



英语注释读物

缅怀周恩来总理

REMINISCENCES OF PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI

海译文出版社

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海 中

上海译文出版社出版
(上海延安中路 967 号)

上海新华书店发行 上海中华印刷厂印刷
开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 3 字数 53,000
1978 年 7 月第 1 版 1978 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书号: 9188·6 定价: 0.24 元

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During the Nanchang Uprising¹

The Chinese revolution entered a new historical period after the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. *With the united front established in 1924 between our Party and the Kuomintang which was under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's leadership*², the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-1927) against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism began. However, the revolution aborted *in the first half of 1927*³ when it was *on the upsurge*⁴, primarily *because of*⁵ the betrayal by the Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei clique which represented the interests of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, and also because

(本书英译文选自《北京周报》1977年第8、12、14期，有删改。)

1. 在南昌起义期间。 2. 1924年我党和孙中山先生领导的国民党建立了统一战线。这里的 *with the united front established...* 是“介词 *with* + 宾语 + 过去分词(或现在分词)”的结构。这种结构常用来表示动作背景或陪衬性的动作。如: *It was very cold with snow falling heavily.* (天非常冷, 雪下得很紧)。 3. 1927年上半年。“下半(年)”应说: *in the second (或 latter) half of (the year).*
4. 正达高潮。 5. 由于、因为。是短语介词。注意 *because of* 和 *because* 用法的区别,前者只可作介词用,引出名词或动名词构成介词短语,作原因状语;而后者则是连词,引导出原因状语从句。如: *We did not go there because of the weather.* (由于天气关系, 我们没去那儿), *We did not go there because some of us were ill.* (我们没去那儿, 因为有些人病了)。

Chen Tu-hsiu, ringleader of the Right opportunist line in the Party, gave up⁶ the Party's leadership over the revolution and especially over the armed struggle. *Beginning April 12 that year*⁷, revolutionaries were wantonly arrested and slaughtered by the Kuomintang reactionaries. *White terror descended on the whole of China*⁸ and the revolutionary forces suffered a serious blow.

To save the revolution, our Party, under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist line represented by Chairman Mao, decided to launch an armed uprising in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province. *Commissioned by the Party, Comrade Chou En-lai assumed the post of secretary of the front committee which was to lead the uprising*⁹.

*Towards the end of July*¹⁰, Comrade Chou

6. 放弃。 7. 从那年4月12日开始。beginning 后省略了介词 on (或 from)。现代英语在表示时间时，常可省略介词。如：They arrived here (on) Monday morning. 8. 白色恐怖笼罩全国。the whole of China: 全中国。这里的 whole 是名词。注意：一般不说 the whole China, 因为 whole 作形容词词尾后面习惯不跟表示国名或地名的专有名词。 9. 周恩来同志受党的委派，担任领导这次起义的前敌委员会书记。to assume the post of: 任……职；句中定语从句中的“to be + 不定式”结构表示对未来的安排或计划。如：Our class is to go to the countryside next Monday. (我们班级定于下星期一去农村)，He and I were to meet at the cinema at six o'clock. (他和我约定六点钟在电影院碰头)。 10. 七月底。介词 towards 作“将近”解。注意：toward 是美国英语的拼法。

En-lai and Comrades Ho Lung and Yeh Ting led their troops in marching to Nanchang from Wuhan in Hupeh Province¹¹. On July 27, under Comrade Chou En-lai's personal direction, the front committee was formally set up¹² in the Kiangsi Hotel¹³ in Nanchang. In disregard of¹⁴ the grave danger under the reign of white terror, he worked day and night and successfully completed preparations for the armed uprising scheduled for July 30¹⁵.

But Chang Kuo-tao, a Right opportunist in the Party, who later betrayed the revolution and became a Chiang Kai-shek secret agent¹⁶, went on July 29 to Chiuchiang¹⁷ north of Nanchang as the representative of the Party Central Committee. He sent two telegrams to Nanchang saying that "there should be circumspection in starting the uprising" and that no action should be taken before

11. 率领部队从湖北省的武汉到达南昌。to lead (someone) in doing (something): 领导(某人)做(某事)。注意: 动词 lead 作“领导”解时, 其后面的宾语一般不跟不定式。 12. 成立。 13. 江西大旅社。 14. 不顾, 冒着。这种“介词+名词(大多数由动词转化过来的)+介词”的短语介词, 汉译时往往译作动词。如: The meetings were held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army. (举行会议纪念中国人民解放军建军五十周年)。 15. 定于7月30日举行的。过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 the armed uprising。注意: 美国英语 schedule 读作 ['skedʒul], 英国英语则读作 ['ʃedʒul]。 16. 特务。 17. 九江。

he got to Nanchang. After considering the situation at that time, *Comrade Chou En-lai decided that the uprising be carried out as planned*¹⁸. Chang Kuo-tao arrived in Nanchang *on the morning of July 30*¹⁹ and *put forward*²⁰ various “reasons” against the uprising at an emergency meeting called by the front committee. *In addition*²¹, he raised the issue that without the approval of Chang Fa-kuei, a Kuomintang warlord, the uprising should not be started. *Seeing through*²² Chang Kuo-tao’s plot to oppose the uprising, Comrade Chou En-lai forcefully repudiated his erroneous views and resolutely *called for immediate action*²³. He also explicitly pointed out that our Party must lead the uprising *on its own*²⁴ and *must not turn to*

18. 周恩来同志决定起义按原订计划举行。宾语从句的谓语动词 *be carried out* 是虚拟语气。英语中，某些表示命令、请求、建议、决议、愿望等句子，其从句的谓语动词往往要用虚拟语气（即用动词原形）或“*should + 动词原形*”。如：*It is desired that this task (should) be fulfilled before the end of the month.*（希望这项任务在月底前完成），*All the comrades proposed that the problem (should) be solved at once.*（全体同志都建议立即解决这个问题）。*as planned*（= *as it was planned*）是连词 *as* 所引导的方式状语从句的省略形式。19. 7月30日早晨。表示具体某日的早上、下午、晚上，常用介词 *on*。如第29页中的：*Chairman Mao, Chou En-lai, Tung Pi-wu and other comrades attended a cocktail party ... on the evening of September 2.* 20. 提出。21. 此外。22. 看穿、识破。23. 这里作“提出立即行动”解。24. 独立地。

warlords for help²⁵. His correct stand was unanimously endorsed by the other members of the committee and *it was decided that the timing of the uprising be reset at 02:00 hours on August 1*²⁶.

Exactly on time²⁷, the general headquarters, under the command of Comrade Chou En-lai, Comrades Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Yeh Ting and Liu Po-cheng, fired three shots from the city wall to give the signal. *All at once*²⁸ shooting burst out²⁹ in and outside the city of Nanchang. When the fierce fighting was going on, Comrade Chou En-lai issued commands in a school near one of the enemy's stubborn strongholds — a Catholic church on *Sungpai Street*³⁰. Bullet holes and marks of the intense fighting are still visible today on *the building's walls*³¹. The 30,000-odd³² insurrectionists

25. 不应向军阀求助。to turn to (someone) for help: 请求(某人)帮助。
26. 决定将起义时间改为8月1日凌晨二时。这里的 it 是形式主语, 名词从句 that...August 1 是真实主语。从句中的动词 be reset 是虚拟语气。注意: 02:00 hours 读作 zero two hours。这里的 hour 作“点钟”解。 27. 按时、准时; in time 是及时。 28. 这里作“刹时间”解。 29. 枪声大作, to burst out 作“突然发生”解。 30. 松柏巷。 31. 这是现代英语中名词所有格的新用法。现在, “名词+’s”的名词所有格除用于有生命的名词以及表示国家、城市、时间、距离、季节、海洋、船只等无生命名词外, 还有新的发展, 越来越多的无生命的名词被用来和“’s”连用, 构成所有格。如: the school’s history (校史), the plant’s waste water (工厂的废水), television’s future (电视的未来), the machine’s construction (机器结构)等。 32. 三万余。odd 是形容词。

attacked late at night and *the enemy was taken by surprise*³³. After five hours of fierce fighting, the five enemy regiments were completely annihilated and *the city of Nanchang was taken*³⁴. The uprising was a success.

*Firing the first salvo against the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Nanchang Uprising went down as a brilliant chapter in the annals of the armed uprisings led by our Party on its own*³⁵. This uprising seriously punctured the arrogance of³⁶ the Kuomintang reactionaries and greatly inspired the fighting will of the workers and peasants. In 1933, *the Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Central Government*³⁷ (at Juichin³⁸, Kiangsi Province) under Chairman Mao's leadership *proclaimed that "August 1" be the Day of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army*³⁹. This is how August 1

33. 出敌不意。to take...by surprise: 使……大为吃惊。 34. 词组 *the city of Nanchang* 中的介词 *of* 是表示同位的用法, 以此表示 *city* 和 *Nanchang* 是同位语。如: *the month of August* (八月), *the sum of 60 yuan* (金额六十元) 等; 句子中的谓语动词 *to take* 作“占领”解。 35. 南昌起义打响了反对国民党反动派的第一枪, 在我党独立领导武装起义的历史上写下了光辉的篇章。 *firing the first salvo...reactionaries* 是分词短语作原因状语。 *to go down*: 被载入; *as*: 作为。是介词。 36. 这里作“严重打击了……的嚣张气焰”解。 37. 中央工农民主政府。 38. 瑞金。 39. 宣布“八月一日”为中国工农红军纪念日。宾语从句中的 *be* 是虚拟语气。

became the day marking the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Comrade Chou En-lai's historic contributions in leading the Nanchang Uprising have been recorded for ever in the annals of revolution.

On the Long March

After the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party¹ in 1931, a “Left” opportunist line—then represented by Wang Ming—held sway over² the whole Party for the third time. As a result³, the Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army dwindled and the revolutionary base areas shrank from day to day⁴. The Red Army was forced to evacuate the central revolutionary base area in Kiangsi in October 1934 and began the Long March. But because of the sabotage by the “Left” opportunist line, the Red Army continued to suffer casualties after the Long March got under way⁵. In January 1935, after the Red Army seized Tsunyi⁶ in northern Kweichow, the Party Central Committee convened an enlarged Political Bureau meeting⁷ there.

1. 中国共产党第六届中央委员会第四次全体会议。 2. 统治。 3. 这里作“因而”解。 4. 一天一天、日复一日。 5. 这里作“开始进行”解。 6. 遵义。 7. 政治局扩大会议。enlarged 是过去分词，作定语。注意：国外有人用 politburo [pə'litjuərəu] (政治局)这一拼缀词代替 political bureau。

The Tsunyi Meeting was *a most important turning-point*⁸ in the history of our Party. At the meeting Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party and the whole army was established, the errors in military and organizational work *were set right*⁹ and *the rule of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line was brought to an end*¹⁰. Comrade Chou En-lai *stood fast* throughout the meeting *to*¹¹ the revolutionary line, and resolutely supported Chairman Mao's leadership, *thus making great contributions to the meeting's success*¹². The meeting also decided that Comrade Chou En-lai, *then Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee*¹³, should take part in organizing and leading the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in completing the Long March under the supreme command of Chairman Mao.

The Red Army went through Kweichow and

8. 一个非常重要的转折点。most 是副词，相当于 very，作“十分”、“非常”、“极”解。 9. 被纠正。被动语态。 10. 结束了王明“左”倾机会主义路线的统治，to bring...to an end: 使……结束。 11. 这里作“坚持”解。 12. 因而对会议的成功作出了巨大的贡献。副词 thus (或 thereby) 与现在分词短语连用，在句中作结果状语，常见于书面语言；to make contributions to: 对……作出贡献。 13. 当时的中央军委副主席。then: 当时的。是形容词；Vice-Chairman... Committee 前没有冠词。表示职务的名词往往不用冠词。

Yunnan after the Tsunyi Meeting and entered Szechuan. *Manoeuvring among the heavy enemy forces, it successfully frustrated the 400,000 Kuo-mintang troops' encirclements, pursuits, obstructions and interceptions*¹⁴. Comrade Chou En-lai always stayed by the side of Chairman Mao in all the fierce battles. He actively collected information and made proposals to assist Chairman Mao in directing the military operations¹⁵. With his great enthusiasm and outstanding talent, he organized the army units to carry out Chairman Mao's strategic plans and disposition of troops for a campaign or a battle.

After the Red Army entered Szechuan, the careerists Lin Piao and Peng Teh-huai conspired to usurp Chairman Mao's leadership and wanted Peng to be the "commander-in-chief at the front"¹⁶. They wrote to the Party Central Committee to demand the "removal" of Chairman Mao who was

14. 红军迂回穿插于敌人重兵之间，胜利地击破了国民党四十万军队的围追堵截。注意形容词 heavy 和下列名词搭配的汉译：heavy forces (重兵)，heavy snow (大雪)，a heavy task (繁重的任务)，heavy applause (热烈的鼓掌)。

15. 协助毛主席指挥作战。to assist (someone) in doing (或 to do) (something)：协助(某人)做(某事)。 16. "前敌总指挥"。

*in charge of*¹⁷ the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. At the enlarged Political Bureau meeting called by the Party Central Committee at *Huili*¹⁸ in southwestern Szechuan in May 1935, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee severely criticized Lin Piao and others. Comrade Chou En-lai conducted a serious struggle against Lin Piao and others at the meeting, *displaying the noble qualities of a Marxist—open and aboveboard and always ready to uphold the truth*¹⁹.

When *the First Front Army*²⁰ of the Red Army *joined forces*²¹ with the Fourth Front Army in *the Maokung area*²² in the western part of Szechuan in June 1935, Chang Kuo-tao of the Fourth Front Army opposed *the correct decision made by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to continue the northward march*²³ and *insisted on*²⁴ withdrawing to Chinghai, Sinkiang or the

17. 负责。 18. 会理(地名)。 19. 表现出一个马克思主义者光明正大、时刻准备坚持真理的高贵品质。 20. 第一方面军。 21. 会师。 22. 懋功地区。 23. 毛主席党中央所作出的关于继续北上的正确决定。分词短语 *made by...Committee* 和不定式短语 *to continue...march* 都作定语,修饰 *the correct decision*。 24. 坚持。*on* 是介词,后面跟名词或动名词。

western part of Szechuan. Especially when the Red Army reached *Pahsi*²⁵ in northwestern Szechuan, Chang Kuo-tao even tried to threaten the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao *by force*²⁶ and usurp the leadership of the Party and the Red Army. Upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Comrade Chou En-lai waged repeated *face-to-face struggles*²⁷ against Chang Kuo-tao.

In July, when the Red Army *reached Maoerhkai bordering on the grassland and decided to rest, train and regroup the troops for some time there*²⁸, Comrade Chou En-lai suddenly *fell ill*²⁹ from fatigue on the long journey and hard work over the previous half year. His temperature was *as high as over 39°*³⁰ and he *lay in a coma all day*³¹. Chairman Mao, Yeh Chien-ying, Liu Po-cheng and other comrades were very much

25. 巴西。 26. 凭借武力。 27. 面对面的斗争。face-to-face 是合成形容词。类似结构的短语如：a heart-to-heart talk (谈心), a hand-to-hand combat (肉搏战)。 28. 到达草地边缘的毛儿盖, 决定在那里休整一段时间。bordering on the grassland 现在分词短语作定语, 修饰 Maoerhkai (毛儿盖); to border on: 接界、毗连; some time: 若干时间。 29. 病倒。fall 是连系动词, ill 是表语。注意: 此短语和 to be ill 有所不同, 这里 fall 虽用作连系动词, 但并没有完全失去其原来意义, 表示得病的动作, 用 be 则表示生病的状态。 30. 高达三十九度以上。39° 读作 thirty-nine degrees。 31. 整天昏迷不醒。all day: 整天(也可说 all day long)。类似的短语有: all night, all morning, all spring 等。

worried and telegraphed for doctors. After four days of medical treatment, Comrade Chou En-lai's temperature began to drop and several days later *the illness took a favourable turn*³². But immediately after that, and though he was still unable to get up, *he had documents and books and papers sent to him*³³ and resumed work.

*The Red Army made its way through the vast grassland in August*³⁴. During the first several days, there were three meals a day and only a single bowl of barley gruel for each meal. *Later, barley ran out, as did the wild plants*³⁵. *Word came from above that horses be slaughtered for meat*³⁶. But this did not last long because there were more people but fewer horses. At this moment, Comrade Chou En-lai told his guard to

32. 病情好转。这里的 turn 是名词，作“转变”、“变化”解。 33. 他叫人拿文件书报给他。这是“have + 宾语 + 过去分词”的结构，其中过去分词所表示的动作往往不是句中的主语做的。比较：I had my bicycle repaired. (我请人把自行车修好了)(别人修的)，I had repaired my bike before you came. (你来前，我已把自行车修好了)(自己修的)。 34. 八月，红军穿越了茫茫草地。 35. 后来，青稞麦吃完了，野菜也吃光了。to run out 这里作“被吃完”解；句中的 as did the wild plants 相当于 and so did the wild plants。当连词 as 作“象……一样”解，引出从句时，主谓语序习惯颠倒，这种用法往往可以避免谓语动词或表语的重复。如：He is very busy, as are his comrades. 36. 上级命令杀马吃。句中的 word 和 above 分别作“命令”和“上级”解。that...for meat 是 word 的同位语从句。