Letter from Comrade William Z. Foster to Comrade Mao Tse-tung

## 福斯特同志給毛澤东同志的信

(英汉对照)

商务印書館

### 內容提要

这封信是美国共产党名誉主席福斯特同志在 1958 年 12 月 19 日写給毛泽东同志的。汉語釋文最先次表在1959 年 2 月 1 日出版的《紅旗》第三期上,英語原文兒英語《北京周报》 1959 年第 5 期。

这封信充滿热情,具有高度思想性,是无产阶級国际主义的优秀文献,它使我們"看到了伟大的美国共产党的 灵魂,看到了伟大的美国工人阶级和美国人民的灵魂",原 文文字生动,有許多现代英語句型,能释詳細,对政治性的名詞、美語用法和英語慣用法作了着重的說明,此背适合大学学生和一般学习英語者作为学习材料。

## 英 汉 对 照 福斯特同志給毛泽东同志的信 吐 晓 钟 注 释

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# LETTER FROM COMRADE WILLIAM Z. FOSTER TO COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG

## 福斯特同志給毛澤东同志的信

(英汉对照) 🔩

叶晓鐘 註释

商 务 印 書 館 1961 年·<sup>北京</sup>

## LETTER FROM COMRADE WILLIAM Z. FOSTER TO COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG

Editor's Note — Comrade William Z. Foster, Honorary Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America, addressed a letter to Comrade Mao Tse-tung on December 19, 1958.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote back<sup>2</sup> on January 17, 1959. His reply reads:<sup>3</sup>

"Thank you ever so much for your letter of December 19, 1958. From your letter, full of warmth and enthusiasm, I could see the soul of the great Communist Party of the United States, and the soul of the great working class and people of the United States.

"The Chinese people know that United States imperialism has done many bad things to China and to the whole world as well; they understand that only the United States ruling group is bad, while the people of the United States are very good. Among the Americans, although many of them have not yet awakened, only a tiny

<sup>1.</sup> Foster ['foste]. 2. wrote back 答复 (= replied). 3. his reply reads 这里动詞 read 用作不及物动詞,这种用法在新聞体文章中較常見. 类似的动詞有 state, say 等,如 the editorial states..., the paper says...,在这种場合,动詞 必須用主动語态,不能用被动語态。4. =very很,非常. ever such 也作 very 解,口 語中常用. 例如: Your brother is ever such a good student. 5. 也.比 too,

## 福斯特同志給毛泽东同志的信

編者按: 美国共产党名誉主席福斯特同志在1958年12月19日寄給毛泽东同志一封信。毛泽东同志在1959年1月17日給福斯特同志写了回信。信中說:

"十分國謝您 1958 年 12 月 19 日的来信。从您的充滿热情的来信中,使我看到了伟大的美国共产党的灵魂,看到了伟大的美国工人阶級和美国人民的灵魂。

"中国人民懂得,美国帝国主义对中国做了許多坏事,对全世界做了許多坏事,只是美国的統治集团不好,美国人民是很好的。在美国人中間,虽然有許多人現在还沒有覚醒,但是坏

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also 更口語化,一般放在句末·如放在情态动詞之后,动詞不定式之前,則作"还是…的好"解。例如: You may as well wait upstairs [你还是到楼上去等吧]。6. 作"人民、人們"解时,謂語动詞用复数形式。像 people 这种集体名詞。有两个复数·Some people, the Chinese people 是形式上的单数和意义上的复数。可是the Chinese and American peoples,这时 peoples 是指两个集体而言。形式也是复数了。

part are bad, the overwhelming<sup>1</sup> majority are good. Friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples will eventually break down<sup>2</sup> the barriers put up by Dulles<sup>3</sup> and his like<sup>4</sup> and develop more extensively with each passing day.<sup>5</sup>

"Although the Communist Party of the United States is temporarily in a situation which is none too<sup>6</sup> smooth, your struggle is highly significant and is bound to<sup>7</sup> bear rich fruit. Dark night has its end. The reactionary forces of the United States are now running their heads into stone walls<sup>8</sup> everywhere, which shows that they will not have too many days to live.<sup>9</sup> Right now, over there<sup>10</sup> in your country, the situation in which 'the enemy is strong and we are weak' is entirely a temporary phenomenon.<sup>11</sup> It will certainly develop in the opposite direction.

"Allow me, on behalf of 12 the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, to extend hearty greetings to 13 you, glorious fighter and leader of the American working class, and to wish you an early recovery. I warmly welcome your coming to China for medical treatment and convalescence, if it is possible for you to do so."

The full text of Comrade Foster's letter follows.

<sup>1. [,</sup>ouvə'(h)welmin], a. 压倒 (一切) 的. 2. 冲破, 打垮. 这是以动嗣和副阿构成的动词短語, 作及物动詞用. 如作不及物动詞用, 意义就不同。《比較》(1) The People's Liberation Army broke down the enemy's resistance [人民解放軍打垮了敌人的抵抗力量]; (2) All plans of United States imperialism broke down in the end [美帝国主义的一切計划最后都归于失败了]. 3. ['dalis]. 4. 象他那样的人, ... 之流. like, n. 同样的人(物). 《注意》不能与 and the like 或 and such like 相混, 这两个短語的意义是"等等". 5. 日益, 一天比一天更. 在 with each passing 后, 还可接其他表示时間的名詞,如 month, year 等。例如: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is growing stronger with each passing year [苏維埃社会主义共和国联盟正在一年比一年巩固]. 6. 一点儿也不 (= not at all, in no way). none, ad.,

人只是一小部分,絕大多数是好人。中国人民同美国人民之間 的友好关系,終究会冲破杜勒斯之流的障碍,日益广泛地发展 起来。

"美国共产党虽然暫时还处于不大順利的地位,但是你們的 斗爭是很有意义的,将来一定会結出丰碩的果实。黑夜是有尽 头的。美国反动势力規已到处碰壁,显示着他們的寿命不会很 长了。你們那里目前敌强我弱这种形势,完全是暫时的現象,它 一定会向相反的方向起变化。

"請允許我代表中国共产党和中国人民向您——美国 工人 阶級光荣的战士和領袖, 致以衷心的問候, 幷祝您早日恢复健 康。如果您有可能的話,我热誠地欢迎您到中国来医疗和休养。"

以下就是福斯特同志的信的譯文。

后接 "the + 形容詞比較級"或接 "so" 时, 也作此解释. 例如: He is none so wise. 7. 現在英美通常都作"一定将..."解. 从前在英国作"将不得不..."解, 在美国作"决意…"、"决心要…"解。 8. 正在碰壁,这英語成語相当于汉語成語: "碰壁"、"碰得头破血流"。两者的意义非常贴切。 这个意义的英語成語有时也写 作: to knock [run] one's head against a stone [brick] wall; to knock [run] one's head against a post. 9. = will not last long. 10. 在那里. 口語用 語,在指出方向时,往往用手或其他动作表示。 11.[fi/nəminən] n. (pl. phenomena [fi/nominə]) 現象. 此詞屬于英語詞彙中的外来詞,复数形式仍沿用原来希 腊語的形式。在英語詞彙中,源出拉丁、希腊語的名詞,許多还保留原来的复数形 式, 如 memorandum [备忘录] — memoranda; crisis [危机] — crises; index 「索引] — indices 等. 12. 代表. behalf 原义 "利益", 現代英語中已废棄不 用, 仅用之于 on [in] behalf of, on [in] one's behalf 等成語. on behalf of 和 in behalf of 意义同,实际惯用时微有差别,前者作"代表"解,后者作"为 了...的利益"、"有利于..."解,有时亦解作"代表"。13. 向... 致以衷心的問候,这 是一个在演講詞和函电中常用的謂語短語. 《注意》 greetings 前的动詞用 extend. 也能改用 send, tender, offer 等詞.

Mao Tse-tung

Chairman, Chinese Communist Party

Dear Comrade and Friend:

May I extend my heartiest congratulations to the great Chinese people and its Communist Party, through you, for the glowing success of your tremendous1 revolution, which is now inspiring the world. I am sorry that I have not been able to come and visit your country in person,2 hence I am taking this occasion to3 express these greetings through this letter. I am 78 years old; I have been confined to my room4 for the past 14 months with a paralytic stroke; and I am held under two police indictments,6 each of them carrying penalties7 of from five to ten years in prison — so my chances of getting to revolutionary China are pretty slim,8 although I have not given up my efforts to get a passport,9 that will enable me to visit the countries of Socialism. Incidentally, 10 I hope to get better medical treatment in these countries than I can possibly get here in the United States.

Although you undoubtedly know it, the Chinese, principally workers, have played a very considerable role<sup>11</sup> in the history of the western part of the United States. They

<sup>1. [</sup>tri'mendes] a. 巨大的. 含有"重要, 惊人"的色彩。 2. 亲自(==personally). 3. 趁这次机会 (= to avail oneself of this opportunity to). 4. 我因病而不能出門。这是慣用語。to be confined to 原作"被限制在…范围内"解,例如: Now the building of socialism is no longer confined to one country [現在, 社会主义建設已經越出一国的范围]。 《注意》 confine 的讀音: v. [ken-'fain]; n. ['konfain]. 5. [美] 被控訴(= am prosecuted). 6. 治安罪起訴。美語 police [po'li:s], 具有比一般詞义更广泛的商义,凡有关治安、道德风化、公共卫生等行政权力,均属之。indictment [in'daitment], 是检察官提出的起訴書。

### 中国共产党主席毛澤东

### 親爱的同志、親爱的朋友:

職我通过您最衷心地祝賀伟大的中国人民及其共产党,祝 贺你們的巨大革命的輝煌胜利,这个胜利正在鼓舞着全 世界。 遺憾的是我不能亲自来訪問你們的国家,因此,我利用这个机会,通过这封信来表达賀意。我七十八岁了,由于患了瘫痪性的中风,十四个月来一直出不了門,而且,我受着两起治安罪 起訴的束縛,每一起可能判处五年到十年的徒刑。因此,我到革命的中国来的希望相当小了,虽然我并沒有放棄努力,来争 取一张护照,以便訪問社会主义国家。順便提一下,我希望在 这些国家得到比我在美国所可能得到的更好的治疗。

中国人,主要是工人,在美国西部地区的历史中,起过很 大的作用,这一点您无疑是知道的了。他們开始移居到这个地

<sup>7.</sup> penalty ['penelti] n. 处罰, 此处指刑事方面的. 8. a. 微小, 这詞作"微小"解, 在英国已不用, 在美国还保留着. 9. ['pa'spo't] n. 护照、比較》 passport 与 visé ['vi'zei] 不同。前者指本国政府发給本国公民可往外国的"护照"; 后者则指一国政府准許另一国公民前去这个国家在护照上的签字, 称为"签証"。 10. ad. 順便說一下 (== by the way). 作为句中独立成分的情态詞, 与句子不发生 翻法上的关联, 只用来表达說話者对句子意念的一种态度. 11. 起很大的作用。considerable 重要. role 原作"角色"解, 舞台上用語, 常与动詞 play [扮演] 搭配. 这个短語也可改写为 to play a very important part.

began to immigrate into this area in the early 1850's,1 at the time of the famous Gold Rush<sup>2</sup> in California.8 From then on, they were to be found for many decades in all the mining camps, lumber woods, ranches, and construction works of the great West.4 They built the principal railroads of California, and particularly they constructed, in the latter 1860's, the western half of the Central Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental railroad in America, an heroic achievement. They had to contend with much chauvinism.5 intimidation, and violence, which reached its heights' during the 1880's, when the national Exclusion Act6 was passed, which, rigidly enforced, practically stopped all immigration from Asia. This treatment was characteristic of how American capitalists have always treated national minorities, worst of all those of a different color. such as the American Indians, Negroes, Japanese, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Filipinos, etc. In the early years of the immigration, as many as 100,000 Chinese came in one vear to the United States. There are still, despite highly restrictive governmental policies, about 118,000 Chinese in the United States, and small colonies8 of them, occasionally marked with distinctive Chinese architecture and customs, are to be found in such leading cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, 10 Seattle, 11 Chicago, 12 and New York. These masses, as you know, have been profoundly stirred by the Chinese Revolution.

<sup>1.</sup> 讀作 ['eiti:n'fiftiz], 从 1850 年到 1859 年. 譯成汉語时, 不能照字面, 应 譯作"十九世紀五十年代"。 2. 淘金热。在这里指十九世紀四十年代末期, 美 国加利福尼亚州发現金矿后, 許多人爭先恐后地到西部搶采金矿的那段时期。 3. [ˌkæli'fo:njə] n. 加利福尼亚。美国西部沿太平洋的一个州名。 4. 这里指美国西部。这原是一个地理上名詞, 但 West 一詞在美語中常带有特种色彩, 含有地方资源丰富、放荡不羁的意思。 5. ['fouvinizəm']。 6. 排外法。美国国会第一次通过

区, 是在十九世紀五十年代初期, 正是加利福尼亚州有名的淘 金热感极一时的时候。从那时以后的几十年間,在美国西部所 有的矿山、森林、牧場和工地里,都有他們在工作。他們修建 了加利福尼亚州的主要铁路。特别是在十九世紀六十年代后期, 铺修了美国第一条横貫大陆的"中太平洋铁路"的两半段、这是 一个英雄的成就。在十九世紀八十年代,他們曾經不得不同在 "排外法"被通过时达到极点的沙文主义、威胁恐吓和暴力行为 进行斗争。这个法令严格执行的结果,几乎完全禁止了亚洲移 民入境。这正是美国資本家一貫对待少数民族的特有做法,而 最受虐待的是那些肤色不同的人,如美洲印第安人、黑人、日 本人、波多黎各人、墨西哥人、菲律宾人等等。在移民的早期, 到美国来的中国人一年达十万人之多。現在,尽管政府实施着 严格限制的政策,美国还有十一万八千左右的中国人。在旧金 山、洛杉磯、西雅图、芝加哥和紐約等主要的城市里,就有小 块的华侨居住区,其中一些有着中国式建筑和习俗的特点。正 如您所知道的,这些群众都是深深地为中国的革命所鼓舞的。

的排华法 (Chinese Exclusion Act) 是 1882 年 5 月 6 日,两年后又作了补充规定,禁止中国工人于十年内进入美国。其后每届期满,都有新的排华法通过,而且变本加厉,愈来愈严。这是美国反动統治集团除了在实际生活中采取歧视中国人民的威胁、恫吓、苛待、暴行等等手段以外的立法措施。 7. ['pwə:tou' rizkənz] n. pl. 8. ['koləniz] n. pl. 这里作"居留区"解,指华侨在美国几个大城市集居的China Towns [中国城,也称唐人街]. 9. [,sænfrøn'siskou] n. 10. [los'ændʒiliz] n. 11. 'si'ætl] n. 12. [ʃi'kuɪgou] n.

As an American worker, I am ashamed of the outrageous policy of intimidation, employed by the great monopolies which control the imperialistic government of the United States, to try to strangle the Chinese Revolution, and to prevent the Chinese people from carrying forward¹ their heroic achievements in the building of Socialism and Communism. In the domineering² relationship that the United States is trying to force upon China in the Taiwaz Straits, and in its general support of the Chiang Kai-shek bandits, is to be found a true reflection of a brutal imperialism which until recently was enforced all over Asia, Africa, and Latin America, but which is now rapidly being ended by the rise of the Chinese, Indian, African, and Latin American peoples of those areas.³

What insolence<sup>4</sup> the American imperialists have, to try to force such a policy as they now have towards China. They would cry out in wild indignation if any power were to attempt such outrages in their ports and against their country as they are daily practicing<sup>5</sup> against People's China. They have brought their battleships to the very<sup>8</sup> coast of China; they are attempting to bomb, capture, and hold Chinese cities; they are carrying through an unparalleled economic blockade;<sup>7</sup> they are trying to bar the Chinese people from<sup>8</sup> proper representation in the

<sup>1.</sup> 推进 (= to make progress with). 2. [ˌdomi'niərin] a. 憑权势、力量压制的,作威作福的,飞揚跋扈的。 3. 这是一句倒装語序的主从复合句。主語: a true reflection. 謂語: is to be found. 两个修飾謂語的介詞短語: in the domineering relationship 和 in its general support. 以关系代詞 that 引起的从句作为修飾介詞宾語 relationship 的定語. 两个以关系代詞 which 引起的从句則均作为介詞宾語 imperialism 的定語. 象遇到这样句型结构比較复杂的英語主从复合句时,譯成汉語往往就有必要拆开譯成几句. 通常的办法就是把比較

操縱着美国帝国主义政府的大垄断资本实行着强暴的威吓政策,企图絞杀中国革命和阻挠中国人民扩大他們在建設社会主义和共产主义的事业中取得的英雄成就。作为一个美国工人,我对于这种政策感到耻辱。美国在台湾海峽試图强使中国听从美国的指揮,并且在各方面支持蔣介石匪帮,从这里可以看到一个野蛮帝国主义的真实面貌。直到最近,这个帝国主义还在亚洲、非洲和拉丁美洲到处横行。但是,現在由于在这些地区,中国人民、印度人民、非洲人民和拉丁美洲人民起来了。这个帝国主义正在迅速地接近它的末日。

美帝国主义者硬要推行他們目前这种对中国的政策,这是多么的驕横。如果有任何一个强国,試图把美帝国主义者現在天天施加于人民中国的那种暴行,施加于美帝国主义者自己的港口和国家,他們就会狂怒地大叫起来。他們把軍艦开到中国的海岸,他們企图轟炸、夺取和占領中国的城市,他們实行前所未有的經济封鎖;他們企图阻止中国人民在联合国內有应有

长的定語从句单独譯成一句,如这句譯成汉語为三句,上一句譯成汉語为两句。 4. ['insələns] n. 5. practicing [美] = practising [英]. 6. a. 与定冠詞連用,强調后随的名詞,作"就是"、"正是"解. 7. [blɔ'keid] n. 封鎖。除軍事上的意义外,此詞在美語中有时也作"(因障碍发生而引起的) 活动中止"解,如街上发生事故,交通挤塞,車輛不能来往等均是。在这个意义上,在英国就用block 这个詞。 8. to bar... from 阻止;使不能做到 (== to make it impossible for...to).

United Nations; they keep the threat of imperialist war hanging constantly over the heads of the Chinese people, struggling in a heroic fashion<sup>1</sup> to free themselves from the poverty and misery which grew out of the tyranny and oppression of the past.

But the Chinese people, in their swiftly growing strength, can afford to2 laugh at these gymnastics3 of the "paper tiger." They know that the American blockade and war threats cannot possibly prevent the growth of Chinese Socialism. Particularly do the imperialists know that they are powerless against the international solidarity of the Socialist world, headed by the Soviet Union, and of which People's China is such a vital part. Immense China is irresistibly expanding, and all the power of world imperialism cannot stop it. Before long,5 the United States will find itself in an entirely untenable position<sup>6</sup> with relation to People's China. It must retreat; already it is learning that its erstwhile7 policy of counter-revolution against China, is full of disaster to itself. Throughout America, there is a strong and growing resentment against the Eisenhower-Dulles-Truman<sup>8</sup> anti-Chinese policy. This was undoubtedly a powerful factor in the decisive political defeat of the Eisenhower Republicans9 in the

<sup>1.</sup> 英勇地 in a fashion 以一种麥透 (=in a certain way). 如在 fashion 前有形容詞,譯成汉語时一般只須将这个形容詞譯成副詞(或根据上下文譯成其他詞类)即可:例如:He was behaving in a strange fashion [他的举止古怪]. 2. afford 往往与 can, could 或 to be able to 連用,作"能够"、"买得起"、"有时間…"解。这里作"能够"、"做得到…"解。3. [dʒim/næstiks] n. 复数形式作"体操"(= gymnastic exercises)解。这里用的是轉义,意指美帝紙老虎在那里伸拳踢腿,实际上只是在"装腔作势"、"耍把戏"。 4. possibly, ad. 与can 或 cannot 連用,有强調語势作用。5. 不久 (= soon)。时間状語短語。6. 处于完全站不住脚的地位。in a position 处于一种地位;如后接不定式动詞,一般作"(因职务、地位等原因)能够"解。例如;He is in a position to do that.

的代表权;他們經常把帝国主义战争的威胁加于正 在 为 了 摆 脱过去的暴政和压迫所造成的貧困和痛苦而英勇斗 爭 的 中 国 人民。

但是,中国人民的力量正在迅速壮大,他們能够对这个"紙老虎"的装腔作势付之一笑。他們知道,美国的封鎖和战爭威胁不可能阻挡中国社会主义的成长。帝国主义者尤其知道,他們要反对以苏联为首的、以人民中国为重要組成部分的社会主义世界的国际团結,是无能为力的。巨大的中国正在不可阻挡地发展着,世界帝国主义的一切力量都不能阻止它。不用很久,美国就会发现它自己在同人民中国的关系上处于完全站不住脚的地位。它必須退却。它已經开始認識到直到現在为止它对待中国的反革命政策,对它自己是充滿着災难的。在美国全国,有着一种强烈的和日益加深的愤慨,反对艾森豪威尔一杜勒斯一杜魯門的反华政策。沒有疑問,这是使艾森豪威尔共和党人

<sup>7. [&#</sup>x27;e:stwail] a. [古] 以前的. 8. ['aizən,hauə 'dalis 'tru:mən]. 艾森豪威尔士勒斯-杜魯門(的). 形容詞化的合成名詞。这种以专有名詞构成的合成名詞,除了以政府首脑的姓名构成外,还可以用几个国家的首都名詞构成,以代表这几个国家,如 the notorious Berlin-Rome-Tokyo "axis" [臭名远揚的柏林-罗馬-东京 "軸心"]。有时也能以方向名詞构成合成名詞,以代表几个国家,如 an East-West meeting of heads of governments [一次东西方各国政府首脑的会議]。 9. 艾森豪威尔共和党人。共和党(the Republican Party,俗称 the Grand Old Party,是美国两大反动资产阶级政党之一。在 Republicans前面加写 Eisenhower,表明这是执政党的意义。有时,对于资产阶级国家的政府,往往也在政府(Government,美国用Administration)前面加上当时政府首脑的姓名,表明这是在什么人执政时期的政府,如 the Kishi government of Japan [日本岸(信介)政府], the Truman administration [杜魯門政府]。

November, 1958, elections. The expanding conviction is that these policies must end in disaster for the United States unless they are rescinded. Already there are vast numbers of Americans, not only workers, but large sections of other classes as well, who realize that the United States has got hold of the unconquerable Chinese Dragon by the tail, and the sooner it lets go<sup>2</sup> the better for itself.

A deplorable feature<sup>8</sup> of the situation, is the insufficient level of resistance, developed by the American working class against this imperialistic abuse of the Chinese people. As you know, however, the important trade unions of America are headed by men who have no Socialist ideology. and who have not even built a Labor Party. Frequently, they are as violent war-mongers as the capitalists themselves. Their sense of international solidarity, especially towards Socialist peoples and people generally who have suffered from imperialist oppression, is very low. Nevertheless, during the Korean War, from 1950 to 1953, there was a strong opposition waged by the advanced workers of the United States, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and in the face of 4 unparalleled government oppression. The prestige of People's China'is constantly and rapidly rising in the United States. American public opinion is in a state of continual amazement at the revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people.

During the past generation or so,<sup>5</sup> the great qu tion has been the swift Socialist development of the U > SR,<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> get hold of...by the tail 抓住... 的尾巴. 在动洞"握住、抓住"(如 take, catch, seize 等)后,如果所握住、抓住的是受者的身体一部分时,往往就用"动洞 + 宾語 + by the ..." 結构. 例如: He seized her by the hair [他抓住她的头髮]. 2. 放手、釋放. let go 也可用于被动語态,那不定式沒

在1958年11月选举中遭到决定性的政治失败的一个有力因素。人們日益增强的信念是,这些政策除非取消,否則其結果一定会使美国遭殃。現在已經有大批的美国人,不仅是工人,而且包括相当大部分其他阶級的人們,認識到美国抓住的是不可征服的中国巨龙的尾巴,对美国来說,越快放手越好。

令人遺憾的情况是,对于欺侮中国人民的这种帝国主义行为,美国工人阶級反抗的程度是不够的。但是,正如您所知道的,美国的重要工会是由沒有社会主义思想的人們領导的,这些人甚至連一个工党也沒有建立起来。他們常常是像資本家一样疯狂的战爭販子。他們对于国际团結的观念,特別是对于社会主义国家的人民和遭受帝国主义压迫的人民的国际团結的观念,非常薄弱。但是,在1950年到1953年朝鮮战爭期間,美国进步工人曾經在美国共产党領导之下,并且在政府空前的压迫的面前,发动了强大的反抗。人民中国的威信,在美国是不断地和迅速地上升着。美国的公众舆論,对于中国人民的革命成就,是处于不断感到惊異的状态中。

在过去一个世代左右,震惊了全世界的伟大事件是苏联社

有 to. 例如: The prisoners were soon let go. 3. 特征. 这詞在美語中还能作 动詞用,作"使有特色"、"特稿登載"解. feature 也經常用作形容詞,如 feature articles [特写], feature film [正片、故事片]. 4. in the face of 面对...;在...面前. 5. generation 世代 (从 30 年到 33 年). or so 左右;上下 (二 about),用在句尾,如 He is forty or so [他年紀在四十岁上下]. 6. USSR 苏联 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 之格).