

刘 少 奇

馬克思列宁主义在中国的胜利

THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM
IN CHINA

(汉 英 对 照)

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1960 年 · 北京

馬克思列宁主义在中国的胜利

庆祝中华人民共和国成立十周年，
为“和平和社会主义問題”杂志而作

(一九五九年九月十四日)

刘 少 奇

伟大的中华人民共和国，从成立到现在，已经有十周年了。

中国革命是伟大的十月革命的繼續。伟大的十月革命开辟了人类历史的新紀元，开始改变了世界的面貌。苏联社会主义建設的成功，以苏联为主力軍的世界反法西斯战争的胜利，欧亚許多社会主义国家的建立，都表明社会主义的兴起和资本主义的沒落是不可抵抗的历史規律。中国革命的胜利，进一步改变了世界的面貌。中国革命把帝国主义在东方的战綫打开了一个很大的缺口，使帝国主义的殖民主义制度遭到致命的打击。新中国参加了以苏联为首的社会主义陣营。苏联、中国和其他社会主义国家一起，結成了占世界人口三分之一、在欧亚两洲連成一片、团結友好的社会主义大家庭。对于一切曾經遭受过或者

1. the anti-fascist world war 世界反法西斯战争。注意其中汉英定語順序的不同。又如下面的 the big socialist family 社会主义大家庭，也有同样情况。
2. to deal a blow to... (或 to deal ... a blow) 予...以打击。 3. extends over

LIU SHAO-CHI

THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHINA

*Written for the journal World Marxist Review
(Problems of Peace and Socialism) in celebration of
the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic of China*

Ten years have passed since the founding of the great People's Republic of China.

The Chinese revolution is the continuation of the great October Revolution. The great October Revolution opened up a new era in human history and began to change the face of the world. The success of the Soviet Union in building socialism, the victory of the anti-fascist world war¹ in which the Soviet Union was the main force, and the founding of many socialist states in Europe and Asia, all demonstrate the irresistible historical law of the rise of socialism and the decline of capitalism. The victory of the Chinese revolution further changed the face of the world. The Chinese revolution made a very big breach on the imperialist front in the East and dealt a fatal blow to² the imperialist colonial system. New China joined the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries form the big socialist family of unity and friendship which embraces one-third of the world's population and extends over a vast, compact land-mass in Europe and Asia.³ The

a vast, compact land-mass in Europe and Asia 在欧亚两洲连成一片, to extend over 伸展, 扩张; a vast, compact land-mass 广阔密集的大片土地.

正在遭受着帝国主义压迫的落后国家的人民，中国革命具有很大的吸引力。他們感觉到，中国人能够做到的，他們也应当能够做到。所有这些，清楚地說明，资本主义和社会主义在全世界的力量对比，已經有了新的变化。

中国革命的胜利，使得中国社会生产力获得彻底的解放，使得中国的社会主义建設能够一日千里地、突飞猛进地向前发展，从而迅速地改变着中国贫穷和落后的面貌。

中国在全国解放后的最初三年間，从一九五〇年到一九五二年，順利地完成了恢复国民經济的任务，使工农业生产一般地达到了和超过了旧中国的最高水平。一九五三年到一九五七年，中国人民执行了第一个五年計划，使工业总产值增长了百分之一百四十一，农业总产值增长了百分之二十五，使現代工业在国民經济中的比重，从一九五二年的百分之二十六点七提高到一九五七年的百分之四十。第一个五年計划的完成，为中国建立了工业化的初步基础。从一九五八年起，我們开始执行第二个五年計划。一九五八年出現了国民經济的大跃进。工业总产

1. relative strengths 力量的对比；直譯是“相对的力量”。 2. to bring about 完成，惹起。 3. at top speed: 汉語中有些习語譯成英語时可采取省略法，如“一日千里、突飞猛进”作比喻用代表同一概念，作英譯时只用 at top speed (高速度地) 即可。 4. thus effecting rapid changes: 副詞 thus 后跟現在分詞实际上等于 which 引起的从句，例如：The tram stopped suddenly, thus

Chinese revolution has a great attraction for peoples in all the backward countries that have suffered, or are suffering, from imperialist oppression. They feel that they should also be able to do what the Chinese have done. All this clearly shows that there has been a new change in the relative strengths¹ of capitalism and socialism in the world.

The victory of the Chinese revolution has brought about² the thorough liberation of China's social productive forces and has enabled China's socialist construction to advance at top speed,³ thus effecting rapid changes⁴ in the poverty and backwardness of China.

In the first three years following the liberation of the whole country, from 1950 to 1952, China successfully completed the task of rehabilitating the national economy and raised its industrial and agricultural production generally up to and beyond the highest levels ever achieved in old China. From 1953 to 1957 the Chinese people carried out⁵ the First Five-Year Plan, which increased the total value of industrial output by 141 per cent, of agricultural output by 25 per cent, and raised the proportion of modern industry in the national economy from 26.7 per cent in 1952 to 40 per cent in 1957. The fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan laid the preliminary foundation of China's industrialization. In 1958 we began to implement the Second Five-Year Plan. The big leap⁶ in the national economy took place⁷ in this year. The

causing the delay. = The tram stopped suddenly, which caused the delay.
5. to carry out 执行, 实现. 动词 carry 后配搭不同的副词有不同的解释, 如: to carry on 继续, to carry through 贯彻, to carry forward 推向. 6. big leap (forward) 大跃进. 7. to take place 发生, 举行. 注意这个动词短语不能用被动语态.

值比一九五七年增长百分之六十六，农业总产值比一九五七年增长百分之二十五。今年又在去年大跃进的基础上繼續跃进。同一九五八年相比較，今年工农业总产值，計劃增长百分之二十，工业总产值計劃增长百分之二十五点六，农业总产值計劃增长百分之十。鋼、煤、冶金設備、发电設備、金屬切削机床、棉紗、原木、粮食、棉花等項工农业主要产品的計劃产量，都将完成、超过或者接近第二个五年計劃原定在一九六二年完成的指标。中国社会生产力这样飞速的发展，是任何資本主义国家所不能比拟的，当然更不是在旧中国的条件下所能梦想的。

馬克思說得完全正确：“革命是历史的火車头”。在中国，沒有推翻帝国主义、封建主义和官僚資本主义的民主革命，沒有废除資本主义制度的社会主义革命，就不会有現代工业、現代农业和現代科学文化的迅速发展，就不会有像今天这样全国人民精神焕发、意气昂揚地为社会主义和共产主义事业而奋斗的局面。革命給中国人民带来了无穷的希望和異常光輝灿烂的前途。

1. witness ['wɪtnɪs] 表明，亲眼看見 (动词)，証人 (名词)。 2. the increase in the total value of industrial output being 25.6 per cent and that of agricultural output 10 per cent: 这种结构称为絕對 (或独立) 短語，它由絕對主語 + 分詞 + 其他成分构成，它在意思上等于一个句，但分量較輕。 3. metallurgical [ˌmetəˈlɜːdʒɪkəl] 冶金 (学) 的。 4. originally set in the second Five-Year Plan: 过去分詞短語作 targets 的定語。 5. lightning 閃电 (名词)。在这里作形容詞用。 6. to dream of (或 about) 梦见。 7. there could be no rapid progress...; no situation as the one that prevails today...: 这里 could be 是虚拟語气动词，其条件意义含蓄在 without 短語中。 no situation as the one

total value of industrial output rose by 66 per cent and the total value of agricultural output increased by 25 per cent over 1957. On the basis of last year's big leap forward, this year is witnessing¹ a continued leap forward. Compared with 1958, it is planned that this year the total value of industrial and agricultural production will increase by 20 per cent, the increase in the total value of industrial output being 25.6 per cent and that of agricultural output 10 per cent.² The planned output of major industrial and agricultural products such as steel, coal, metallurgical³ equipment, electric power generating equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, cotton yarn, timber, grain and cotton will all fulfil, overfulfil or nearly fulfil their respective 1962 targets originally set in the Second Five-Year Plan.⁴ China's lightning⁵ speed in developing its social productive forces cannot be matched by any capitalist country and it certainly could never be dreamed of⁶ in old China.

Marx's saying that "revolutions are the locomotives of history" is absolutely correct. In China, without the democratic revolution that overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, without the socialist revolution that abolished the capitalist system, there could be no rapid progress of modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture; no situation as the one that prevails today⁷ when the people of the whole country are working for the cause of socialism and communism vigorously and resolutely. Revolution has brought the Chinese people boundless hope and an extremely brilliant future.

that prevails today (就不会有) 象今天这样...的局面; that 从句在此作 one 的定语; to prevail [pri'veil] 占上风, 盛行.

中国人民十年来的胜利，是馬克思列宁主义的胜利，是中国共产党领导的胜利，是中国共产党的民主革命的总路綫、社会主义革命的总路綫、社会主义建設的总路綫的胜利。

在中国的民主革命时期，毛泽东同志反复地闡明了这样的思想：“中国共产党领导的整个中国革命运动，是包括民主主义革命和社会主义革命两个阶段在内的全部革命运动；……只有認清民主主义革命和社会主义革命的区别，同时又認清二者的联系，才能正确地领导中国革命。”[注]一方面，中国革命中的右倾机会主义者正像俄国的孟什維克一样，他們用一道“万里长城”把民主革命和社会主义革命隔开，看不到这两个革命之間的相互联系，在民主革命中看不到有把这个革命轉变为社会主义革命的可能的前途。另一方面，“左”倾机会主义者又类似俄国的托洛茨基主义者，他們混淆了民主革命和社会主义革命的界限，要在民主革命阶段內消灭資产階級，实现社会主义革命的任务。这两种錯誤傾向，都曾导致中国革命受到很大的損失。同“左”右两种机会主义相反，以毛泽东同志为代表的指导中国革命的正确方針是：一方面，实行馬克思列宁主义的革命发展阶段

[注] “毛泽东选集”第2卷，1952年人民出版社第2版，第646頁。

1. Menshevik [ˈmenʃəvɪk] 孟什維克. 2. failed to see 看不到. 動詞 fail 后跟不定式表示否定. 3. Trotskyite [ˈtrɒtskəɪt] 托洛茨基主义者. 4. contrary to 和...相反. contrary 是副詞，但在 on the contrary (反之) 中是名詞.

The victory of the Chinese people in the past ten years is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, the victory of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the victory of the general lines of the Chinese Communist Party for democratic revolution, for socialist revolution and for socialist construction.

During the period of China's democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung repeatedly expounded the idea that "the whole Chinese revolutionary movement led by the Chinese Communist Party is a complete revolutionary movement embracing the two revolutionary stages, democratic and socialist.... We can give correct leadership to the Chinese revolution only on the basis of a clear understanding of both the differences between the democratic and socialist revolutions and their interconnections." On the one hand, the right opportunists in the Chinese revolution, like the Russian Mensheviks,¹ set up a "Great Wall" between the democratic and socialist revolutions, failed to see² the interconnections of the two revolutions and the possible prospect, during the democratic revolution, of transforming it into a socialist revolution. On the other hand, the "left" opportunists, like the Russian Trotskyites,³ confused the distinction between the democratic and socialist revolutions and would eliminate the bourgeoisie and carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution in the stage of the democratic revolution. Both of these two erroneous tendencies cost the Chinese revolution dearly. Contrary to⁴ "left" and right opportunism, the correct policy represented by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in guiding the Chinese revolution was: on the one hand, by following the Marxist-Leninist theory of revolutionary development by stages,

論，把民主革命和社会主义革命这两个阶段的革命任务明确地区别开来；另一方面，又实行馬克思列宁主义的不断革命論，把这两个革命密切地联系起来，在民主革命阶段就尽一切可能为将来进行社会主义革命准备条件，以便在民主革命取得全国胜利以后，不停頓地立即展开社会主义革命的斗争。

无产阶级经过共产党紧紧地掌握民主革命的領導权，是保証民主革命的彻底胜利和由民主革命胜利地轉变为社会主义革命的关键。任何中国的资产阶级政党，都提不出彻底反对帝国主义和封建主义的綱領，都不可能把中国的民主革命进行到底。在无产阶级领导下，以工农联盟为基础，团结一切可以团结的力量，彻底地进行反对帝国主义、封建主义和官僚資本主义的斗争，这就是我們党领导民主革命的总路綫。这条总路綫，按照毛泽东同志的概括，叫做“无产阶级领导的、人民大众的、反对帝国主义、封建主义和官僚資本主义的革命”。〔注〕

〔注〕“在晉綏干部会議上的講話”。

中国是一个落后的大国，它的农村人口占百分之八十以上，貧农和雇农又占农村人口的百分之七十，农民問題是我国民主

1. every means was sought 尽一切可能。means (单数) 作“手段”解；sought 是动词 seek (寻求) 的过去及过去分詞。2. hegemony [hi:'geməni] 领导权。3. switch-over 轉变。switch 通常指电門的开关。4. to carry (或 bring) ...to the end 把...进行到底。

a clear distinction was made between the revolutionary tasks of the two stages, the democratic and socialist revolutions; on the other hand, by following the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution, the two revolutions were closely linked together and every means was sought¹ during the stage of democratic revolution to create the conditions for the future realization of socialist revolution, so that the struggles of the socialist revolution could be waged without interruption immediately after the nationwide victory of the democratic revolution.

The firm grasping of the hegemony² in the democratic revolution by the proletariat through the Communist Party is the key to ensuring the thorough victory of the democratic revolution and the successful switch-over³ from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. None of the Chinese bourgeois political parties could put forward a thoroughly anti-imperialist and antifeudal programme, could carry the Chinese democratic revolution to the end.⁴ Our Party's general line in leading the democratic revolution was to unite all the forces that could be united and thoroughly carry out the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism under the leadership of the proletariat and on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance. This general line is summed up and defined by Comrade Mao Tse-tung as "the revolution of the masses of people, led by the proletariat, to oppose imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism."

China was a big, backward country. Over 80 per cent of her people lived in the rural areas; 70 per cent of this rural population were poor peasants and farm labourers. The peasant question was the central ques-

革命的中心問題。旧中国的反动統治是极端野蛮的，人民群众处于完全无权的状态，进步的革命家大批地受到逮捕和杀戮。因此，在民主革命时期，中国共产党就深入农村，領導了农村包围城市的武装革命斗争，达二十二年之久。党采取了坚决依靠农民的政治觉悟和组织力量、发动农民自己救自己、自己打倒地主、取得土地、保卫土地的群众路线的方针(党的这个方针一直繼續贯彻执行到中华人民共和国成立以后的土地改革中)，而不是采取与此相反的把土地“恩賜”給农民的资产阶级的方针，就使党在农村中建立了强大的可靠的革命堡垒，建立了革命军队和革命根据地，把广大貧苦农民的革命积极性和革命紀律性逐步提高到接近于革命无产阶级的水平，并且从他們中間取得了党和党所领导的人民军队所需要的源源不断的人力、物力后备。中国共产党依靠农村革命根据地进行的革命战争，在农村革命根据地进行的土地改革和經濟文化建設，实际上是为准备全国

1. whatsoever = whatever, 附在否定句后含有“一点儿...也(不)”的意思。
2. to be subject to 遭受。 3. what the Party adopted was the mass line policy ...: 比 The Party adopted the mass line policy... 这种直述法語气要强得多; mass [mæs] 原是名詞作“群众”，“大量”解，有时作形容詞用如前面的

tion in our democratic revolution. The rule of reaction in old China was extremely barbarous. The masses of the people had no rights whatsoever.¹ Progressive revolutionaries were subject to² mass arrests and execution. In the democratic revolutionary period, the Chinese Communist Party, therefore, went deep into the villages and for 22 years led the armed revolutionary struggle which used the villages to encircle the cities. What the Party adopted was the mass line policy³ of resolutely relying on the peasants' political consciousness and organized strength,⁴ mobilizing the peasants to save themselves, to overthrow the landlords, to acquire land and safeguard the land (this policy of the Party was carried out continuously up to the land reform after the founding of the People's Republic of China); not the contrary bourgeois policy of "bestowing" land on⁵ the peasants as a favour. This enabled the Party to build powerful and reliable revolutionary bastions in the rural areas, to build up the revolutionary army and revolutionary bases, gradually raise the revolutionary enthusiasm and revolutionary discipline of the broad masses of impoverished peasants close to⁶ the level of the revolutionary proletariat, and receive from them the continuous supply of manpower and material reserves needed by the Party and the people's army led by the Party. By depending on rural revolutionary bases the Chinese Communist Party waged the revolutionary war, and carried out land reform and economic and cultural construction in rural revolutionary bases. Essentially these were great, pro-

mass arrests (大批的逮捕). 4. organized strength 組織起來的力量. 過去分詞作形容詞用時, 總是含有被動的意思. 5. to bestow [bi'stou] ... on ... 把(某物)賜給(某人). 6. close to 接近於.... close 在此是形容詞.

胜利而进行的长期反复的伟大的演习。在这些演习中，教育了群众，锻炼了军队，积蓄了革命力量，培养了干部，并且使党的领导在各方面都取得了丰富经验。

因为在民主革命中建立了无产阶级和广大农民群众的最密切的联盟，我们就能够正确地解决同民族资产阶级建立革命统一战线的问题。根据中国的具体情况，我们正确地区别了中国资产阶级的两个部分。一部分是官僚买办资产阶级，他们是帝国主义的工具，是封建主义的保护者和同盟者，是民族民主革命的凶恶的敌人，必须对他们进行坚决的斗争。另一部分是民族资产阶级，他们遭受帝国主义、封建主义、官僚资本主义的压迫和排挤，要求独立发展民族经济，因此，他们有参加革命或者对革命保持中立的可能。但是，他们有软弱性，有革命和反动的两面性，经常处于动摇的中间地位。这就要求我们，一方面，要在一定的条件下联合他们进行反帝反封建反官僚资本的革命；另

1. great, protracted and recurrent rehearsals 长期反复的伟大的演习。protracted 是动词 protract (作“延长”解) 的过去分词；rehearsal [ri'hə:səl] 原作“(戏剧的) 排练”，“重述”解。2. to take ... into consideration 估量到... 这里作“根据...”解是转义。3. against whom resolute struggles must be waged: 这是定语从句，和前面的 who 所引起的定语从句平行。4. the dual

tracted and recurrent rehearsals¹ in preparation for the nationwide victory. These rehearsals educated the masses, tempered the army, stored up revolutionary strength, trained the cadres and enabled the Party's leadership to acquire rich experience in all fields.

With the establishment of the closest alliance between the proletariat and the peasant masses in the democratic revolution, we were able to solve the question of forming a revolutionary united front with the national bourgeoisie in a correct way. Taking China's specific conditions into consideration,² we properly distinguished between the two sections of the Chinese bourgeoisie: One was the bourgeoisie of bureaucrats and compradors who were the tools of imperialism, defenders of feudalism and its allies and the vicious enemy of the national democratic revolution against whom resolute struggles must be waged.³ The other was the national bourgeoisie, who, oppressed and pushed around by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, desired an independent development of the nation's economy and therefore it was possible for them to join the revolution or stay neutral in the revolution. But they were also weak-kneed, had the dual character of being revolutionary as well as reactionary,⁴ and often took a wavering middle-of-the-road position. This made it necessary for us, on the one hand, to⁵ unite with them under certain conditions to carry on the revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism; and on the other

character of being revolutionary as well as reactionary 革命和反动的两面性。dual [djurəl] 双重的; being ... 是动名词和 of 构成前置词短语。5. This made it necessary for us to ... 这就要求我们。it 在此是作引词的用法。引导后面作夹语的不定式。