!

A: B's right. It was a magnificent sight. The floats and banners all proclaimed the achievements made under the General Line. Workers carried their new products and new inventions, many of which the sceptics said were impossible.

C: Hmph! Not only are they possible but some rank with the world's best in quality.

A: And, of course they had a lot of slogans expressing their determination: along with workers all over the country they're going to reach and surpass the goal of 10,700,000 tons of steel set by our Party.

B: The peasants were just as eye-catching. You should have seen some of their production figures: five, ten, twenty times more than the average yield per *mu* of last year!

C: If I could only have seen them! (pause) Well, how about the students?

甲：当然看見了。毛主席向我們招手，我們就使勁地歡呼，把嗓子都喊啞了。

乙：當時的情形真是一輩子也忘不了，你就想像一下那個場面吧。丙：全國各地沖天革命干劲的成果都在这里受到了檢閱。

甲：主席台上是我們黨的領袖，有了他們的領導，才能得到這些成就。

乙：遊行簡直就是大躍進的一副生動的圖畫。我看只有這樣講才足以說明遊行的盛況。

甲：說得對。場面真是偉大。活動模型啊，旗幟啊，一切都顯示出在總路線照耀下取得的成就。工人們帶著新產品新發明來參加遊行，里头就有不少東西是懷疑派說不可能做出來的。

丙：可不是！不僅可能，有些產品的質量還達到了世界水平。

甲：他們還拿著許多標語，表示有決心要和全國工人一道來完成並且要超過黨所提出的生產一千零七萬噸鋼的指標。

乙：農民同樣也引人注意。他們的生產數字你沒有看到真是怪可惜的！每畝產量比去年平均增加五倍、十倍甚至二十倍！

丙：真可惜我沒有看見！（停了一会）學生的隊伍怎麼樣？