

中华人民共和国代表团团长  
邓小平在联大特别会议上的发言

SPEECH BY  
CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION  
OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,  
TENG HSIAO-PING,  
AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF  
THE U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(汉 英 对 照)

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商 英注释**

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(一九七四年四月十日)

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*(April 10, 1974)*

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# 中华人民共和国代表团团长 邓小平在联大特别会议上的发言

(一九七四年四月十日)

主席先生:

联合国大会关于原料和发展问题的特别会议，在阿尔及利亚民主人民共和国革命委员会布迈丁主席的倡议下，在全世界绝大多数国家的支持下，顺利召开了。联合国成立二十九年来，举行专门会议讨论反对帝国主义剥削和掠夺、改造国际经济关系的重大问题，还是第一次。这反映了国际局势的深刻变化。中国政府热烈祝贺这次会议的召开。中国政府希望会议将为

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① **on the proposals of:** 在…的倡议下。介词短语，用作状语，修饰 *is convened*。而在 *session ...on* (关于…的会议)中，*on* 引出的介词短语，则用作定语，和名词 *session* 发生关系。② **that a session is held specially ... in international economic relations:** 举行专门会议讨论…重大问题。连词 *that* 引导的名词从句，用作定语，以同位关系修饰 *time*。③ **that profound**

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*(April 10, 1974)*

Mr. President,

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the problems of raw materials and development is successfully convened on the proposals of<sup>①</sup> President Houari Boumediene of the Council of Revolution of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and with the support of the great majority of the countries of the world. This is the first time in the 29 years since the founding of the United Nations that a session is held specially to discuss the important question of opposing imperialist exploitation and plunder and effecting a change in international economic relations.<sup>②</sup> This reflects that profound changes have taken place in the international situation.<sup>③</sup> The Chinese Government extends its warm congratulations on<sup>④</sup> the convocation of this session and hopes that it will

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**changes have taken place in the international situation:** 国际局势发生深刻变化. that 引导的名词从句, 用作 reflects 的宾语. take place 作“发生”解.  
**④ extend congratulations on:** 对…表示(致以)祝贺; 祝贺… 动词 extend 组成的类似短语还有 extend welcome to (对…表示欢迎). 在这种类型的短语结构中 welcome 或 congratulations 前面可加定语如 warm (热烈) 等.

加强发展中国家的团结、维护民族经济权益，为促进各国人民反对帝国主义、特别是霸权主义的斗争，作出积极的贡献。

当前国际形势对发展中国家和世界各国人民非常有利。建立在殖民主义、帝国主义、霸权主义基础上的旧秩序，遭到了日益深刻的破坏和冲击。国际关系激烈变化。整个世界动荡不安。这种状况用中国的话说，就是“天下大乱”。这个“乱”是当代世界各种基本矛盾日益激化的表现。它加剧了腐朽的反动势力的瓦解和没落，促进了新生的人民力量的觉醒和壮大。

在“天下大乱”的形势下，世界上各种政治力量经过长期的较量和斗争，发生了急剧的分化和改组。一系列亚非拉国家纷纷取得独立，在国际事务中起着愈来愈大的作用。在战后一个时期内曾经存在的社会主义阵营，因为出现了社会帝国主义，现已不复存在。由

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① the developing countries: 发展中国家。 ② more and more: 日益深刻，越来越厉害。 ③ “great disorder under heaven”: “天下大乱”。 ④ which existed for a time after World War II: 在战后一个时期内曾存在的。

make a positive contribution to strengthening the unity of the developing countries,<sup>①</sup> safeguarding their national economic rights and interests and promoting the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, and particularly against hegemonism.

At present, the international situation is most favourable to the developing countries and the peoples of the world. More and more,<sup>②</sup> the old order based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is being undermined and shaken to its foundations. International relations are changing drastically. The whole world is in turbulence and unrest. The situation is one of "great disorder under heaven,"<sup>③</sup> as we Chinese put it. This "disorder" is a manifestation of the sharpening of all the basic contradictions in the contemporary world. It is accelerating the disintegration and decline of the decadent reactionary forces and stimulating the awakening and growth of the new emerging forces of the people.

In this situation of "great disorder under heaven," all the political forces in the world have undergone drastic division and realignment through prolonged trials of strength and struggle. A large number of Asian, African and Latin American countries have achieved independence one after another and they are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. As a result of the emergence of social-imperialism, the socialist camp which existed for a time after World War II<sup>④</sup> is no longer in existence. Owing to<sup>⑤</sup> the law of

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关系代词 *which* 引导的定语从句, 修饰主语 *the socialist camp*. ⑤ *owing to*: 由于. 原因状语, 和上句的 *as a result of* 在意义上、用法上都相似.

于资本主义发展不平衡的规律,西方帝国主义集团,也已四分五裂。从国际关系的变化看,现在的世界实际上存在着互相联系又互相矛盾着的三个方面、三个世界。美国、苏联是第一世界。亚非拉发展中国家和其他地区的发展中国家,是第三世界。处于这两者之间的发达国家是第二世界。

美国和苏联两个超级大国,妄图称霸世界。它们用不同的方式都想把亚非拉的发展中国家置于它们各自的控制之下,同时还要欺负那些实力不如它们的发达国家。

两个超级大国是当代最大的国际剥削者和压迫者,是新的世界战争的策源地。它们两家都拥有大量核武器。它们进行激烈的军备竞赛,在国外派驻重兵,到处搞军事基地,威胁着所有国家的独立和安全。它们都不断对其他国家进行控制、颠覆、干涉和侵略。它们都对别国进行经济剥削,掠夺别国的财富,攫取别国的资源。在欺负人方面,打着社会主义旗号的超级大

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① **consists of**: 由…组成, 包括有。 ② **make up the First World**: 是第一世界。make up 作“组成, 构成”解。the First World: (第一世界)专有名词, 首字母大写。 ③ **the United States and the Soviet Union**: 美国和苏联。这是主语 the two superpowers 的同位语。 ④ **to bring ... under its control**: 把…置于它的控制之下。 ⑤ **carry on**: 进行。 ⑥ **set up**: 建



the uneven development of capitalism, the Western imperialist bloc, too, is disintegrating. Judging from the changes in international relations, the world today actually consists of<sup>①</sup> three parts, or three worlds, that are both interconnected and in contradiction to one another. The United States and the Soviet Union make up the First World.<sup>②</sup> The developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions make up the Third World. The developed countries between the two make up the Second World.

The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union,<sup>③</sup> are vainly seeking world hegemony. Each in its own way attempts to bring the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America under its control<sup>④</sup> and, at the same time, to bully the developed countries that are not their match in strength.

The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. They are the source of a new world war. They both possess large numbers of nuclear weapons. They carry on<sup>⑤</sup> a keenly contested arms race, station massive forces abroad and set up<sup>⑥</sup> military bases everywhere, threatening the independence and security of all nations.<sup>⑦</sup> They both keep subjecting other countries to<sup>⑧</sup> their control, subversion, interference or aggression. They both exploit other countries economically, plundering their wealth and grabbing their resources. In bullying others, the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism

立. ⑦ threatening the independence and security of all nations: 威胁着所有国家的独立和安全. 现在分词短语, 是前面几个动作产生的后果. ⑧ subjecting ... to 使...遭受. subject [səb'dʒekt] 在这里用分词形式, 系同 keep 搭配使用.

国尤为恶劣。它出兵占领自己的“盟国”捷克斯洛伐克，它策动战争，肢解巴基斯坦；它说了话不算，毫无信义，唯利是图，不择手段。

处于超级大国和发展中国家之间的发达国家的情况是复杂的。它们当中的一些国家，至今还对第三世界国家保持着各种不同形态的殖民主义的关系；象葡萄牙这样的国家，甚至还在继续野蛮的殖民统治。这种情况应当结束。同时，所有这些发达国家，都在不同程度上受着这个或那个超级大国的控制、威胁或欺负，其中有些国家在所谓“大家庭”的幌子下，实际上被超级大国置于附庸的地位。这些国家都在不同程度上具有摆脱超级大国的奴役或控制，维护国家独立和主权完整的要求。

广大的发展中国家，长期遭受殖民主义、帝国主义的压迫和剥削。它们取得了政治上的独立，但都还面临着肃清殖民主义残余势力，发展民族经济，巩固民族独立的历史任务。这些国家地域辽阔，人口众多，资源丰富。这些国家受的压迫最深，反对压迫、谋求解放和

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① **in between the superpowers and the developing countries:** 处于超级大国和发展中国家之间的。in between 是由两个介词组成的短语，用作定语、修饰 the developed countries. ② **An end must be put to this state of affairs.** 这种情况应当结束。本句使用了成语 put an end to something (使

is especially vicious. It has dispatched its armed forces to occupy its "ally" Czechoslovakia and instigated the war to dismember Pakistan. It does not honour its words and is perfidious; it is self-seeking and unscrupulous.

The case of the developed countries in between the superpowers and the developing countries<sup>①</sup> is a complicated one. Some of them still retain colonialist relations of one form or another with Third World countries, and a country like Portugal even continues with its barbarous colonial rule. An end must be put to this state of affairs.<sup>②</sup> At the same time, all these developed countries are in varying degrees controlled, threatened or bullied by the one superpower or the other. Some of them have in fact been reduced by a superpower to the position of dependencies under the sign-board of its so-called "family." In varying degrees, all these countries have the desire of shaking off<sup>③</sup> superpower enslavement or control and safeguarding their national independence and the integrity of their sovereignty.

The numerous developing countries have long suffered from colonialist and imperialist oppression and exploitation. They have won political independence, yet all of them still face the historic task of clearing out<sup>④</sup> the remnant forces of colonialism, developing the national economy and consolidating national independence. These countries cover vast territories, encompass a large population and abound in natural resources. Having suffered the heaviest oppression,<sup>⑤</sup>

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某事终结)的被动语态形式。 ③ **shake off**: 摆脱。 ④ **clear out**: 肃清; 清除。 ⑤ **having suffered the heaviest oppression**: (这些国家)受的压迫最深。这是现在分词短语作状语,表示原因。分词表示的动作在谓语所表示的动作之前发生,所以用现在完成时。

发展的要求最为强烈。它们在争取民族解放和国家独立的斗争中,显示了无比巨大的威力,不断地取得了辉煌的胜利。它们是推动世界历史车轮前进的革命动力,是反对殖民主义、帝国主义、特别是超级大国的主要力量。

两个超级大国既然要争夺世界的霸权,就存在着不可调和的矛盾,不是你压倒我,就是我压倒你。它们之间的妥协和勾结,只能是局部的,暂时的,相对的,而它们之间的争夺则是全面的,长期的,绝对的。什么“均衡裁军”,什么“限制战略核武器”,到头来都是一句空话,实际上,既没有“均衡”,也不可能“限制”。它们可能达成某些协议,但是这种协议只不过是表面的和骗人的东西,骨子里是为了进行更大、更剧烈的争夺。超级大国的争夺遍及全球。欧洲是它们争夺的战略重点,处在长期紧张对峙之中。它们在中东、地中海、波斯湾、印度洋、太平洋地区的角逐正在加剧。它们天天讲

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① **propelling the wheel of world history**: 推动世界历史车轮前进的。现在分词短语作定语用,修饰 a revolutionary motive force. ② **one either overpowers the other, or is overpowered**: 不是你压倒我,就是我压倒你。overpowers (压倒),用主动语态, is overpowered (被压倒)用被动语态,其后省略 by the other. either ... or (不是...就是)为关联连词,和两个谓语前后呼应. ③ **in the final analysis**: 到头来;归根到底. ④ **nothing but**: 只不过是. ⑤ **nor can there possibly be "limitation"**: 也不可能限制。此句

they have the strongest desire to oppose oppression and seek liberation and development. In the struggle for national liberation and independence, they have demonstrated immense power and continually won splendid victories. They constitute a revolutionary motive force propelling the wheel of world history<sup>①</sup> and are the main force combating colonialism, imperialism, and particularly the superpowers.

Since the two superpowers are contending for world hegemony, the contradiction between them is irreconcilable; one either overpowers the other, or is overpowered.<sup>②</sup> Their compromise and collusion can only be partial, temporary and relative, while their contention is all-embracing, permanent and absolute. In the final analysis,<sup>③</sup> the so-called “balanced reduction of forces” and “strategic arms limitation” are nothing but<sup>④</sup> empty talk, for in fact there is no “balance,” nor can there possibly be “limitation.”<sup>⑤</sup> They may reach certain agreements, but their agreements are only a facade and a deception. At bottom, they are aiming at greater and fiercer contention.<sup>⑥</sup> The contention between the superpowers extends over the entire globe. Strategically, Europe is the focus of their contention, where they are in constant tense confrontation.<sup>⑦</sup> They are intensifying their rivalry in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Every day, they

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以连词 *nor* (也不) 开头, 这个词属于强义词, 常用倒装语序, 助动词 *can* 放在 *there be* (有) 前头。⑥ **At bottom, they are aiming at greater and fiercer contention:** 骨子里是为了进行更大、更激烈的争夺。at bottom: 骨子里; 内心里; 本质上。aim at: 为了; 旨在; 以 … 为目标。⑦ **where they are in constant tense confrontation:** 处在长期紧张对峙之中。非限制性定语从句, 修饰 *Europe*。这从句前用逗号分开, 表示语音上的停顿。

裁军,实际上天天在扩军。它们天天讲“缓和”,实际上天天在搞紧张。它们争夺到那里,那里就出现动乱。只要帝国主义和社会帝国主义存在一天,这个世界就决不会安宁,就决不会有什么持久和平,不是它们相互之间打起来,就是人民起来革命。正如毛泽东主席所阐明的那样,新的世界大战的危险依然存在,各国人民必须有所准备。但是,当前世界的主要倾向是革命。

两个超级大国为自己设置了对立面。它们以大欺小、以强凌弱、以富压贫,激起了第三世界和全世界人民的强烈反抗。亚非拉人民反对殖民主义、帝国主义、特别是霸权主义的斗争不断取得新的胜利。印度支那各国人民反对美帝国主义侵略、争取民族解放的斗争继续前进。阿拉伯各国人民和巴勒斯坦人民,在第四次中东战争中,冲破了两个超级大国的控制和“不战不和”的局面,取得了反对以色列侵略者的巨大胜利。非洲人民反对帝国主义、殖民主义、种族歧视的斗争深入

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① **(be) engaged in:** 从事; 参加. **engage a person in** 是“使某人从事...”,这个短语常用被动语态形式 **be engaged in**, 意思是“从事于, 参加”。

② **so long as:** 只要. ③ **But revolution is the main trend in the world today.** 但是, 当前世界的主要倾向是革命. 这里, 英语的主语和表语的位置, 同汉语原文颠倒. 英语与汉语相反, 有时把讲话或写文章的人认为重要的部分, 即用作表语的词语, 放在句首, 作为主语(参看第 26 页注⑥). ④ **acting in the**

talk about disarmament but are actually engaged in<sup>①</sup> arms expansion. Every day, they talk about “detente” but are actually creating tension. Wherever they contend, turbulence occurs. So long as<sup>②</sup> imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there definitely will be no tranquillity in the world, nor will there be “lasting peace.” Either they will fight each other, or the people will rise in revolution. It is as Chairman Mao Tsetung has said: **The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today.**<sup>③</sup>

The two superpowers have created their own antithesis. Acting in the way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor,<sup>④</sup> they have aroused strong resistance among the Third World and the people of the whole world. The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been winning new victories in their struggles against colonialism, imperialism, and particularly hegemonism. The Indochinese peoples are continuing to press forward<sup>⑤</sup> in their struggles against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national liberation. In the 4th Middle East war, the people of the Arab countries and Palestine broke through<sup>⑥</sup> the control of the two superpowers and the state of “no war, no peace” and won a tremendous victory over<sup>⑦</sup> the Israeli aggressors. The African people’s struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racial

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way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor: 以大欺小、以强凌弱、以富压贫, act in the way of (以…方式活动) 在这里用的是现在分词短语形式, 作状语, 表原因. domineer over: 欺凌; 压制. ⑤ to press forward: 继续前进; 坚决推进. ⑥ break through: 冲破; 突破. ⑦ won a tremendous victory over: 取得了对…的巨大胜利. won 是 win (取得, 争取) 的过去式.

发展。几内亚(比绍)共和国在武装斗争的烈火中光荣诞生。莫三鼻给、安哥拉、津巴布韦、纳米比亚和阿扎尼亚人民反对葡萄牙殖民统治和南非、南罗白人种族主义的武装斗争和群众运动蓬勃发展。拉丁美洲国家带头兴起的维护海洋权的斗争，已发展成为世界规模的反对两个超级大国海洋霸权的斗争。第十届非洲国家首脑会议、第四次不结盟国家首脑会议、阿拉伯国家首脑会议和伊斯兰国家首脑会议，一次又一次地强烈谴责帝国主义、新老殖民主义、霸权主义、犹太复国主义和种族主义，表达了发展中国家加强团结、相互支援、同仇敌忾的坚强意志和决心。亚非拉国家和人民前赴后继的斗争，戳穿了帝国主义、特别是超级大国外强中干的虚弱本质，沉重地打击了它们妄图统治世界的野心。

两个超级大国的霸权主义和强权政治，也激起了

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① **was born in glory:** 光荣诞生. ② **carried out by the peoples ... against:** ...人民为反对...而进行的. **carry out** (实行, 执行; 进行) 的过去分词短语, 用作定语, 修饰主语 **the armed struggles and mass movements.** ③ **the struggle to defend sea rights initiated by:** 由...带头兴起的维护海洋权的斗争. 修饰主语 **struggle** 的, 除不定式 **to defend sea rights** 外, 还有由动词



discrimination are developing in depth. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau was born in glory<sup>①</sup> amidst the flames of armed struggle. The armed struggles and mass movements carried out by the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against<sup>②</sup> Portuguese colonial rule and white racism in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are surging ahead vigorously. The struggle to defend sea rights initiated by<sup>③</sup> Latin American countries has grown into a worldwide struggle against the maritime hegemony of the two superpowers. The 10th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the 4th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Arab Summit Conference and the Islamic Summit Conference successively voiced strong condemnation against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, Zionism and racism, demonstrating the developing countries' firm will and determination to strengthen their unity and support one another in their common struggle against the hated enemies. The struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and people, advancing wave upon wave,<sup>④</sup> have exposed the essential weakness of imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, which are outwardly strong but inwardly feeble,<sup>⑤</sup> and dealt heavy blows at<sup>⑥</sup> their wild ambitions to dominate the world.

The hegemonism and power politics of the two superpowers have also aroused strong dissatisfaction among the

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initiate (带头搞) 组成的过去分词短语。④ **advancing wave upon wave**: 一浪推一浪地前进; 前赴后继。⑤ **which are outwardly strong but inwardly feeble**: 外强中干的。非限制性定语从句, 修饰 imperialism 和 the superpowers。⑥ **dealt heavy blows at**: 沉重打击..., 对...施以沉重打击。