

人物特写

田雨三选注

商务印书馆

人 物 特 寫

田雨三選注

商 務 印 書 館

1961 年 • 北京

內 容 提 要

本書選自英國共產黨機關報《工人日報》(1955—1960)的人物特寫專欄，共九篇，其中有無產階級的革命領袖，革命詩人，和平戰士，民族英雄等，文字樸實、犀利，形象鮮明、突出，是一本較好的特寫文選集。

為了使讀者易於理解文意，每篇附有詞匯表及注釋，對成語及費解的詞句作了詳細的說明，可供大學英語系二、三年級學生及研讀現代英語的讀者閱讀。

英語注釋讀物

人 物 特 寫

田 雨 三 選 注

商 務 印 書 館 出 版

北京東總布胡同10號

(北京市書刊出版業營業許可證出字第107號)

新華書店北京發行所發行 各地新華書店經售

中國人民大學印刷廠印裝

統一書號：9017·279

1961年7月初版

開本 787×1092 1/32

1961年7月北京第1次印刷

字數 45千字

印張 1 $\frac{12}{16}$

印數 1—4,000冊

定價(10) 0.24元

CONTENTS

1. WILHELM PIECK.....	By Philip Bolsover	3
2. HARRY POLLITT.....	By William Gallacher	10
3. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.....	By Arthur Horner	17
4. JOE RAWLINGS.....		23
5. NORMAN BETHUNE.....	By Lipmann Kessel	29
6. NAZIM HIKMET.....		33
7. W. E. B. DU BOIS.....		37
8. PAUL ROBESON.....		42
9. DJAMILA BOUHIRE.....		50

1. WILHELM PIECK¹

By Philip Bolsover

In the German Democratic Republic today a silver-haired,² smiling workman³ celebrates his 80th birthday, happy in the knowledge that the dearest dream of his life is coming true.⁴

One calls him a workman because, though he has reached the highest office in the land, he remains what he was⁵— a typical member of the German working class.

Wilhelm Pieck, the cabinet-maker who became President, may well look back this day to that moment in 1895 when he joined the Social Democratic Party.⁶

He wanted the working people to run Germany: he wanted the end of a system that brought misery, exploitation—and often death—to people everywhere.

Now, 60 years later, Wilhelm Pieck sees that in a large part of Germany the goal is in sight:⁷ the dream that shimmered in his imagination for so many years now turns to reality⁸ before his eyes.

No wonder Pieck smiles⁹ — and his smile is famous in Germany.

For not only does he see his dream come true; he also knows that he has done as much as any man—and more than most—to make it a reality for himself and millions of others.¹⁰

*

*

*

He was born, this working-class president, in the little town of Guben, the son of a carter and a washerwoman.

At the age of¹¹ 14 he was apprenticed to¹² a cabinet maker, and after completing his apprenticeship he tramped Germany looking for work.

At 18 he entered the Woodworkers' Union, of which he is still a member 62 years later. And at 19 he joined the Social Democrats.

He wasted no time as a trade unionist and a Socialist, for a year later he was urging fellow workers to support a May Day demonstration — and being sacked for his efforts.

The next few years were, in fact, a succession of such episodes; a prominent piece of activity—and the sack. A new job—for he was a good workman—a new episode; and the sack.

Eventually, he settled in Bremen, where, in 1905, he was elected to the Parliament of that Free City as a Social Democrat. After a period as secretary of the Bremen Social Democratic Party he moved to Berlin as deputy chief of the Central School of the party.

Here was one of the vital episodes of his life, for he became a friend of Rosa Luxemburg¹³ and Karl Liebknecht,¹⁴ leaders of the resistance to the Prussian policy of aggression.

When the 1914 war began Karl Liebknecht, leader, with Rosa Luxemburg, of the Left in the German workers' movement, was the only member of the Reichstag who voted against war credits. For the Right Wing failed the workers¹⁵ and supported the Kaiser's war.

But Pieck was with Liebknecht. He made possible the distribution and printing of Liebknecht's illegal anti-war paper.¹⁶ He did more than that; he organised in Berlin Ger-

many's first anti-war demonstration — on May 28, 1915.

*

*

*

That brought him a jail sentence, conscription into the army, more anti-war work in the army itself, a transfer into a punishment company.¹⁷

But he was not a man to be intimidated. He deserted, made contact with the Spartacus group,¹⁸ which later became the Communist Party, and, with his son Arthur, undertook the perilous job of producing a revolutionary paper for distribution among German soldiers.

The paper was produced in Amsterdam. Time after time¹⁹ Pieck carried great bundles of the paper across the frontier until in 1918 the end of the war and of the monarchy drew near.

Then back to Berlin to organise the great general strikes that forced the abdication of the Kaiser.

The situation in Germany, with the establishment of a Republic and the rise of an invigorated revolutionary movement, called for²⁰ the establishment of a strong, disciplined workers' party.

The Party was formed—the Communist Party, with a central committee that included Pieck, Liebknecht and Luxemburg. It stood for²¹ Socialism — and it incurred the hatred of the Right Wing leaders of the Social Democratic Party, then in power²² as a provisional government.²³

That hatred had terrible results. It led to the murder, in January 1919, of Liebknecht and Luxemburg by officers of the old imperial army, who raided the house where the two leaders were living.

Pieck, seized by the same officers, escaped only because he was not recognised and had a false passport. Arrested again in 1919 on a charge of high treason,²⁴ he again escaped.

By 1920 the Communist Party, rapidly gaining strength, had 31 members in the Prussian Provincial Parliament.²⁵ Pieck was one of them. He remained in the Prussian Parliament, and later the Reichstag, until 1933, when Hitler overthrew the Weimar Republic.²⁶

Pieck was among those members of the Communist Party who escaped the Nazi axe and continued from abroad to fight against fascism.

With the end of the war he returned to reorganise the Communist Party with the handful of veterans who had survived. Ernst Thaelmann,²⁷ leader of the Party, had been murdered after 11 years of imprisonment; the burden of leadership fell on Pieck.

In April 1946 the unity of the working class in East Germany was achieved with the merging of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party into the new Socialist Unity Party.²⁸

Pieck and Otto Grotewohl,²⁹ the Social Democratic leader, became joint chairmen.

*

*

*

Then began the great tasks of moving toward the Socialist State — the nationalisation of factories, the handing of the great estates to the peasants, the new social services....

It was a testing time for a man who was now over 70. But Pieck was smiling. The dream was coming true.

When the German Democratic Republic was founded in 1949 the vote for Wilhelm Pieck as President was unanimous. He had won it by a record unsurpassed in faithfulness to the working class — a record that has gained him esteem far beyond the frontiers of his own country.

That esteem is shared by the working people of lands against which Germany committed terrible acts of aggression. Of few German political leaders can this be said, for the memory and the menace are with us still.

All the more honour, then, to this German³⁰ who never raised his hand against the people of any country, but on the contrary used it most powerfully, fearlessly and triumphantly against those in his own country who oppressed their own people and attacked those of other countries.

So greetings to Wilhelm Pieck.³¹ May that hand long be powerful, that smile always unshadowed.³²

Vocabulary

office ['ɒfɪs] *n.* 职位
 typical ['tɪpɪkl] *a.* 典型的
 cabinet-maker ['kæbɪnɪt-'meɪkə] *n.*
 橱柜匠; 家具匠
 run [rʌn] *v. i. & t.* 管理; 经营
 shimmer ['ʃɪmə] *v. i.* 闪烁; 发光
 imagination [ɪ'mædʒɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 想
 像
 carter ['kɑ:tə] *n.* 车夫
 washerwoman ['wɒʃəwʊmən] *n.* 洗
 衣妇
 apprenticeship [ə'prentɪsʃɪp] *n.* 学
 徒期
 tramp [træmp] *v. i. & t.* 走遍
 demonstration [ˌdeməns'treɪʃən] *n.*
 示威
 sack [sæk] *v. t.* 解雇; 革除
 episode ['epɪsəʊd] *n.* 插曲; 事迹
 prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] *a.* 显著的;
 突出的
 parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] *n.* 议会;
 国会

resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] *n.* 反抗
 aggression [ə'ɡresʃən] *n.* 压迫
 Left [left] *n.* 左翼; 左派
 Reichstag ['raɪksta:g] *n.* (旧) 德国
 国会
 vote [vəʊt] *v. i. & t.* 投票
 credit ['kredit] *n.* 借款
 distribution [ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən] *n.* 发
 行
 illegal [ɪ'li:ɡəl] *a.* 非法的
 jail [dʒeɪl] *n.* 监禁
 sentence ['sentəns] *n. & v.* 判决
 conscription [kəns'kɪpʃən] *n.* 征兵
 intimidate [ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt] *v. t.* 威胁
 desert [dɪ'zɜ:t] *v. t. & i.* 逃跑; 逃脱
 Arthur ['ɑ:θə] *n.* 亚撒
 perilous ['perɪləs] *a.* 危险的
 Amsterdam ['æmstə'dɑ:m] *n.* 阿姆
 斯特丹(荷兰城市名)
 frontier ['frʌntɪə] *n.* 边界
 bundle ['bʌndl] *n.* 捆, 卷
 monarchy ['mɒnəki] *n.* 君主政体

strike [straɪk] *n.* 罢工
 abdication [ˌæbdɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 退位
 Kaiser [ˈkaɪzə] *n.* 德皇
 situation [ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃən] *n.* 形势
 establishment [ɪsˈtæblɪʃmənt] *n.*
 成立
 invigorate [ɪnˈvɪɡəreɪt] *v. t.* 充满
 活力; 强壮
 disciplined [ˈdɪsɪplɪnd] *a.* 有纪律的
 committee [kəˈmɪti] *n.* 委员会
 incur [ɪnˈkʊː] *v. t.* 引起
 provisional [prəˈvɪʒənəl] *a.* 临时的
 murder [ˈmɜːdə] *n.* 谋杀
 imperial [ɪmˈpiəriəl] *a.* 帝国的
 passport [ˈpɑːspɔːt] *n.* 护照

Nazi [ˈnɑːtsɪ] *n.* 纳粹
 fascism [ˈfæʃɪzəm] *n.* 法西斯主义
 handful [ˈhændfʊl] *n.* 少数
 veteran [ˈvetərən] *n.* 老战士
 survive [səˈvaɪv] *v. i.* 活着
 imprisonment [ɪmˈprɪznmənt] *n.*
 囚禁; 监禁
 nationalisation [ˌnæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən]
n. 国有化
 estate [ɪsˈteɪt] *n.* 地产
 unanimous [juˈnænɪməs] *a.* 一致的
 unsurpassed [ˈʌnsəˈpɑːst] *a.* 不可
 超越的
 esteem [ɪsˈtiːm, esˈtiːm] *n.* 尊重
 menace [ˈmenəs] *n.* 威胁

Notes

1. Wilhelm Pieck 威廉·皮克 (1876—1960), 德意志民主共和国 (The German Democratic Republic) 前总统, 国际共产主义运动杰出的活动家, 德国工人阶级的领袖, 德国统一社会党中央政治局委员。本篇发表于1955年1月3日。
2. silver-haired——形容词 + 名词 + ed, 构成复合形容词。如: the "White-Haired Girl" "白毛女"。这类复合形容词多用于描写人(或动物)的生理现象、品性及衣着等方面的特征。
3. smiling workman——smiling 是现在分词, 作 workman 的定语, 等于 a workman who smiles.
4. The dearest dream of his life is coming true = The dearest dream of his life is really happening.
5. He remains what he was——此处 what he was 是名词从句, 作主语 he 的补语。remains 是连系动词, 作 "continues to be" 解。连系动词后跟形容词、名词、形容词短语或从句作主语的补语。
6. the Social Democratic Party 社会民主党。
7. in sight 在望。
8. turns to reality 变成现实。
9. No wonder Pieck smiles——No wonder 是 It is no wonder that 的省略形式。如变为 Pieck smiles, and no wonder. 也合乎习惯用法。

10. to make it a reality for himself and millions of others. 此处 a reality ... others 是 it 的补語, 并与 it 构成 to make 的复合宾語.
11. at the age of... 在...岁. 如: He graduated *at the age of* eighteen. (他十八岁毕业.) What is his *age*? = How old is he? (他多少年紀?) 此外 *age* 还作“时代”, “年代”, “老年人”, “許久”, “永远”等解. 如: His ideas are against the spirit of the *age*. (他的思想违反时代精神.) What's the *age* of that old palace? (那旧宫殿有多少年代了?) the strength of youth and the wisdom of *age*. (青年的力量和老年人的智慧.) It has been *ages* since we met. (好久沒有看見你了.) Chairman Mao's poems will be read through *ages*. (毛主席的詩詞将永远传誦.)
12. to be apprenticed to... 給(从)...当学徒. 如: He was *apprenticed to* a blacksmith. (他給铁匠当学徒.)
13. Rosa Luxemburg 罗莎·卢森堡 (1871—1919), 德国和波兰工人运动活动家. 德国社会民主党及第二国际的左翼代表人之一. 德国共产党的奠基人之一.
14. Karl Liebknecht 卡尔·李卜克内西 (1871—1919), 德国共产党创始人之一.
15. For the Right Wing failed the workers.... 因为右翼党人背棄工人....
16. He made possible the distribution and printing of Liebknecht's illegal anti-war paper. 此处 possible 是 the distribution and printing... 的补語, 同时 possible 和 the distribution and printing... 构成 made 的复合宾語.
17. punishment company 劳役队.
18. the Spartacus group 斯巴达克联盟.
19. time after time 多次.
20. called for 需要.
21. stood for 代表.
22. then in power 当时的执政党.
23. provisional government 临时政府.
24. on a charge of high treason 在叛国罪名之下.
25. the Prussian Provincial Parliament 普魯士省議會.
26. Weimar Republic 魏瑪共和国, 系 1919 年根据魏瑪宪法成立的资产阶级的共和国.
27. Ernst Thaelmann 恩斯特·台尔曼 (1886—1944), 德国和国际工人的活动家. 前德国共产党中央委员会主席. 1933 年被法西斯匪徒逮捕, 1944 年遇害.
28. the Socialist Unity Party 統一社会党.
29. Otto Grotewohl 奥托·格罗提渥 (1894—), 德意志民主共和国总理 (1949—), 德国統一社会党中央政治局委員.

30. All the more honour, then, to this German...=All the more honour, then, we should render to this German....
31. So greetings to Wilhelm Pieck = So we send our greetings to Wilhelm Pieck.
32. May that hand long be powerful, that smile always unshadowed. 將 may be 中的 may 提到句首是表示願望或祝福的虛擬語式. smile 后省去 be, 如: May the sun of peace always be over your great country.

2. HARRY POLLITT¹

By William Gallacher²

My heart is heavy as³ I write. My comrade — the dearest of them all⁴ — has ended his long and valiant battle for the Communist Party and the working class, and now lies quietly at rest.⁵

It is hard to believe that I will never more see him or hear his cheerful voice.⁶

So long we worked together for the same great Cause — the end of exploitation of man by man, the end of robber capitalism, and for a Socialist Britain.

Mighty service he gave for that,⁷ and what he accomplished will still guide the workers toward that inevitable goal.

Changes are manifesting themselves in the ranks of the organised workers⁸ as a consequence of his unswerving leadership, even though many of those participating in⁹ these changes may not be too willing to give the credit where it belongs.

From his earliest days in the movement he was eager, energetic and clear-headed in his desire to win his work-mates, and the working class as a whole,¹⁰ for the battle against capitalism and the lackeys of capitalism in the ranks of our own Labour movement.

When the Communist Party was formed it was made up of¹¹ a mixture of good Marxists, sectarian "Marxists," and not a few¹² opportunists. With such a combination it was not easy to make progress.¹³

On the contrary, the young party showed early signs of deterioration.

The executive,¹⁴ seriously perturbed,¹⁵ decided to appoint a commission with instructions to make a thorough examination of the Party organisation, the Party leadership and the Party finance.¹⁶

Three comrades, outside of the executive, were appointed to carry out this task — R. Palme Dutt,¹⁷ Harry Inkpin and a young trade union comrade, Harry Pollitt.

That was his first introduction to the leadership of the Party. Under this leadership the Communist Party made slow, but steady progress.

Harry had the great advantage of being very close to the organised workers — as his attendance and speeches at Trades Union Congress¹⁸ amply demonstrated.

A confirmed Marxist, he could present his arguments in a way that any worker could understand.¹⁹

His powerful oratory has been recognised even by those who had reason to fear him.

But even more important was the political guidance²⁰ he gave to the Party and the working class.

The pamphlets he wrote, the documents he prepared, all²¹ make up a history of the development of the Labour movement here in Britain, its relationship to the international working class and to struggling Colonial and semi-Colonial peoples.

All this labour, on platform and in Press, carried on at almost white heat over many years, is now beginning to show a rich harvest.

The opposition to the H-bombs and the American bases, resistance to the attempts to get rid of²² Clause 4, cannot be truly appreciated apart from the steady political leadership of our comrade Harry Pollitt.

He was writing, speaking, persuading and guiding our Labour movement when all others seemed to be against us.

And who can judge of the fight against those who want to get Socialism out of the constitution of the Labour Party without taking into account²³ that grand political treatise "The British Road to Socialism" — into which he put so much of his clear, workingclass thought?

Yes, it was the saving of the Party when he took a foremost part²⁴ in its leadership following the commission's report in 1923.

In 1925 the Party headquarters were raided and 12 Party leaders were arrested and put on trial for sedition²⁵ — the "sedition" being the publication of pamphlets which had been on sale from the formation of the Party.

This, of course, was part of the preparations of the Government for the pending attack on the miners.

Harry Pollitt was one of the 12 who, at the Old Bailey, speaking in his own defence, made a magnificent statement on behalf of²⁶ the Party and of Marxism.

His eloquence was wasted on a hard-faced judge²⁷ and a loaded jury,²⁸ but most certainly not wasted when it got, in pamphlet form, to the lads in the workshops.

Twelve months he got,²⁹ along with four others — seven got six months — with the offer of an acquittal if they would leave the Party; a really shocking attempt at political and legal bribery on the part of the judge.³⁰

In prison Harry's natural high spirits and his hearty sense of humour stood him in good stead.³¹

To see him at the cutting table (for mail-bag cloth) with Wal Hannington and Albert Inkpin, gave you a feeling that all was well with the world, and that even in prison we were stimulating the movement outside.

True,³² when the General Strike³³ was called and, after its betrayal, the miners were left to carry on the bitter struggle alone,³⁴ he and the others wished above-all else to be out in the forefront of the struggle.

I have been with him in prison. I have been with him through many years at Party headquarters and I have been with him at international gatherings of all kinds.

Always he was a happy, hearty comrade, ready to battle for his political beliefs at all times — yet, when the battle was over, a genial comrade who could make himself at home in any party or working-class company.³⁵

All who knew Harry admired the human, comradely side of his character. But many of them tried to dissociate his wide humanity from his dearly held political convictions. This is an old game with the lackeys of capitalism, particularly in the yellow Press.

But our great comrade will be remembered as a great Communist, whose humanity blossomed in the ranks of the Communist Party and in his long and close association with leaders of Communism in the lands of Socialism.³⁶

His service to Socialism will continue to inspire all

exploited and oppressed peoples for the great final battle that will end for ever the greed for profit and ever more profit, and the menace of war it brings in its train.³⁷

For this our comrade gave a lifetime of devoted service.

We who are left, even as we mourn his passing, must pledge ourselves to carry his life's message to the workers and to Colonial peoples.

In the work of the Communist Party, Harry Pollitt will go on living and teaching till the dawn of a brighter and better day.

Vocabulary

valiant ['væljənt] *a.* 勇敢的; 英勇的

cause [kɔ:z] *n.* 事业

exploitation [,eksplɔi'teɪʃən] *n.* 剥削

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *v.t.* 完成

inevitable [i'nevɪtəbl] *a.* 不可避免的

manifest ['mænɪfɛst] *v.i.* 表明; 显示

consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] *n.* 后果

unswerving [ʌn'swə:vɪŋ] *a.* 正确的; 不偏不倚的

energetic [enə'dʒetɪk] *a.* 精力充沛的

lackey ['læki] *n.* 僕从; 走狗

form [fɔ:m] *v.t.* 成立

mixture ['mɪkstʃə] *n.* 混合

sectarian [sek'tɛəriən] *a., n.* 宗派(主义)的; 宗派主义者

deterioration [di'tɪəriə'reɪʃən] *n.* 腐败; 变质; 恶化

perturb [pə'tɜ:b] *v.t.* 扰乱; 使不安

appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] *v.t.* 指定; 任命

instructions [ɪns'trʌkʃənz] *n.* 命令; 训令

finance [fɪ'næns] *n.* 财政; 财务

amply ['æmplɪ] *adv.* 详尽地; 详细地

demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *v.i.* 证明

argument ['ɑ:gju:mənt] *n.* 论点; 论据

oratory ['ɒrətəri] *n.* 雄辩; 辞令

pamphlet ['pæmflɪt] *n.* 小册子

colonial [kə'louniəl] *a.* 殖民地的

platform ['plætfo:m] *n.* 讲坛

H-bomb ['eɪtʃ'bɒm] *n.* 氢弹

clause [klo:z] *n.* 条款

grand [grænd] *a.* 庄严的

treatise [tri:tɪz] *n.* 论文

sedition [si'dɪʃən] *n.* 煽惑叛乱