

英语注释文选

北京外国语学院英语系编

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Anna Louise Strong¹

by Mark J. Scher²

ANNA Louise Strong journeyed to China six times in her lifetime, each time at an important juncture in the development of the Chinese Revolution. Each time she brought news of the Chinese people's struggle to their friends throughout the world. Known for her tough-minded journalism,³ she nonetheless wrote with sensitivity and understanding in reporting the events in China. The body of her published work on China spans the years from 1927 to 1970, the year of her death, and encompasses over half a dozen volumes and countless articles. For nearly 50 years, Anna Louise Strong's life, more than any other American's, or any other foreigner's for that matter,⁴ reflected the historical development of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

She was born on November 24, 1885, in the small frontier town of Friend, Nebraska.⁵ Her father, a Congregationalist minister,⁶ had a strong interest in social reform; her mother, who was university-educated, also held strong convictions about civil rights and racial equality which she passed on to her daughter. Strong graduated from Oberlin

College,⁷ received a doctorate in social work from the University of Chicago in 1908, and began to pursue a career in that field.⁸ She became the leading organizer in cities throughout the country of Child Welfare Exhibits which exposed the deficiencies of local school systems and health and welfare programs.⁹ The purpose of these exhibits, she said, was “to create new laws and institutions through popular demand.” At the conclusion of her third exhibit, in Kansas City—the first in which she was the top administrator—she was faced with the task of firing all the people who had worked on the exhibit, in the face of already high unemployment. “It worried me . . . I decided that there was no way to correct this under our capitalist system and that therefore was ‘all wrong.’ The only proper system would put all jobs, and therefore all work and enterprises, under public ownership. This, I knew, was called socialism”

At just under 30 years of age, she accepted a post in the U.S. Children’s Bureau in Washington and, as she said, “seemed fixed in a federal civil service job for life.” But the next year, 1915, after finding Washington and bureaucratic life stultifying, she left government work and joined her father in Seattle¹⁰ where he had moved after the death of her mother. Anna Louise Strong took an active role in progressive social activities and was elected to the Seattle School Board as the “progressive candidate.” She was later removed because of her stand opposing Amer-

ica's entrance into World War I, which she felt was inconsistent with the will of the American people.¹¹

She continued her anti-war activities, writing for a small socialist newspaper, *The Seattle Daily Call*,¹² which survived for nine months before its presses were smashed. She then worked as features editor¹³ of a larger trade-union daily, *The Seattle Union Record*,¹⁴ and served as a delegate from its newswriters' union to the Seattle Central Labor Council.¹⁵ The *Union Record* was the first American newspaper to support the Russian Revolution and later became the newspaper of the Seattle General Strike in 1919, one of America's greatest working class struggles.

The ultimate return of the Seattle Labor Council to business trade unionism contrasted sharply with the optimistic news about Moscow and other uprisings around the world which Strong had heard in Labor Council meetings. In 1921, because of enthusiastic reports about Lenin and the October Revolution, she left for the Soviet Union. Taking a leave¹⁶ from the *Union Record*, she made this first visit as a representative of the American Friends Service Committee,¹⁷ and later, in 1922, went as an observer from the Seattle Labor Council to the Red Trade International Council.¹⁸ Working also with the American Friends Service Committee in 1922, she was responsible for bringing the first railway cars of foreign relief food to the Volga famine areas.

In 1930, Strong founded and edited the English-lan-

guage *Moscow News* (not the *Moscow News* of today), in which she reported from every corner of the Soviet Union. For nearly 30 years, between her frequent trips, she made Moscow her residence. She married a Russian Communist who was to die in the Urals in World War II. During this time, she visited the United States every year or two to lecture, stopping off en route in major areas of struggle throughout the world.¹⁹ She became a world renowned reporter of revolutionary developments, producing more than 30 books. Most of them were on the Soviet Union, but others dealt with China, Spain, Poland, and there was even one on the New Deal²⁰ in the United States.

Strong first went to China in 1925. In Guangzhou (Canton), she reported on the democratic revolution led by Sun Yat-sen and the anti-imperialist struggle of the famous Guangzhou-Hongkong strike. Thanks to her acquaintance with Madame Sun Yat-sen and to her friend Fanny Borodin, the wife of Mikhail Borodin,²¹ the Soviet adviser to Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang, she was the only reporter allowed by the Strike Committee to land. "There are 140 unions taking part," she reported being told by Su Chao Chen,²² the head of Strike Committee. "This is not a racial fight; it is not a Chinese-British fight. Tell the workers of the West from us: we are part of the world revolution."

In 1927, she went deep into the rural areas of Hunan where she witnessed the revolutionary struggle then being

led by Mao Tsetung. In her book *China's Millions*, which was based on her 1925 and 1927 visits, she wrote, "In Hunan, famous at that time as the spot where the peasants' revolution had been 'reddest' and where now reaction was the bloodiest . . . I felt a hope for the future of China In less than six months, these peasants, ignorant, superstitious, still children of the feudal ages,²³ were dealing shrewdly, fearlessly, and democratically with food control, local government, justice, and education."

When the "left" Kuomintang government in Hankou collapsed, Strong was among those who fled to avoid Chiang's troops. Traveling in a car caravan with Borodin and others, she drove through North China, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and on to Moscow, a 3,000-kilometer trip which took seven weeks.

It was ten years later that Anna Louise Strong returned to China, this time during the Chinese people's War of Resistance against Japanese aggression. In late 1937, she was able to travel to Shanxi (Shansi) to the headquarters of the Eighth Route Army, which was carrying on guerilla warfare behind enemy lines. There she met Chu Teh, its commander-in-chief, as well as other military leaders. Her book on this period, *One - Fifth of Mankind*, reflected the optimism of the then united front with the Kuomintang.

In late 1940, finding that all routes from Moscow to America were blocked by Hitler, Strong flew from Central

Asia to Chongqing (Chungking), the capital where Chiang had retreated. She was the first foreign journalist permitted by the Soviets to travel that route. In Chongqing she interviewed Chiang, who "smiled primly and said: 'yes, yes,' which meant nothing." She also met Chou En-lai who told her about the two years of unreported attacks on Communist troops by Chiang's generals. Chou requested that the information not be published until he gave the okay.²⁴ "We do not wish to increase friction and Chiang does not want his American backers to know that any disunity exists in China," Chou told her. "But if the armed clashes increase, we want the information to be ready to release abroad." With Chiang Kai-shek's massacre of the rearguard of the New Fourth Army in South Anhui, Strong, by then in New York, was informed: "Publish what you know." She thus brought to light the full story of Chiang's massacres of the Communists in the rear areas and his sabotage of their efforts to build a united front.

In 1946, Strong made her fifth trip through China, touring the liberated areas and ending up at Yan'an (Yenan), the headquarters of the Revolution. She spent the winter there and wrote of the period: "Never have I felt so close to the human power that builds the world as in that isolated beleaguered Yan'an."²⁵ It was there in her historic interview with Chairman Mao, that he expounded his thesis: "All reactionaries are paper tigers." This interview, plus

many valuable documents and reports given to her by Chou En-lai, were important in bringing to the American people the truth about the increasing U.S. assistance to Chiang Kai-shek in the Chinese civil war. Her book, *The Chinese Conquer China*, recorded her experiences in Yan'an and the other liberated areas during the final phases of China's war of liberation.

In 1949, hoping to return again to China from her work in Moscow, she was suddenly arrested and expelled from the Soviet Union for being a spy. Although the Soviet Union never explained its action, Strong conjectured that it might have had ²⁶ something to do with her attempts for six months to get back to China.

Although she harbored no anti-Soviet feelings, on returning to the United States she found herself shunned by many people on the left. No Communist party member anywhere in the world would speak to her, according to her own account. She was slandered by many of the people to whom she had contributed so much over the years. Undaunted, she went on to speak to even larger and more varied audiences than before, tirelessly speaking at one engagement after another. She spoke about the Chinese people's struggle for liberation and warned her audiences against Washington's increased intervention in China and the impending war in Asia.

In 1955, Moscow exonerated her, stating the charges had been groundless.²⁷ When she tried to regain her

passport, however, the U.S. State Department refused, saying she was a Communist. It took a three-year fight for her to regain it; in August 1958 she finally went to Peking. She was 72 years old.

Not about to retire, Strong continued to travel and write.²⁸ During her first year back in China, she wrote *The Rise of the People's Communes*. The next year, she traveled to Tibet and wrote *When Serfs Stood Up in Tibet*. Her *Letters from China* started out in 1962 as a few carbon copies distributed to her friends and ended up as a publication that circulated in tens of thousands of copies in six languages, until her death in Peking at the age of 84.

For the last eight years of her life, Strong continued building friendship between the people of China, the U.S., and the rest of the world. "I found the type of work for which I had come . . . to write about China's Revolution for my fellow Americans."

〔注 释〕

1. Anna Louise Strong [ˈænə lu(:)i:z strɒŋ]: 安娜·路易丝·斯特朗。
本文选自《美中人民友好》(The U. S.-China Friendship Association)出版的季刊《新中国》(New China)第三卷第三期。该刊创刊于一九七五年。本文原有副题, "Friendship Has a History", 此处从略。
2. Mark J. Scher [mɑ:k dʒei ʃɜ:]: 本文作者 Mark J. Scher 经常撰写有关中国电影和文化方面的文章。六十年代曾任《中国报导》(China Report)编辑。文化大革命初期曾在我国广泛旅行。
3. Known for her tough-minded journalism, etc.: 斯特朗作为一个进步的记者对任何事情都有自己的看法, 凡是她认为不合理的, 她就加以无情的

揭露和批判，在西方报界看来她很固执，所以称她的文章为 tough-minded journalism，而她也以此知名于西方报界。

4. ... for that matter, ...: ...就此而言…。

全句的意思是：将近五十年来，安娜·路易丝·斯特朗的生活反映了中美两国人民之间友谊发展的历史，就这一点来说，任何其他美国人或任何其他外国人都无法与她相比。

5. Nebraska [ni'bræskə]: 内布拉斯加（美国州名，位于中西部）。
6. a Congregationalist minister: 公理会牧师。公理会为基督教一教派。
7. Oberlin College [ˈoubə(:)lin ˈkɒlɪdʒ]: 美国俄亥俄州 (Ohio) 一大学名。
8. pursue a career in that field: “field” 意为“领域，方面”，即前面所提到的“social work”。斯特朗于一九〇八年得博士学位后，即开始从事福利救济工作。
9. She became the leading organizer in cities throughout the country of Child Welfare Exhibits which exposed the deficiencies of local school systems and health and welfare programs: “of...” 这一介词短语本应紧跟在“organizer”一词之后，然而这里插进了“in cities throughout the country”这一短语，这是因为“of...”短语中“Welfare Exhibits”之后有一限制性的定语从句。“in...”这一短语放在“Exhibits”之后，或放在句末都不合适，故插置于“organizer”与“of...”短语之间。
10. Seattle [si'ætl]: 西雅图，在美国西海岸。
11. She was later removed because of her stand opposing America's entrance into World War I, which she felt was inconsistent with the will of the American people: 斯特朗认为美国参加第一次世界大战不符合美国人民的意愿，所以持反对立场，由于这一点，她后来被免去在西雅图教育局的职务。“which”的先行词是“America's entrance into World War I”，“she felt”可被看作是插入语。
12. *The Seattle Daily Call*: 《西雅图每日号角》，当时美国的一种进步报纸，问世九个月即遭封闭。
13. features editor: features 指报上的人物特写，社会调查，政情分析，地方风光等。担任这类专栏的编辑是 features editor，不同于 news editor。
14. *The Seattle Union Record*: 《西雅图工会记事（报）》
15. served as a delegate from its newswriters' union to the Seattle Central

- Labor Council: the Seattle Central Labor Council 西雅图中央劳工理事会。斯特朗曾任该理事会的代表，系记者协会推举。
16. taking a leave from: 向…请假。
 17. the American Friends Service Committee: 美友社委员会，这是当时在美国成立的同情支持苏联十月革命的一个组织。斯特朗是该委员会的代表。
 18. the Red Trade International Council: 国际红色工会理事会。斯特朗一九二二年第二次到苏联去访问是去参加国际红色工会理事会，她当时的身份是西雅图劳工理事会的观察员。
 19. ...stopping off en route in major areas of struggle throughout the world: “en route”, 法语，意为“on the way”，在途中。第二次世界大战期间，斯特朗居住在苏联，每年回美国一次，进行演讲。在历次回国途中，她曾采访过中国，西班牙，波兰等国，这些在当时都是法西斯与反法西斯力量相互斗争的主要地区。
 20. the New Deal: 新政。一九二九年美国遭受经济危机。一九三三年罗斯福当选总统，开始推行旨在摆脱危机、恢复经济的政策。罗斯福在三十年代实行的政策被称为“新政”。
 21. Mikhail Borodin [mi:'hail 'bɒrɒdɪn]: 鲍罗廷。
 22. Su Chao Chen: 苏兆徵，省港大罢工罢工委员会领导人。
 23. these peasants, ignorant, superstitious, still children of the feudal ages, etc.: “ignorant, superstitious, still children of the feudal ages” 为“peasants”的后置补足语，起修饰“peasants”的作用，为理解方便起见，可视之为简省的非限定的定语从句：“these peasant, (who were) ignorant etc.”
 24. Chou requested that the information not be published until he gave the okay.: 动词“request”后跟的名词从句里需用虚拟语态“(not) be published”。
 25. “Never have I felt so close to the human power that builds the world as in that isolated beleaguered Yan'an”: 句首用“never”，“hardly”，“seldom”这类否定副词时，主语与谓语动词应颠倒。这是一种强调句法。这一句的意思是：对人类创造世界的能力，我从没有象在那被围困的、与世隔绝的延安所感受的那么深。
 26. might have had: 用于表示推测的虚拟语态。过去时用“might have done”，

现在时用 “may have done”。

27. Moscow exonerated her, stating the charges had been groundless: exonerate [ig'zɒnəreit] 平反。这一句的意思是：莫斯科免除了她的罪责，说以前对她的控告是毫无根据的。
28. Not about to retire, Strong continued to travel and write: “not about to retire” 是主语 “Strong” 的补足语。这一补足语也可以放在主语之后。为理解方便起见，可视之为简省的非限定的定语从句，例如：Strong, (who was) not about to retire, continued to travel and write.

朱次榴 注释

Agnes Smedley : A Working Introduction

by Jan and Steve MacKinnon¹

TO many Asians and informed Asia specialists, Agnes Smedley (1892-1950) is a folk heroine. Increasingly, her remarkable life and work with Indian and Chinese revolutionary movements serves to inspire scholar-activists in the Asian field — especially women.² Yet, besides what she said in her books, we know little more about her than what is in the fragmented and often contradictory caricatures and stories told by her contemporaries. In this preliminary introduction³ to Smedley we shall try to begin separating myths from reality.⁴

It is impossible to separate Smedley the feminist and activist from her class and emotional background,⁵ for she herself never could, or did.

Born into the rural poverty of northern Missouri of a hard-drinking, story-telling illiterate father and a much overworked mother and reared on the romantic tales of Jesse James⁶ and cowboy ballads⁷, Smedley was stamped by the fervent individualism of the old West⁸. When she was young her family migrated west out of rural Missouri and into the wrong side of the tracks section⁹ of many a

western town. While her bedraggled mother took in laundry, Smedley saw her father go from bad to worse until his spirit was finally broken while a coal miner¹⁰ in Ludlow, Colorado — the Rockefeller mines.¹¹ The family was dependent in its poverty on a prostitute aunt to keep them from utter destitution — a fact Smedley was paradoxically both ashamed and proud of all her life (one of her last interests before she died was a study of prostitution in England).

The horror and degradation of marriage, and especially the trap of lower-class child bearing and rearing, were to haunt and motivate many of her future actions. We have uncovered rich local southwestern materials that document the bitterness she ate¹² in her struggle to liberate herself through education — a dream instilled by her mother. These materials demonstrate that most of her autobiographical novel, *Daughter of Earth* (1929), is a factual poignant document of her early years. Besides spotty attendance at grammar schools,¹³ Tempe Normal School (now Arizona State University) in 1911-12 was her first significant educational experience. She became editor of the school paper and many of her stories were obviously autobiographical and remarkably well written. Some of them re-emerged eighteen years later in *Daughter of Earth*. In Tempe Smedley met her first husband Ernest Brundin and his sister, Thorburg Marie, both of whom had a profound influence on her. As she wrote in the novel, her mar-

riage to Brundin was doomed and ended in divorce partly because of her fear of pregnancy and the emotional chaos caused by abortions. She did succeed in educating herself enough at Tempe and later at San Diego State College (then San Diego Normal School¹⁴) to obtain a position teaching typing at the latter in 1914. After losing this position in 1916 because of her association with groups and individuals who had been involved in San Diego's free speech movement of 1912,¹⁵ and possibly because of contact with Indian nationalists, Smedley moved to New York.

Smedley's life in New York from 1917 to 1920 was a period in which she tried to sort out¹⁶ her personal life and to educate herself politically. Her energy was incredible. While working as a secretary, she wrote for such journals as *The Call*¹⁷ and Margaret Sanger's¹⁸ *Birth Control Review* and became deeply involved with the Indian Nationalist movement. It was because of her involvement with Indian nationalists that she fell victim to¹⁹ the conspiracies of British and U. S. intelligence operatives (who hounded her for the rest of her life). In March 1918 Smedley and Saliendra Nath Ghose were arrested in New York and indicted under the Espionage Act²⁰ for attempting to stir up rebellion against British rule and for representing themselves as diplomats (the popular interpretation of the charge was that they were part of a German plot against the British).²¹ The