

列宁主义的伟大胜利

A GREAT VICTORY FOR LENINISM

(汉英对照)

商务印书馆

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——纪念列宁诞生九十五周年

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商英注释

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——紀念列宁誕生九十五周年

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A GREAT VICTORY FOR LENINISM

—In Commemoration of

the 95th anniversary of the birth of Lenin

(*Hongqi* Editorial, No. 4, 1965)

(汉英对照)

商务印书馆

1965年·北京

今年四月二十二日，是伟大的列宁誕生九十五周年。

列宁在紀念一位革命家的时候說过，马克思主义者紀念历史上的革命家，决不是象一些別有用心的人那样，为了撒謊騙人，讲一些花言巧語，讲一些庸俗的頌詞，而是为了闡明自己的任务。現在，我們紀念列宁的主要任务是，坚决保卫列宁主义的革命原理，反对現代修正主义者对列宁主义的歪曲，把反对現代修正主义的斗争同反对帝国主义特别是反对美帝国主义的斗争紧密地联系起来。

一九六〇年，在紀念列宁誕生九十周年的时候，我們高举列宁主义的旗帜，针对現代修正主义者在国际共产主义运动中所造成的思想混乱，发表了《列宁主义万岁》等三篇著名的文章。在这三篇文章中，我們根据列宁主义的基本原理和当代世界的实际情况；着重闡述了关于帝国主义，关于战争与和平，关于民族

1. a ceremony in commemoration [kə,memə'reɪʃən] of...: 一次紀念...的仪式. 2. the tasks lying ahead: 当前的任务. 3. with ulterior [ʌl'tɪəriə] motives: 怀着隱蔽的动机; 別有用心. 4. to defend: 保卫. 当两个或更多作用相同的不定式并列使用时，一般是第一个不定式前带有小品詞 to, 其他的不带. 所以

April 22 this year was the 95th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin.

Speaking at a ceremony in commemoration of¹ a revolutionary, Lenin said that, in honouring the memory of revolutionaries, Marxists explained the tasks lying ahead,² unlike those persons who, with ulterior motives,³ used flowery words and vulgar eulogies to tell lies and deceive the people. In honouring the memory of Lenin today, our principal task is to defend⁴ firmly the revolutionary theses⁵ of Leninism, oppose the distortion of Leninism by the modern revisionists, and link the struggle against modern revisionism closely with the struggle against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism.

In commemorating the 90th anniversary in 1960 of Lenin's birth, we raised aloft the banner of Leninism, directed our attention to⁶ the ideological chaos created by the modern revisionists in the international communist movement, and published three articles, one of which was entitled "Long Live Leninism!" In these articles we laid stress on⁷ elucidating the problems of imperialism, war and peace, the national-liberation movement, proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, all in the light of⁸ the fundamental theses of Leninism and the

文中下面的 oppose 和 link 前都不加 to. 5. the revolutionary theses ['θi:si:z]: 革命原理. theses 是复数形式. 单数是 thesis ['θi:sis]. 6. directed our attention to...: 针对...; 集中(我們的)注意力于.... direct [di'rekt] 作“对准”解. 7. laid stress on...: 着重.... 8. in the light of...: 根据.

解放运动,关于无产阶级革命和无产阶级专政等问题,论证了列宁主义决不是象现代修正主义者所胡說的那样已经“过时”,而是越来越显示出了它的无限生命力。当时我們虽然还没有公开批評赫鲁晓夫和苏共领导,但是,这三篇文章的观点,是同赫鲁晓夫修正主义者所散布的一系列荒謬观点完全对立的。

赫鲁晓夫修正主义者对我們的三篇文章恨之入骨,害怕得要死。他們发表了許多文章和讲话,采取各种卑鄙无耻的手段,大肆攻击我們的观点。这样一来,赫鲁晓夫修正主义的本来面目就暴露得更加清楚了。我們同各国革命的马克思列宁主义者一起,对于马克思列宁主义的这类叛徒,对于国际共产主义运动中的这一股逆流,当然不能不进一步展开坚决的斗争。

赫鲁晓夫下台了。

苏共新领导一再宣称,他們要继续忠实地执行赫鲁晓夫那一套完整的修正主义路线,实行沒有赫鲁晓夫的赫鲁晓夫主义。

1. far from becoming “outmoded”: 决不是已经“过时”. far from 作“决不”解. 2. ranted [ˈræntɪd]: 胡說; 說大話; 夸夸其談. 3. had shown ever more clearly: 越来越显示出了; 更加清楚地显示出了. ever 起強調語气的作用. 4. CPSU = Communist Party of the Soviet Union 苏联共产党. 5. the tissue [ˈtɪʃjuː] of absurdities [əbˈsɜːdɪtɪz]: 一系列荒謬的观点. 6. roused the livid hatred of...: 使...恨之入骨. livid [ˈlɪvɪd] adj. (口語)

actual situation in the modern world, and we proved that Leninism, far from becoming "outmoded"¹ as the modern revisionists ranted,² had shown ever more clearly³ its enormous vitality. Although at that time we did not yet openly criticize Khrushchov and the leadership of the CPSU,⁴ the views expressed in the three articles were diametrically opposed to the tissue of absurdities⁵ spread by the Khrushchov revisionists.

Our three articles roused the livid hatred of⁶ the Khrushchov revisionists and scared the living daylights out of them.⁷ They launched unbridled attacks on⁸ our points of view by publishing many articles and speeches and using all manner of sordid⁹ and shameless tricks. The upshot of all this, however, was that the true face of the Khrushchov revisionists was still more clearly exposed to the world. Together with¹⁰ the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists in other countries, we naturally had to carry further the resolute struggle against¹¹ these renegades from Marxism-Leninism, against this adverse current in the international communist movement.

Khrushchov fell.

The new leadership of the CPSU declared again and again that they would faithfully continue to implement Khrushchov's fully developed revisionist line and practise Khrushchevism

狂怒的；非常愤怒的 (furiously angry). 7. scared the living daylights out of them: 使他們害怕得要死。 8. launched unbridled attacks on...: 对...大肆攻击。 launch an attack 开始攻击；发动攻击。 unbridled [ʌn'braɪld] *adj.* 原义是(指马)脱缰的；放纵的。这里的意思是“肆无忌惮的”。 9. sordid ['sɔ:dɪd] *adj.*: 卑鄙的；利欲熏心的。 10. together with...: 同...一起。 11. to carry further the resolute struggle against...: 对...进一步展开坚决的斗争。

他們繼續站在一切革命的馬克思列寧主義者的對立的方面，直到現在，對我們在《列寧主義萬歲》等三篇文章中所闡述的列寧主義的基本原理，仍然沒有停止他們那種不擇手段的誣蔑和攻擊。

《列寧主義萬歲》等三篇文章發表已經五年了，這五年來的事實究竟證明了什麼呢？歷史已經作出最公正的裁判。五年來的事實，恰恰證明了我們的觀點是完全正確的。

如果把這三篇文章闡述的所有問題都拿來論證，那將需要很大的篇幅，這裡我們只談幾個問題。

第一，關於帝國主義的本性問題。

赫魯曉夫修正主義者以所謂“創造性發展”為名，完全歪曲了列寧關於帝國主義的理論。他們認為帝國主義的本性已經改變，否認帝國主義是現代戰爭的根源。他們鼓吹美帝國主義的統治集團和它的頭子“都不希望戰爭”，“也象我們一樣在為保障和平而操心”。他們宣揚現在“已經有現實可能最後地、永遠地

1. practise Khrushchevism without Khrushchev: 實行沒有赫魯曉夫的赫魯曉夫主義. practise 的名詞形式是 practice; 但在美語中 practice 也可用作動詞. 2. have not stopped using every available means: 沒有停止不擇手段. stop 後接動名詞，表示停止某項動作; 如後接不定式，表示停下來(去)作某項動作. 3. Time has given a verdict [ˈvɜːdɪkt]: 時間已經作出裁判; 意即歷史已經作出裁判. 4. have proved conclusively: 恰恰證明了; 最後證明了; 有力地

without Khrushchev.¹ They have continued to stand in opposition to all revolutionary Marxist-Leninists and to this day have not stopped using every available means² to slander and attack the fundamental Leninist theses we expounded in "Long Live Leninism!" and the two other articles.

It is five years now since those three articles were published. What have these five years proved? Time has given a verdict³ which is absolutely just. These five years have proved conclusively⁴ that our views were completely correct.

It would take much space to deal with all the problems expounded in the three articles; we shall therefore take up just a few of them.

First, the problem of the nature of imperialism.

In the name of⁵ "creative development", the Khrushchev revisionists completely distorted Lenin's theory of imperialism. They maintained that the nature of imperialism had changed and denied that imperialism was the source of war in modern times. They spread the notion that⁶ the ruling clique of U.S. imperialism and its chieftains "do not hope for war" and "worry about ensuring peace just as we do".⁷ They gave great publicity to⁸ the point that "already in our time, the practical possibility is being created of banishing war from the life of society finally and for ever" and predicted that 1960 would be

証明了. conclusively [kən'klu:sivli] 最后的, 确定的 (finally, convincingly).
5. in the name of...: 以...为名; 以...的名义. 6. spread the notion that...: 鼓吹... 7. "worry about ... as we do": "正象我們一样为...而操心". 这里 do 是代动词, 其作用是代替前面的謂語, 避免重复. 8. gave great publicity to...: (大力)宣揚.

把战争从社会生活中排除出去”，并且预言一九六〇年将是开始实现“没有武器、没有军队、没有战争的世界”的一年。

同赫鲁晓夫修正主义者相反，我们在《列宁主义万岁》等文章中指出，“帝国主义的本性是不可能改变的”。“只要世界上还存在着资本帝国主义，就还存在着战争的根源，还存在着战争的可能性”。我们还指出，美帝国主义是当代侵略和战争的主要力量，是全世界人民的最凶恶的敌人。

五年来的事实证明，以赫鲁晓夫为首的现代修正主义者关于帝国主义的本性可以改变和已经改变的那些言论，完全是为美帝国主义者效劳而麻痹革命人民的。

帝国主义的侵略政策和战争政策，尽管激起全世界人民的坚决反对，到处遭到失败，也并没有丝毫改变，而是在加紧推行。在亚洲，在非洲，在拉丁美洲，美帝国主义正在通过各种方式变本加厉地镇压民族解放运动，大批大批地屠杀人民群众。特别是在越南南方，美帝国主义发动了灭绝人性的“特种战争”，把美国 and 它的一些仆从的军队开到南越，使用了各种新式武器，并

1. in opposition to...: 同...相反. 2. so long as... = as long as, if only 只要... 3. in the present era ['tiərə]: 当代. 4. the statements ... alleging that...: ...关于...的那些言论. allege [ə'ledʒ] v.t. 声称; 伪称; 扬言. 如, 常用的结构: It is alleged that... 据说... 5. had the sole purpose of...: 完全是为了...; 其唯一的目的是. 6. using every means to step up...: 变本加

the year in which the world would start to become “a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars”.

In opposition to¹ the Khrushchov revisionists, we pointed out in “Long Live Leninism!” that “the nature of imperialism cannot change” and that “so long as² capitalist imperialism exists in the world, the sources and possibility of war will remain”. We also declared that U.S. imperialism was the main force of aggression and war in the present era³ and the most ferocious enemy of the people all over the world.

The past five years have proved that the statements of the modern revisionists headed by Khrushchov alleging that⁴ the nature of imperialism could change and had changed had the sole purpose of⁵ serving U.S. imperialism and paralysing the will of the revolutionary people.

Though they have roused resolute opposition from the world's people and suffered defeat everywhere, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war have not in the least changed; instead, they are being intensively applied. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism is using every means to step up⁶ its suppression of the national-liberation movements and massacring great numbers of people. In south Viet Nam,⁷ in particular, U.S. imperialism has launched its utterly inhuman⁸ “special warfare”,⁹ shipped in¹⁰ its own troops and those¹¹ of its flunkies, used

房地. step up 加快; 加剧. 7. Viet Nam ['vjet 'næm, -'nɑ:m]: 越南. 也可拼写成 Vietnam. 8. utterly inhuman: 灭绝人性的. 9. “special warfare”: “特种战争”. 也可写成 “special war”. 10. shipped in...: 用船把...运入.... 11. those: 代替 troops, 避免重复.

且疯狂地把战火扩大到越南北方。

随着战争政策的加紧推行，美帝国主义并没有象现代修正主义者所幻想的那样全面彻底裁军，而是加紧全面彻底扩军。美国的军费开支，已经达到和平时期的最高水平，并且大大超过了侵朝战争时期的水平。美帝国主义的代表人物，无论是艾森豪威尔、肯尼迪还是约翰逊，尽管现代修正主义者给他们涂脂抹粉已经达到肉麻的程度，而他们自己却一再叫嚣美国“有胆量冒战争风险”，美国准备打一切战争，不管是全面的还是有限的，核的还是常规的，大的还是小的。

从这些事实来看，帝国主义的侵略本性难道有一絲一毫的改变吗？帝国主义的头子难道就是这样“为保障和平操心”而“不希望战争”吗？难道这就叫做进入了所谓“没有武器、没有军队、没有战争”的理想世界吗？

现在，赫鲁晓夫的继承者，苏共新领导，迫于形势，为了继续骗人，不得不装腔作势、言不由衷地喊几句反对帝国主义的口

1. **carried out...**: 进行；实行。 2. **to the point of nausea** ['no:siə]: 达到令人恶心的程度；达到肉麻的程度。 3. **to present them in an attractive light**: 给他们涂脂抹粉，这里 light 原义指绘画中的明亮部分，此短语表面的意思是使他们显得很好看。 4. **has changed even one iota**: 有一絲一毫的改变，iota [ai'əuteɪ] 极微小，一点 (a very small part or quantity)。 5. **Can it be said...**? 难道

all kinds of new weapons and recklessly spread the flames of war to north Viet Nam.

Stepping up the prosecution of its war policy, U.S. imperialism has not carried out¹ general and complete disarmament as the illusions of the modern revisionists led them to expect, but has intensified its general and complete arms expansion. U.S. military expenditure has reached a peace-time peak and greatly exceeds the level reached during the Korean war. Although the modern revisionists have tried almost to the point of nausea² to present them in an attractive light,³ the representatives of U.S. imperialism — whether Eisenhower, Kennedy or Johnson — have themselves repeatedly proclaimed that the United States “has the courage to risk war” and that it is ready to fight any war, total or limited, nuclear or conventional, big or small.

Can these facts be taken to show that the aggressive nature of imperialism has changed even one iota?⁴ Is this the way the chieftains of imperialism “worry about ensuring peace” and “do not wish war”? Can it be said⁵ we are entering that ideal world, “a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars”?

Now, under the pressure of circumstances⁶ and in order to continue to deceive the people, Khrushchev's successors, the new leadership of the CPSU, have to put on a show⁷ and

这就叫做...嗎? 6. under the pressure of circumstances: 在形势的压力下; 迫于形势. circumstance [ˈsə:kəmstəns] 作“形势”、“环境”等解时, 通常用复数. 7. to put on a show: 装腔作势. 这里 put on 作“摆出”、“装出”解. 如, put on airs 摆架子.

号。但是，他們又用了同赫魯曉夫一樣的腔調繼續吹捧美帝國主義，給約翰遜加上了“明智”、“理智”、“克制”、“清醒”等等動聽的評語。他們還大肆宣揚在裁減軍費問題上，蘇聯可以同美帝國主義“互為榜樣”。

特別值得人們注意的是，當美國強盜在越南問題上拋掉一切假面具，充分地暴露出帝國主義本性的時候，他們仍然要千方百計地替它打掩護。他們同赫魯曉夫不太一樣的地方，只是赫魯曉夫太笨了，而他們則巧妙了一些。過去，赫魯曉夫公然胡說北部灣事件不是美帝國主義的侵略，而是中國和越南挑起的。這種幫凶的語言，同自己的主子說的話太一模一樣了，因而一錢不值，沒有人相信了。看來，現在的蘇共領導接受了這點教訓，於是改換了一種說法。他們到處散布流言蜚語，說什麼因為中國共產黨破壞了社會主義陣營的團結和中蘇的團結，這才鼓勵了美國對越南的侵略。這種論調，首先是完全顛倒了黑白。破壞

1. **lavishing praises on...**: 竭力夸贊...; 吹捧...; 濫捧. **lavish** ['lævɪʃ] 作“濫花”、“亂給”解. 2. **vigorously spread the idea that...**: 大肆宣揚... 3. **doing all they can**: 竭盡全力; 千方百計地. 4. **to cover up for...**: 為...掩蓋; 替...打掩護. 5. **the Bac Bo Gulf incident**: 北部灣事件. 6. **those**: 代替

hypocritically shout a few anti-imperialist slogans. But, again playing the old Khrushchev tunes, they keep on lavishing praises on¹ U.S. imperialism, and used such pleasant words as “sensible”, “reasonable”, “restrained”, “sober”, and so on to pay tribute to Johnson. They also vigorously spread the idea that² the Soviet Union and U.S. imperialism can set “examples for each other” on the question of reducing military expenditures.

Worthy of special attention is the fact that now, even when the U.S. gangsters have thrown off all pretence on the Viet Nam question and fully exposed their imperialist nature, the modern revisionists are doing all they can³ to cover up for⁴ the United States. The slight difference between them and Khrushchev is that Khrushchev was much too stupid while they are a bit more subtle. Khrushchev openly talked nonsense, saying that the Bac Bo Gulf incident⁵ was not aggression by U.S. imperialism but had been provoked by China and Viet Nam. These words of an accomplice were so similar to those⁶ of the master that they were of no value at all⁷ and no one believed them. The present leadership of the CPSU have apparently learned the lesson and now use another refrain.⁸ They spread rumours and slanders everywhere that the United States has been encouraged in its aggression against Viet Nam because the Chinese Communist Party has undermined the unity of the socialist camp and the unity between China and the Soviet Union. In the first place, such assertions turn the facts

words, 避免重复。参見第9頁第11注。 7. were of no value at all: 毫无价值; 一錢不值。 8. use another refrain: 改換了一種說法。 refrain [ri'frein] n. 原义指詩或歌詞中的迭句。

社会主义阵营团结和中苏团结的，明明是赫鲁晓夫修正主义者。鼓励美帝国主义侵略的，也明明是赫鲁晓夫修正主义者。这种論調的实质，仍然是为美国强盗开脱，好象美国对越南的侵略，并不是出于它的帝国主义本性，而是由于什么别的原因。散布这种論調的人，仍然是充当着美帝国主义的辯护士。他們才是真正鼓励美国侵略的人。

第二，关于所謂“和平共处”問題。

赫鲁晓夫修正主义者以所謂“創造性发展”为名，完全篡改了列宁的和平共处政策。他們认为，和平共处就意味着同帝国主义“相互諒解”、“相互迎合”、“相互妥协”、“相互迁就”，說什麼和平共处是“現时代至高无上的絕對命令”，是“解决社会所面临的最主要問題的最好的和唯一可行的道路”。他們还特別向往通过苏美两国首脑达成協議“决定人类命运”，也就是苏美合作主

1. **turn the facts upside down**: 顛倒了事实真相; 顛倒了黑白. 2. **It is indisputably the Khrushchev revisionists who...**: 明明是赫鲁晓夫修正主义者... 这里引导詞 *it* 沒有具体詞义, 它只帮助改变句子結構, 使真正主語受到強調. 3. **make it appear that...**: 使得事情好象是... 这里的 *it* 和不帶 *to* 的不定式 *appear that...* 是 *make* 的复合賓語. 4. **peaceful coexistence**

upside down.¹ It is indisputably the Khrushchov revisionists who² have undermined the unity of the socialist camp and unity between China and the Soviet Union. Moreover, it is indisputably the Khrushchov revisionists who have encouraged U.S. imperialist aggression. In substance, their assertions are still attempts to absolve the U.S. gangsters and make it appear that³ the U.S. aggression against Viet Nam arises not from the nature of imperialism but from some other cause. Those who spread such ideas are still apologists for U.S. imperialism. They are the ones who are really encouraging U.S. aggression.

Second, on the question of so-called “peaceful coexistence”.⁴

In the name of “creative development”, the Khrushchov revisionists have gone the whole hog⁵ in tampering⁶ with Lenin’s policy of peaceful coexistence. They maintain that peaceful coexistence means reaching “mutual understanding” with imperialism, “adapting to one another”, “compromising with one another” and “accommodating one another”. They say that peaceful coexistence is “the categorical imperative⁷ of modern times” and “the best and the sole acceptable way⁸ to solve the vitally important problems confronting society”. They particularly yearn for⁹ agreements between the heads of state of the Soviet Union and the United States “on which mankind’s destinies

[ˈkouɪŋˈzɪstəns]: 和平共处。 5. have gone the whole hog: 彻底地; 完全地。
6. tampering: 篡改, 同 with 通用。 7. “the categorical imperative”: “至高无上
的绝对命令”。 categorical [ˌkætiˈɡɒrɪkəl] *adj.* 绝对的; 无条件的。 imperative
[ɪmˈperətɪv] *n.* 命令 (command)。 8. the sole acceptable way: 唯一可行的
道路。 9. yearn for: 向往; 思慕; 渴望。