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STALIN

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On Dec. 21 Joseph Stalin was 65 years old. The Russians realize that Stalin is not getting any younger. But they almost never discuss the possibility of his death. Once while having a late supper at the home of a young partisan in Moscow, I broached the subject by asking, "Who will succeed Stalin?"

The reaction of this family, which had what we would call a "middle-class" background, is an interesting indication of the attitudes of different generations. The mother, a pretty but unsuccessful actress in her early 40s, replied in a tone of contempt, "He's a Georgian." "He will never die. They live forever."

The aged, toothless grandmother, intensely religious

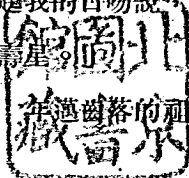
史達林

朱葆光譯

一九四四年十二月二十一日史達林六十五歲了。蘇聯人知道史達林不會再年青了。但是他們差不多絕口不談史達林的死的可能。有一次我在莫斯科一個年青的游擊隊員家裏吃晚飯的時候，我談起這個問題，我問：「將來誰繼續史達林呢？」

這個家庭我們可以說是「中產階級」家庭。這個家庭裏的人對於我的問題的反響是不同的世代的人採取不同態度的有趣的證明。母親——四十幾歲的，美麗但未成功的女伶——用看不起我的口吻說：「他是個喬治亞人，他永遠不死。喬治亞人是壽星。」

是壽星。



在邁爾格的祖母有強烈的宗教信仰和愛國心的，她立刻用

and nationalistic, quickly crossed herself and mumbled, "May God will it!" Her grandson a partisan recuperating from a serious shoulder wound, glared at his mother and then said, matter-of-factly, "I suppose the man, Stalin, may have to die someday. But Stalin, the ideal, is ours now forever."

Three and a half years of what Stalin termed the "Great Patriotic War" has effectively united, as never before Soviet Peoples.

Even the acting patriarch of the Russian Church recently addressed Stalin as "our dear supreme leader whom God has sent us." Tens of millions of devout worshipers are convinced that the motherland has again been saved from destruction, as in the time of Napoleon and other invaders, by the emergence of a potent and sage leader who is able to unite the masses and vanquish the foe. Today Russians can no more imagine the Soviet Union without Stalin than Americans can imagine the U.S. without its constitution. They have built a legend around Stalin.

In it Stalin, the symbol or ideal, and Stalin, the man, are fused. His accomplishments, real and legendary, would make him a combination of Tom Paine, Horace Menn, Henry Kaiser and Jim Farley rolled together with Clifton Fadiman, George Washington, Henry Wallace and

手畫着十字，喃喃地說：「願上帝叫他不死。」她的孩子——一個肩膀受了重傷而休養好了的游擊隊員——注視着他的母親，然後很實際地說：「我想史達林這個人終有一天是要死的。但是史達林的理想已經永遠成了我們的理想。」

三年半的史達林給定名的「偉大的愛國戰爭」把蘇聯人民空前有效地團結起來。

甚至蘇聯教會的代理大主教近來都稱史達林為「上帝派給我們的親愛的最高領袖。」成千動萬虔誠的教徒相信因為一個能把人民大眾團結起來消滅敵人的精明強幹的領袖的出現才使他們的祖國免於毀滅。今天若沒有史達林，蘇聯人就無法想像蘇聯，這正如若沒有憲法，美國人就無法想像美國是一樣的。蘇聯人在史達林周圍建立了一套傳說。

在這套傳說裏，史達林這個象徵或理想和史達林這個人溶合起來。他的實際的和傳說的成就使他成了裴因，賀萊斯曼，凱撒，伐萊，和伐狄曼，華盛頓，華萊士及賁揚，組成的混合

Paul Runyan. In his latest official biography Stalin is hailed for achievements covering the fields of agriculture, education, military affairs, canal building, polar exploration and even the editing of Rules for Collective Farms. He is also referred to as the author of the 1936 Constitution. A prominent Party leader once frankly admitted that "It is not easy to grasp the figure of Stalin in all its gigantic proportions." He stated that, in fact, "there has been no major development in our labors, no innovation, slogan or trend of policy of any importance of which Comrade Stalin was not the author."

There is the legend of Stalin's wonderful storehouse of knowledge, both classical and practical. His speeches and his conversations are often studded with allusions to Greek mythology, to Aristotle, Plato, Hegel, Nietzsche and the Bible as well as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. He is familiar with all the great Slav writers and supposedly knows more about Shakespeare, Dickens and Fenimore Cooper than an Oxford dean.

The Russians think of Stalin's knowledge of politics, men, machines and even foreign industrial capacities as equally incalculable. And, in fact, he does appear to be extraordinarily well informed. Last summer he argued with Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, about America's top prewar production of automobiles.

體。最近蘇聯官方出版的史達林傳稱讚史達林的成就包括了農業教育，軍事的領域，運河的開鑿，北極的探險，甚至集體農場的規則的編擬。史達林傳還說他是一九三六年蘇聯憲法的起草人。蘇聯共產黨一個重要的領袖有一次坦白地承認「把握史達林一切淵博廣大的特質是困難的。」他說事實上「沒有一項我們勞働的大的發展，沒有一項重要的革新，口號或政策的趨向不是史達林同志首創的。」

傳說史達林的理論與實際的學識是驚人的。他的講演和談話時常夾雜着希臘神話，亞里士多德，柏拉圖，黑格爾，尼采，聖經，馬克思，恩格斯，和列甯和他自己說過的話句，他熟悉一切偉大的斯拉夫作家，他對於莎士比亞，狄更斯及古柏的知識也許比牛津大學一個學院的院長還多。

蘇聯人認為史達林對於政治，人，機器，甚至外國的工業能量的知識也是無法計算的。而且事實上他確實顯得特別消息靈通，去年夏天他和美國商會會長約翰斯頓爭論戰前美國的最

The persuasive Johnston convinced Stalin to accept his estimate. But later Johnston found out that the figure he gave was right. Johnston willingly admitted that "Stalin knows American production figures better than 90% of American businessmen."

He has the knack of pushing everything aside, however briefly, and concentrating on a new problem until it is solved. The Russians will tell you that when Sergei Iliushin was constructing his famous Stormovik plane, Stalin cleared all other work from his desk until he mastered the details of this ship. Then he made an important suggestion which simplified the construction and considerably reduced the building time. It is said that when Chkalov proposed his transpolar trip to America, Stalin was consulted on the type of plane. And when Papanin prepared his North Pole expedition, Stalin became an expert on Arctic meteorology and personally directed the efforts to rescue the group stranded on an ice floe.

On the rare occasions when Stalin doesn't get his own way, he can supposedly accept the verdict with good grace. Last summer he had a series of conferences with plane designers on increasing the range of Soviet airships. Semyon Lavochkin, designer of the LAGG fighter, reported in Pravda that he listened to Stalin's ideas for some time and then told the Marshal that he could not increase

高汽車生產，諄諄善誘的約翰斯頓，叫史達林相信他的估計，但是後來，約翰斯頓發覺史達林的數字是對的。於是約翰斯頓欣然承認，「一百個美國商人有九十個人不如史達林更知道美國的生產數字。」

史達林有摒擋一切專心從事解決一個問題的妙計——不論時間多麼短暫。蘇聯人可以告訴你當伊留辛，建造他的著名的斯托爾摩維克飛機的時候，史達林把辦公桌上的一切工作都清理開，專心研究這個飛機建造設計的詳情直到完全明瞭的時候。然後他提出一個重要的建議，這個建議使飛機的建造簡單化，並且相當減少了建造的時間。據說齊加洛夫計劃經由北極飛到美國的時候，關於使用何種飛機，史達林曾提出意見。巴巴甯準備了北極探險的時候，史達林成了北極氣象學的一個專家，史達林曾親自指示如何援救困在浮冰上的探險隊員。

偶爾史達林的意見行不通的時候，他能很謙虛地接受別人的判決。去年夏天他和飛機設計家開了一串會議研究增加蘇聯飛機的航程問題。真理報上載着：拉格式戰鬥機的設計者拉沃齊金聽了史達林的一陣意見之後，告訴史達林說他不能增加拉

the range of the LAGG. "You don't want to accept my changes for your plane?" asked Stalin. Lavochkin replied, "I can't, Comrade Stalin." Stalin turned his back and consulted with other engineers for a few minutes. Then he turned to Lavochkin again and asked, "So we'll drop the matter there." The Russians consider this an amazing demonstration of Stalin's goodness.

In military matters also Stalin has displayed an impressive fund of information, including some familiarity with U.S. military campaigns from Valley Forge to Vicksburg and St. Mihiel. This virtuosity dovetails nicely with the legend of Stalin as successor to Alexander Nevsky, Peter the Great, Suvorov and other pre-Revolutionary Russian military heroes. Soviet histories emphasize Stalin's role in the 1917 Revolution and the civil war which followed. In his book, Marshal Voroshilov gives Stalin complete credit as organizer and builder of the Red Army. The story is that Stalin saved Tsaritsyn (Stalingrad) during the civil war and then went from front to front reorganizing the Red Army and winning battles against superhuman odds. This aspect of the Stalin legend has been refurnished with dozens of anecdotes from the present war. For instance, on Nov. 25, during the first winter of the war, advance units of Guderian's tank forces had penetrated Moscow's outskirts. That night General, now

格式飛機的航程。史達林說：「你不願意接受我改造你的飛機的意見麼？」拉沃齊金回答說：「我不能接受你的意見，史達林同志。」史達林轉過身和別的工程師們商談了幾分鐘，然後他轉回身來向着拉沃齊金說：「那麼我放棄我的意見。」蘇聯人認為這是史達林善良的驚人的證明。

在軍事方面史達林也表現出動人的豐富的知識，他還熟悉美國的從鐵爐谷到維克斯堡及聖米西爾的戰役，這種賞鑒恰巧構成了史達林是涅瓦斯基，大彼得，蘇瓦洛夫和其他革命前俄國軍事英雄的後繼者的傳奇。蘇聯的歷史強調史達林在一九一七年革命及其後的內戰中的作用。伏羅希洛夫元帥在他所著的書裏充分稱道史達林是紅軍的組織者和建立者。他說在內戰時史達林救下了察里津（即史達林格勒），然後從一個戰場到另一個戰場改組紅軍，爭取以寡敵衆的勝利。這次戰爭又提供了許多同樣的關於史達林這方面的傳奇。例如在戰爭的第一個冬季的十一月二十五日，德將古德里安的坦克車隊的先頭部隊突入莫斯科城郊，那天夜間羅科索夫斯基將軍——現在是元帥了

Marshal, Rokossovsky, was fighting a losing battle on the road northwest of the capital. The phone rang in his dugout. Amid the roar of cannonfire he heard a calm voice. "Govorit Stalin. . . Stalin speaking. What's the situation?" Rokossovsky explained in detail. Then the quiet voice of Stalin said, "Hold even stronger. We will help you. That's all." Soon after that powerful reserves which had been training in the woods behind Moscow were rushed up. The German offensive was checked and then smashed.

The average Russian knows far less about Stalin, personally, than the average American. Muscovites have seen Stalin perhaps a half dozen times during his public appearances on Red Square for holidays. They have seen his picture in the newspaper, his portraits in every public building and office, his statue in every park. The people can tell you Stalin's approximate age, that he is quite short (5 ft., 5 in.), heavy (about 160 lb.), that his shoulders are not very broad but that his uniform makes them look that way; that his head and mustache are large and that he has a sallow, pocked complexion. They would not know that his lower teeth are rotten or that his uppers are black and brown. They know he smokes a pipe, but not that he prefers Edgeworth tobacco.

Most Russians know that Stalin has been married

——在莫斯科西北的公路上打着敗仗。他的避彈洞裏電話鈴響，他在砲聲隆隆之下聽見了一個人的安靜的語音：「我是史達林……情勢怎麼樣？」羅科索夫斯基詳細地報告了一遍。然後是史達林的鎮靜的聲音：「再努力支持。我們給你增援。再見。」不久，在莫斯科後方森林裏訓練的強大的後備隊開上前線了。德軍攻勢被阻止住，後來被粉碎了。

一般的蘇聯人關於史達林個人知道的比一般美國人還少。莫斯科人也許在紀念日紅場上見過史達林爲公務而出現五六次。他們在報紙上看見他的照片，在每個公共建築物和辦公室裏看見他的畫像，在每個公園裏看見他的塑像，蘇聯的人民能告訴你史達林大概的年齡，他們告訴你說史達林的身材矮（五英尺五英寸），體重約一百六十磅，說他的肩膀不很寬，但是他的制服使他顯出肩膀很寬的樣子；說他的頭和鬚是大的，說他有一副微黃的麻子臉。他們不知道他的下牙是腐蝕了的或者上牙是黑褐色的。他們知道他用烟斗吸烟，但是不知道他喜歡吸文治渥斯烟草。

大多數蘇聯人知道史達林兩次結婚，有些人也想得起他有

twice and some recall that he has three children. They know very little more than that about his family life. The kind of facts that people know are that Stalin has been jailed eight times, exiled to Siberia seven times, escaped six times; that his parents were poor Georgian peasants; that he was an only son and was educated for the priesthood. They will tell you that while Lenin lived abroad and planned and plotted the Revolution, Stalin stayed at home and lived the Revolution in every detail from printing newspapers to committing acts of sabotage. The Russian legend pictures him as a modest man, but there are no signs that he discourages the rabbit-like reproduction of big and little monuments in his name. The things in Stalin's name are legion; great parks, great factories, great railroads and at least five great cities (Stalingrad, Stalinabad, Stalino, Stalinsk and Stalinagorsk). Each musical season includes the premiere of some new oratorio like the Ode to Stalin. Last summer in the midst of a tremendous Red Army offensive, Pravda devoted one of its four pages to a poem from a North Caucasian in praise of Stalin. Soviet poets are constantly trying to get him down on paper in the measured pentameter of 125 different languages. The verse offerings vary in quality, but these lines by a Kazakh admirer are typical of the sentiments expressed

三個孩子。關於他的家庭生活，除此而外，他們知道的便很少了。蘇聯人民知道的是史達林坐監八次，放逐到西伯利亞七次，逃跑了六次；他的父母是喬治亞貧農，他是個獨子，他受教育是爲了當牧師。蘇聯的人民會告訴你列甯住在國外計劃發動革命的時候，史達林就在故鄉編印報紙宣傳革命並且從事革命的破壞行動。蘇聯人民的傳說描述他是個謙遜的人。但是他也不表示反對人民用他的名字作許多大大小小紀念物的名字。軍隊，大公園，大工廠，大鐵路有好多用他的名字；至少有五個大城市是用他的名字的（史達林格勒，史達林諾，史達林納巴得，史達林斯克，史達林哥爾斯克）。每個音樂節的第一夜表演有「寄史達林」這類新的讚美歌。去年夏季在紅軍採取大攻勢的時候。真理報用了一頁的篇幅登載一個北高加索人讚揚史達林的詩。蘇聯詩人不斷地用一百二十五種不同的語言嚴格的五步詩歌頌他。這些韻文獻辭的性質雖然不同，但是有個崇拜史達林的加薩克詩人的詩句可以代表這一切韻文詩所包含的情緒：

in them all:

He is the strength of the poor,
He took unto himself the tears of the ages,
He took into himself the joy of the ages,
He took into himself the wisdom of the ages,
He took into himself the strength of the ages,
He, like the morning, stands over the world.

The average Moscovite knows that Stalin lives in the Kremlin, which is not a building but a high-walled fortress containing about 40 buildings—palaces, churches, museums barracks, gardens, meeting halls and offices. Stalin prefers to sleep at his dacha which is a 40-minute drive from the Kremlin. This house once belonged to a millionaire gold-mine owner. It stands near the Moscow River and is surrounded by a red brick wall and N.K.V.D. sentries. Stalin's closest neighbor is his friend and fellow-Georgian, Lavrenty Beria, chief of the N.K.V.D., or internal police.

Behind the gray walls of the Kremlin and the red walls of the dacha, Stalin's activities are a mystery to the average Russian. All he sees or hears about are the results of these activities. Stalin rises at about 11 in the morning and after a light snack is driven in his big, black, bulletproof Zis to Red Army staff headquarters. He sits up front with the driver (a Red Army captain).

他是窮人的力量，
他把時代的眼淚作為他自己的眼淚，
他把時代的快樂作為他自己的快樂，
他把時代的智慧作為他自己的智慧，
他把時代的力量作為他自己的力量，
他像清晨一樣俯視着世界。

一般莫斯科人知道史達林住在克姆林宮，克姆林宮不是一座房子，却是包容四十座建築物的高牆堡壘，其中有宮殿，教堂，博物館，營房，花園，會議廳和辦公室。不過史達林喜歡住在離克姆林宮有四十分鐘汽車路的他的別墅裏。這個別墅從前是一個家財巨萬的金礦主人的。別墅在莫斯科河附近，周圍是紅磚牆和守衛的內政警察。史達林最近的隣人是他的朋友兼同鄉倍里亞，倍里亞是內政人民委員部委員長。

史達林在克姆林宮灰色的牆壁後邊和別墅的紅色的牆壁後邊的活動對於一般蘇聯人是個神祕。他所看到和聽到的只是史達林的活動的結果。史達林大約上午十一時起床，匆忙吃些點心之後就坐着他的大的黑色避彈齊斯式汽車到紅軍參謀總部去。他常從司機（一個紅軍上尉）旁邊上車，然後找個折疊座

Then he takes one of the folding jump seats. This custom is followed by so many Soviet big shots that Russians call the seats "politburos." Stalin spends a few hours studying reports radioed from the various fronts, then goes to his own office in the Kremlin. This large room, with its familiar portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, has had some recent additions to its decor. When Stalin became a marshal in 1943, paintings of Alexander Nevsky, Czarist Marshals Suvorov and Kutuzov were added and last October U.S. Ambassador Harriman presented Stalin with a bust of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Stalin keeps a staff of secretaries busy taking dictation and making out reports. About three or four in the afternoon he lunches at his desk, often alone. Except for an occasional glass of cold tea this lasts him until 10 or 11 at night when he has supper in his Kremlin apartment. This meal takes from one to three hours, and over it he discusses party, governmental and military problems with members of the party's politburo or the General Staff or both. Stalin eats heartily and drinks moderately although at large state banquets he has been known to down as many as 30 stakanchiki of vodka without any apparent effects except increased jollity.

No members of Stalin's immediate family have lived with him in the Kremlin for years. His first wife, the

位坐下。蘇聯許多要人延用這種習慣，蘇聯人給這種座位起了個綽號叫「政治局」。史達林費幾小時的時間研究用無線電收來的各戰場的報告，然後到克姆林宮他自己的辦公室裏。這個大辦公室裏原來懸着馬克思，列寧，和史達林的畫像，新近又添了一些裝飾。當一九四三年史達林作了元帥時候，涅夫斯基，沙俄時候的蘇瓦洛夫和庫圖索夫兩個元帥的畫像添掛上了，去年十月美國駐蘇大使哈里曼送給他羅斯福總統的一幅半身像。

史達林的一群祕書不斷地忙着紀錄他的話和作報告。下午三四點鐘他在他的辦公桌上吃午飯，時常是一個人吃。偶然喝一杯冷茶。夜間十點或十一點在克姆林宮他的房間裏吃晚飯，這頓飯要吃一小時至三小時，吃飯中間他和共產黨政治局或參謀總部的人或者和這兩個機關的人一起討論黨政與軍事問題。史達林飯量很好，酒量不大，雖然在大的國家宴會時，他能喝三十杯伏特加酒而只現出越發興高采烈，毫無醉意，這是許多人都知道的。

史達林的近親沒有一個人同他在克姆林宮住過多年的，他

mother of his eldest son, Jacob, died in 1917 of pneumonia. In 1919 he married 17-year-old Nadya Allilueva. Nadya died on Nov. 8, 1932. Although the Trotskyists spread rumors that she had been poisoned, actually she died of peritonitis. She had two children, Vassily and Svetlana. Despite pains from an appendicitis attack, she was afraid to disturb her husband and tell him. By the time an appendectomy was performed, it was too late. Nadya was buried in the cemetery of the Convent of the New Virgins in Moscow. This convent is now the theological school of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The oldest son, Jacob, who has always used his father's family name, Djugashvili, was backward in school. After a period at a technical institute he became an engineer's assistant. Supposedly not in his father's favor, Jacob was working in the Soviet East when the war broke out. He volunteered the Red Army and was captured by the Germans in July 1941. The Nazis have attempted to utilize him for propaganda purposes, but according to underground reports Jacob has remained loyal to father and fatherland.

While the tall, dark Jacob is said to look like his mother, his half-brother, Vassily, resembles his father. Before the war he had a reputation as a ladies' man and a heavy drinker, but he is married now and has made

的頭一個太太——他的長子賈科布的母親——在一九一七年死於肺炎。一九一九年他娶了十七歲的娜狄亞，娜狄亞在一九三二年十一月八日死了。她生了兩個孩子瓦西里和斯維特蘭納。雖然托洛斯基份子散佈流言說她是被毒死的，實際上她是死於腹膜炎的。她恐怕擾亂她的丈夫，所以她忍受着盲腸炎的痛苦，不告訴她的丈夫。施行割除盲腸的時候已經太晚了。娜狄亞埋在莫斯科新聖女教堂的墓地。這個教堂現在是俄國正教會的神學校。

史達林的長子賈科布還用他父親的姓久加希維里，他在學校裏功課不好。他在一個技術學校求學一個時期之後當了一個工程師的助手。戰爭爆發的時候賈科布在蘇聯東部工作，這也許是他父親所不喜歡的。他後來自願加入了紅軍，一九四一年七月被德軍俘虜。納粹打算利用他作宣傳，但是據地下組織的報告，賈科布依然忠於他的父親和祖國。

據說高個子黑黑的賈科布像他的母親，他的異母兄弟瓦西里像他的父親，戰前瓦西里是好跟婦女週旋，而且豪飲，但是

Stalin twice a grandfather. He is small and handsome with a swarthy complexion, black hair and a long nose. At school he was considered bright. An air-force colonel now, he commanded a fighter squadron which distinguished itself continually in the Byelorussian campaign.

The youngest Stalin offspring, Svetlana, is more fair than her brothers and also more diligent. A close friend of Molotov's daughter, she is an active member of the Young Communists and a good linguist. After passing extremely stiff competitive examinations, she was admitted to the new International Relations school at the First Moscow University last fall, when she enrolled, next to the space left for "FATHER'S TRADE" on the printed application, Svetlana wrote, "Professional revolutionary."

Although it has never been officially verified, announced or denied, Russians think Stalin is married for the third time. His wife is Rosa, younger sister of Lazar Kaganovitch, builder of the Moscow subway and now Commissar of Railways. Rosa has never appeared in public with Stalin, but it is said that he is devoted to her and telephones her every night at midnight from his office. He rarely finishes work until three or four in the morning. But since he has averaged not more than five hours sleep a day since the war's start, he still manages to spend a few hours with Rosa.

現在他已經結婚了，而且兩度使史達林作了祖父。他個子不高，儀表漂亮，面色微黑，生着黑的頭髮和長的鼻子。在學校裏他被目為聰明的學生。現在他是個空軍上校，他指揮着一個戰鬥機隊，他的戰鬥機隊在白俄羅斯戰役中屢建功勳。

史達林最年幼的子女斯維特蘭納比她的哥哥們更美麗，也更用功。她是莫洛托夫的女兒最親密的朋友，她是共產主義青年團的一個積極份子，又是一個優良的語言學者。去年秋季經過十分嚴格的競賽的入學試驗之後，考入了第一莫斯科大學的新成立的國際關係學院。她填寫志願書的時候在「父親的職業」的一項下邊寫了「職業革命家」。

雖然史達林第三次結婚沒有正式證實，宣佈或否認，但蘇聯人這樣想法。據說現在他的太太叫羅薩—莫斯科地下鐵道的建造者和現任鐵路人民委員長卡千諾維支的妹妹。羅薩從不和史達林一起在大群廣眾之前出現，但是據說他很愛她，他每天中夜從辦公室給她打電話。他往往在夜間三四點鐘之後才辦完他的工作。自從戰爭開始以來，他平均每天只睡五個小時，但是他仍設法和羅薩一起呆幾小時。

Stalin's closest friends and associates these days are Molotov, Mikoyan, Voroshilov, Malenkov, Andreyev, Zhukov and Golikov. Golikov has been Stalin's personal aide-de-camp in his role as supreme commander-in-chief. He is 44, egg-bald, stocky, a graduate of Frunze Academy with a first-hand knowledge of Russia's allies. In the summer of 1941 he was sent to the U.S. and England for military staff talks and conferences on supplies.

Molotov and Mikoyan are closely consulted on their specialties, foreign relations and foreign trade. Marshal Voroshilov, who now has more political than military significance, is a very close personal friend. Marshal Zhukov is considered the real brains of the General Staff, aside from Stalin. He is the personal link between Stalin and the armies at the front. Georgiy Malenkov, 43, is Stalin's former private secretary. He and Andrey Andreyev, 49, are two of the three alternates whom Stalin has trained in his role as general Secretary of the party. The third alternate is chubby, handsome Andrey Zhdanov, 48, who is secretary of the Leningrad party, president of the Russian Republic (largest of the 16 republics in the Soviet Union) and a colonel general in the Red Army. It was he who concluded the armistice with Finland last fall and who is now responsible for making sure that the terms are satisfactorily carried out. Of the three alternates,

現在史達林最親密的朋友和同僚是莫洛托夫，米高揚，伏羅希洛夫，馬連科夫，安得烈夫，朱可夫，和高里科夫。高里科夫是史達林元帥的侍從武官。他四十四歲，有點兒禿頂，矮胖子，弗隆哉軍事學院畢業生，他對於蘇聯的盟國有最新的知識。一九四一年夏季他被派到美國及英國進行參謀會議和供應會議。

莫洛托夫和米高揚關於對外關係及對外貿易事項常跟史達林懇切商談。現在在政治意義上比在軍事意義上更重要的伏羅希洛夫元帥是史達林一個很親切的朋友。朱可夫元帥是除去史達林而外的參謀總部的真正的智囊。他是史達林與前方軍隊之間的人的聯繫。馬連科夫四十三歲，是史達林從前的私人秘書，他和安得烈夫——四十九歲——是史達林訓練的蘇聯共產黨總書記的三個候補人之中的兩個。第三個候補人是矮胖的漂亮的日丹諾夫——四十八歲，他是列寧格勒共產黨書證，俄羅斯共和國（蘇聯十六個共和國之中最大的共和國）政府主席，又是紅軍的一個上將，去年秋季和芬蘭簽訂停戰協定的就是他，現在負責切實執行蘇芬停戰協定條件的也是他。蘇聯共產黨總書記的三個候補人之中日丹諾夫顯然是最有希望的。到了應該

Zhdanov is the heir apparent. If any one man should succeed to Stalin's military-governmental-party leadership, Zhdanov would be the man.

Zhdanov is built like Stalin, has a mustache like Stalin's, acts like Stalin in public. The son of a priest, he is well educated, cultured, extremely serious and an inspiring mass speaker. He fought in the first World War, became a Bolshevik during the Revolution, but only achieved important stature in the party in the last 10 years. Zhdanov has been the most carefully guarded, the most inaccessible man in all Russia. Last summer the only request of Eric Johnston's which was denied was his wish to see Zhdanov.

Two other key jobs have readied Zhdanov for dealing with future problems at home and abroad. He was at one time the chief of the party's Propaganda Bureau and for many years served as chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was so successful in this latter post that a prominent British statesman reported that Zhdanov is the architect of Russian foreign policy while Molotov is only the builder." During the present war no political leader excepting Stalin has gained more military kudos than Zhdanov. For he is credited with organizing and directing the defense of Leningrad against the 29-month German and

有人繼承史達林軍政黨領導的時候，日丹諾夫恐怕是最合格的。

日丹諾夫的儀表很像史達林，他長着史達林似的髭，在大群廣衆之間的舉止也像史達林。他是個牧師的兒子，受過很多的教育；文化修養很好，態度十分嚴肅，是個動人的群衆演說家。第一次世界大戰時他參加戰鬥，俄國革命時他變成了布爾雪維克黨人，但是他在蘇聯共產黨裏成了一個要人只是近十年的事。日丹諾夫有最嚴密的警衛，他是全蘇聯最不容易會見的人。去年夏季約翰斯頓在蘇聯被拒絕的唯一請求就是他想見日丹諾夫。

還有過兩個關鍵工作是使日丹諾夫準備應付未來國內外問題的，他一度當過蘇聯共產黨宣傳局局長，並且做過最高蘇維埃外交委員會主席多年。他的外交委員會的主席非常成功，以至一個著名的英國政治家說：「日丹諾夫是蘇聯外交政策的工程師，莫洛托夫只是蘇聯外交政策的建築者。」在這次戰爭期間，除去史達林，沒有一個政治領袖比日丹諾夫得到更多的軍事的榮譽，因為他負責組織並指揮列寧格勒的保衛戰，抵抗了二十九個月德軍和芬軍的包圍。

Finnish siege.

If Stalin should die before the war's conclusion, however, the reins would be taken over not by Zhdanov but by the State Defense Committee which includes (aside from Stalin) Molotov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Malenkov, Beria, Kaganovitch and Voznesensky. Then after the war, unless Zhdanov assumes the entire burden,—the Stalin's part might be divided up among three lesser actors—Zhukov (military), Molotov (government) and Zhdanov (Party).

After the war it is considered probable that Stalin will retire as premier in favor of Molotov and keep only one job, that of party secretary. Although his health is good, he is feeling the strain of running the world's biggest army, the world's biggest country and the world's strongest single party. Often now the words "If I live..." creep into his conversations.

He likes chess, skittles, movies and piano music. In his youth he liked to ride and shoot, but he hasn't done either for years. His artistic tastes are simple, almost conventional, when he listens to music he prefers folk songs or the great classics of Russian opera such as Glinka's A Life for the Czar or Borodin's Prince Igor.

For a busy man Stalin manages to put his fingers into an incredible number of Moscow's intellectual pies. When he expresses displeasure with some creative work,

但是倘若史達林在這次戰爭結束之前逝世，政權將不由日丹諾夫接收，恐怕要由蘇聯國防委員會接收。這個國防委員會除去史達林，還有莫洛托夫，布爾加寧，米高揚，馬連科夫，億里亞，卡干諾維支，和伏茲涅森斯基。那場戰爭結束之後，倘若日丹諾夫不負起全部負擔，史達林的職務可能由三個人分擔——朱可夫掌軍事，莫洛托夫掌政治，日丹諾夫掌黨務。

這次戰爭之後史達林大概要卸除蘇聯委員長職務由莫洛托夫接充，他只擔負一件工作，就是蘇聯共產黨總書記，現在他的健康雖好，可是他已覺到統帥世界最大的陸軍，領導世界最大的國家和世界最強大的政黨的工作的繁重。現在「倘若我活着…」這種字眼兒時常流露在他的談話裏。

史達林喜歡奕旗，九柱戲，電影和鋼琴，他年青的時候喜歡騎馬和射擊，但是這兩樣他已多年沒有作了。他的藝術趣味質樸，而且幾乎變成一種習慣了，他聽音樂的時候，他喜歡民歌或偉大的俄國古典歌劇如格林加的「沙皇的一生」，或包羅丁的「伊戈爾王子」。

史達林是個忙人，但是他還忙裏偷閒，看許許多多莫斯科的藝術產品。不過當他對於某個藝術家的創作表示不喜悅的時

however, it does not always mean that the offending artists are "liquidated" or even shoved into obscurity. He walked out on Shostakovitch's opera is attempt, "Lady Macbeth from Mzensk" because the music was too difficult and unmelodious——andbesides he didn't care for the story.

Stalin reads a lot, although he hasn't as much time for it as before the war. He has a habit of telephoning people in the middle of the night to express his opinion on their books, when Ilya Ehrenburg was writing *The Fall of France*. The first half of the novel had been sent to Stalin by the author. A few days later Stalin called Ehrenburg at the Moskva Hotel and said he liked the book but hoped "you will bear down harder on the Germans in the second half.". Stalin made no comment. Ehrenburg received the Stalin prize for this novel.

Stalin himself is the world's best-selling author. His *Leninism* has been printed in every language, and the sales within the U.S.S.R. alone are close to 3,000,000 copies. Shortly after the war, his booklet "on the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union" was published. Within a few days 5,500,000 copies were bought. A fourth edition is now being printed, bringing the total to 15,000,000.

Although, his literary style is textbook dry, Stalin

候，那個冒失的藝術家不至於「被肅清」，而且不至於因此得不到成名的機會。他不喜歡蕭斯達科維支的歌舞劇「莫森斯克的麥克倍斯夫人」，因為音樂太難懂而且不和協。史達林又不注意這個歌舞劇中的故事。

史達林現在的讀書時間雖然不如戰前多，但是他讀的東西還不少。他時常在半夜給作家打電話表示他對於他們作品的意見。愛倫堡寫「巴黎的淪陷」的時候曾把上半部原稿給史達林看。過了幾天史達林到莫斯科飯店求見愛倫堡，他說他喜歡這本書，但是希望「你在下半部要着重德國人。」史達林沒有作別的批評。愛倫堡這部小說得了史達林獎金。

史達林自己就是世界上暢銷書的作者。他的「列寧主義」用各種語言印行，單在蘇聯國內就銷售了三百萬部，戰爭爆發之後不久，他的「論蘇聯偉大的愛國戰爭」小冊子出版了。幾天內賣出了五百五十萬冊。現在正印第四版，算起一共已印一千五百萬冊了。

史達林的文體雖是教科書似的乾燥，但是偶爾有諷刺的光

occasionally has a Sardonic flare. The world first heard about Stalin's crisp, edged retorts as a result of the long interview which he granted H.G. Wells many years ago. When asked if he was going to change the world, Stalin replied, "Not very much."

When the present Finnish premier, Paasikivi, visited Moscow in 1939 on a mission to learn Russia's terms for a peaceful settlement with Finland, he was gravely agitated after Stalin had named the conditions. Said Paasikivi, with a worried frown, "If we brought back to Heisinki such terms as these, there would be no crowds in the streets to sing and cheer for us as there were when we left to come to Moscow." Stalin snapped back, "Don't worry about that —Molotov, Zhdanov and I will come to sing and cheer for you."

Stalin has talked to no reporters since 1941, but he has met many times more British and Americans during the war than he did in his previous 62 years. Although correspondents are thus far excluded from Stalin interviews they fill his special mailbox at the kremlin with a weekly deluge of letters. Once in a while Stalin will use one as an excuse for clarifying some important point of Soviet policy.

Correspondents now get their stories about Stalin by interviewing his constant stream of important visitors.

芒。許多年前史達林接見歷史家威爾斯的長時交談的結果，世人第一次聽到史達林勁健鋒利的反駁。威爾斯問到史達林是否想改變世界的時候，史達林回答說：「不太想。」

現任芬蘭總理巴錫維基負着探詢蘇芬構和的條件的使命訪問莫斯科的時候，他聽到史達林提出的條件之後大為激動。巴錫維基發愁皺着眉頭說：「倘若我們把這種條件帶回赫爾新基，恐怕沒有像我們動身來莫斯科的時候那麼多的人羣在街上爲我們歡呼歌唱了。」史達林回答說：「那你不必發愁——莫洛托夫，日丹諾夫和我要來爲你們歡呼歌唱。」

史達林自從一九四一年以來就不接見新聞記者，但是在這次戰爭時期，他接見的英美人比他在先前的六十二年裏還多。雖然史達林一向不接見記者，但是每星期克姆林宮史達林的郵箱裏有許多記者的信。史達林有時接見一兩個記者來闡明蘇聯政策的某些重要的特點。

現在新聞記者打聽關於史達林故事的方法是和經常不斷的訪問史達林的重要的人們談話。去年八月倫敦波蘭流亡政府派

Last August the London Poles sent a delegation to Moscow headed by ex-Premier Mikolajczyk. One of the group was Professor Grabski, the man who drew up the Treaty of Riga which Stalin has many times denounced. During the discussions at the Kremlin, Grabski moved over and sat next to Stalin. He began pounding the table and shouting about Poland's claims to Vilna and Lwow. Stalin said very little and some of the delegates felt that old Grabski had queered the act with his violence. But when they left Stalin shook Grabski's hand and said with a broad grin, "You know, you're very good propagandist. I enjoyed it."

Stalin speaks and reads no other language but Georgian and Russian although he is at home in many of the Soviet Union's offshoot languages. In 1934 he began to learn English. But he soon gave-it up, deciding he was too old. "And besides," he told a friend, "I can understand the Mickey Mouse movies without English." He does know a few words, and on one occasion he surprised some British and American guests after a Kremlin banquet by saying in English, "The laboratory is on the left, friends."

Stalin likes to say unexpected things to his visitors. At Teheran Roosevelt and Churchill were having a chat, waiting for Stalin. Timing his entrance like a Barrymore, he stepped quickly into the room and in a deep, guttural

了一個代表團由前波蘭總理米柯拉茲克率領到莫斯科去。代表團中有個代表是起草里加條約的格拉布斯基教授，史達林曾許多次宣佈里加條約無效。在克姆林宮談判的時候，格拉布斯基也到場並且坐在史達林旁邊。他拍案大呼波蘭有索求維爾納和羅夫的權利。史達林說的話很少，有些代表覺得老格拉布斯基的聲色俱厲的態度使史達林太難為情了。但是當他們離開克姆林宮的時候，史達林和格拉布斯基握手，並且露齒微笑說：「我知道，你是個很好的宣傳家。我很欣賞。」

史達林雖然懂得蘇聯分枝的許多語言，但是他只用喬治亞語及俄語說話和閱讀。一九三四年他開始學英語。但是不久就不學了，因為他覺得他太老了。他對一個朋友說：「沒有英文，我也能看懂米老鼠電影。」他確實懂得點兒英語，有一次在克姆林宮宴會之後，他說：「朋友，盥洗所在左邊。」當時有些英美客人大為驚異。

史達林愛對訪問他的人說意想不到的話。羅斯福和邱吉爾在德黑蘭閒談着等候史達林的時候。史達林準時到達，他迅速走進屋裏，用沉重的喉音說出他細心學會的一句英語：「無論

English pronounced a sentence he had carefully learned: "What the hell's going on here anyhow?"

Foreign diplomats say Stalin consistently battles against red tape and bungling. He makes such quick decisions himself that he cannot understand why others act so slowly. He has little sympathy with stupidity in any form.

For years Stalin has impressed upon government and party leaders the necessity of studying American methods, not only in industry but in office routine. Since long before the war, admiration for the U.S. has been one of Stalin's strong traits. Years ago he characterized the essence of Leninism as a "combination of Russian revolutionary zeal with the practical American spirit." During the war this admiration for America has grown tremendously among all sections of the people.

Another trait of Stalin's, a stubborn one, is his intense hatred of Russia's backwardness. This hatred drove him to push through collectivization of farms at any cost, to build up the morale, to promote the Stakhanovite speed-up movement, to make peace with Hitler for enough time to plan and build for the war he knew was coming. Always Stalin has wanted his country to get over its easy-going ways. He kept reminding the people that "to slacken the tempo means to fall behinds

如何，這兒總有什麼事情發生罷。」

別國的外交家說史達林堅決反對官僚作風和拙劣的工作。他的決定太快以至他不能明白爲什麼動作得太慢。他對於表现在任何形式上的蠢笨都不大同情。

年來史達林促使黨政領袖們明瞭美國方式——不但在工業方面，而且在行政方面——的必要。因爲在戰爭爆發好久之前，推崇美國是史達林政策的強烈的特點之一。前幾年他描述列寧主義的要義說：「列寧主義是俄國的革命熱情和美國的實際精神的混合體。」在戰爭期間，對於美國的這種推崇在蘇聯各界人民之中大爲增高了。

史達林的政策的另一個特質——一個頑強的特質——是他極度憎惡俄國的落後。這種憎恨推動他不顧一切代價厲行農場集體化，建立起勞動熱情，推進斯達汗諾夫的加速運動，跟希特勒訂立互不侵犯條約來獲得充足的時間計劃，並建立國防應付他所知道的正在到來的戰爭。史達林時時刻刻要使他的國家消除馬馬虎虎的風氣。他讓人民時常記住「延緩步調就是落後

And the backward are always beaten.”

When he lashed home this thesis, he would conclude by warning that the attitude of the outside world toward the Soviet Union would be: “You are backward, you are weak, so you are wrong. Hence you can be beaten and enslaved... You are powerful, so you are right, hence we must look out for you.”

Some foreigners compare Stalin to Adolf Hitler, when Stalin read such comparisons in the American press during the Nazi Soviet pact, he was furious. He told a British diplomat, “Russia has no intention whatsoever of expanding into Central Europe or Western Europe. . . . Those who think I would ever embark on the adventurous path of conquest, blatantly underestimate my sense of realities. People who make analogies between Hitler and myself show they know nothing about politics.”

Many people who know things about politics are now saying that Stalin is too old to be interested in plotting and carrying through a world revolution. He wants peace. At 65 he believes that he can make his greatest contribution to the workers of the world by establishing socialism in one country, by raising the economic level of the masses in Russia to new highs, by setting up the Soviet Union as the shining example for others to follow—if they wish to follow.

落後總是要挨打的。」

他爲了使人民更瞭解這個理論，他在結論的時候要做這樣的警語：蘇聯以外的世界對於蘇聯的態度是：「你落後，你軟弱，所以你是錯的。所以可以打你，奴役你——你強大，所以你是對的，所以我們必須防備你。」

有些外國人把史達林比作希特勒。史達林在蘇德簽訂互不侵犯條約期間讀到美國報紙的這種比擬的時候，他很生氣。他對一個英國外交人員談：「蘇聯絕沒有往中歐或西歐擴張的意思。——凡是認爲我要走上那種冒險的征服之路的人們都粗心地低估了我的現實感。把我比作希特勒的人們證明他們絲毫不懂政治。」

現在懂得政治的許多人表現史達林已經太老，對於計劃和實行世界革命不感興趣了。他要和平。六十五歲的史達林相信他對世界工人所能做到的最大的貢獻是在一個國家裏建立社會主義，把蘇聯人民大眾的經濟水準提到新的高度上，把蘇聯作爲一個光輝的讓別國追隨的模範——倘若別的國家願意追隨的話。

Stalin may well be satisfied to go down in the man who helped drive Russia out of her backwardness, as the man who solved the national and minority as the only ruler of Russia who ever defeated his nation's enemies, in the west and in the east. He can die happy knowing that he has lived to see the fulfilment of this poem which he wrote about his country when he only 16:

“Know that the one who fell like ashes to the ground,
Who long ago became enslaved,
Will rise more high than these great crags
Winged with brilliant hope.”

(From: Life, Jan. 1, 1945)

史達林足可以在歷史裏被描繪成一個幫助俄國逃出落後的人，一個解決了民族問題和少數民族問題的人，一個在東西兩方唯一擊敗了俄國敵人的俄國統治者。他能夠活着看到他十六歲時寫下的一首關於俄國的詩完全變成了現實，他可以愉快地死去。他那首詩寫着：

「我知道好似灰燼似地倒下的人們，
好久以前就變成了奴隸的人們，
將站起來，比這些懸崖還高，
他們要懷着光輝的希望飛舞。」

（原載：一九四五年一月一日

出版的美國「生活」雜誌）

ZHUKOV

Richard E. Lauterbach

Whatever happens in the next few weeks, Marshal Zhukov will go down in history as one of the greatest generals of world war II. Currently field commander of the Red Army's elite troops in the center of the Eastern Front, he is evidently Stalin's choice as conqueror of Berlin and perhaps as the chief Russian in the future Allied government of Germany. His record of military achievement is without parallel in modern war.

No single counterpart for Zhukov can be found in either the Allied or Axis armies. His role can best be comprehended if one imagines an individual officer simultaneously holding the responsibility of General Marshall, General Eisenhower and General Bradley. For

朱可夫

孫少禮譯

不論以後幾個星期將發生些什麼，朱可夫元帥將是寫在歷史上的第二次世界大戰中最偉大的將領之一。最近他在東線中線指揮紅軍精銳部隊作戰。作為一個戰地將領，明顯的被史達林選為柏林的征服者，或許也是將來在德國的同盟國政府的蘇聯首腦。他的軍事成就在現代戰爭中是無可匹敵的。

在盟軍或軸心軍隊中找不到一個朱可夫的對手。關於他的任務，最好的想法是把他想像為一個同時擔負馬歇爾，艾森豪威爾，和布萊德雷職責的人物。在過去四年裏，他往返奔波在

the last four years he has shuttled between the Kremlin and every battlefield of the Russian front, alternately planning grand strategy and commanding individual armies and groups of armies in the front lines. In his capacity as deputy to the supreme commander—in—chief he is second only to Stalin as the Soviet Union's guiding military star. As a staff officer he has proved himself cunning, imaginative and prophetic. As a field general he has been audacious, imperturbable and to date unconquerable.

Zhukov's most dramatic performances heretofore have been in his recurrent role as Russia's Horatius-at-the-Bridge. Muscovites call him "spasitel'," or savior. When German armies almost encircled Moscow in the bitter fall of 1941, Stalin sent him from his warm berth as chief of staff into the cold woods outside the capital. In a few weeks he not only lifted the siege of Moscow but threw the Germans into retreat under the impact of a great winter offensive. The next winter Zhukov was sent south to save Stalingrad. In the process he destroyed the Sixth German Army in a bloody battle which turned the whole tide of the war. Next he broke the blockade of Leningrad. And last year, again trouble-shooting in the field, he led forces which expelled the Germans from the Ukraine and the southern U.S.S.R.

克姆林宮和蘇聯前線的每個戰場之間，時而計劃偉大的戰略，時而指揮前線的某個軍和某個軍團。他以最高統帥的代表的資格，他在蘇聯主要的將星中僅次於史達林。作為一個參謀官，他表現出他的狡詐，想像力和預卜未來的能力。作為一個戰地將領，他大胆，鎮靜和不可征服。

直到現在朱可夫最戲劇性的成就是他返復表演蘇聯的「堅守橋頭的霍拉第歐斯英雄」。莫斯科人稱他為「救世主」。在一九四一年悲慘的秋天，莫斯科差不多被德軍包圍了。史達林把他作為參謀長，從溫暖的臥場派到首都外圍的寒冷的森林去。他在幾個星期以內，不但解了莫斯科的圍，而且在一個冬季大攻勢的衝擊之下把德軍打退了。第二年冬天朱可夫又被派到南方去解救史達林格勒。這次他在一個血戰中擊毀了德國第六軍，轉變了整個戰局。其後他解了列甯格勒的封鎖。去年，他再領導軍隊從事困擾戰，把德國人從烏克蘭和南部蘇聯趕走。

At the moment Zhukov is enjoying the pleasure, seldom experienced by staff officers, of translating his own strategical concepts into tactical reality. The climacteric offensive which began Jan. 12 is the fruit of his planning last autumn. To invest Berlin destroy Hitler's armies and end the war, Zhukov gathered his forces for the greatest effort undertaken by the Red Army in four years of conflict. He deployed an estimated 200 division—twice the reported total strength of the Anglo-American armies in the West—along a 400-mile front East Russia to the Carpathians. Characteristically he aimed the main weight of his attack straight down the Warsaw-Frankfurt highway to Berlin. And characteristically he gave command of that most critical, most difficult sector to himself.

The speed with which his forces have advanced (15 to 20 miles a day) attests not only to the efficiency of the Red Army's fluid supply system, which Zhukov helped evolve in years past, but also to his own tactical skill. A wily field soldier, he has repeatedly outguessed and outmaneuvered the German' shrewdest commanders. Two winters ago, for example, he took Rzhev by ordering his engineers to throw an "invisible" bridge across a river. It was built entirely by night, with its roadway submerged just 18 inches below the surface of

那個時候朱可夫享受了把他自己的戰略觀念變成戰術現實的快樂，這種快樂是很少參謀人員嘗到過的。一月十二日開始的危急的攻勢是他去年秋季的計劃的結果。爲了圍攻柏林，摧毀希特勒軍隊和結束戰爭，朱可夫集中他的部隊發動紅軍在四年戰鬥中最大的努力。沿着從東普魯士到喀爾巴阡山脈四百哩長的戰線，他大約陳列了二百師的兵力——兩倍於英美在西線的兵力。他的特點是把他的攻勢的重要的重量放在從華沙到法蘭克福的公路上以便直下柏林。其次的特點是他把最危急的和最困難的區域由他自己指揮。

他的軍隊進展的速度每天十五到二十哩，不但證明過去幾年中朱可夫幫着改進的紅軍流動的供應系統的效率，而且證明他自己的戰術的技巧。他是一個狡詐的軍人。他的智謀和策略一再地使德國最聰明的指揮官都沒有得逞。譬如兩個冬季以前，他命令工兵在河裏建築一條「看不見的橋」。因之佔領了塞夫，這橋及其汽車路完全是在夜裏建築成的。橋面低於水面十

the water. On 'Rzhev's D-day the Nazi garrison saw Zhukov's tanks miraculously breasting the stream like a fleet of old sidewheelers. Last month he again outfoxed the enemy by taking Warsaw from the rear. In the current fighting the Red Army has attacked from unexpected directions all up and down the front. Retreating Germans have found Russians already dug in behind them. By-passing strong points and leaving them for rear echelons to mop up, Zhukov has hurled his armored spearheads and motorized infantry across more than 300 miles of swampland and woodland in the first 18 days of his campaign—the fastest advance of the war, far exceeding the record of the Germans against the Russians in 1941. Russians term their infantry not "queen of battles" but "queen of fields." Last week Soviet war correspondents were referring to Zhukov's infantry as "queen of forests and rivers." His rapid progress led facetious Londoners to remarks that Zhukov was racing to liberate the British Channel islands.

The day Zhukov steps across the ultimate German trench to greet his allies in the West will not mark the first occasion on which he has found himself entrusted with diplomatic responsibilities. The Kremlin's esteem for him accrues not only from his martial abilities but from his reputation as a good Bolshevik, too. When he

八吋。進攻塞夫的日子來到時，納粹守軍看見朱可夫的坦克神地祕與水流奮鬥，好像一支老舊的小汽船隊一樣。今年一月，他戰勝了敵人的詭計，從背面奪取華沙。在最近的戰鬥中，紅軍又從想像不到的四面八方來進攻敵人的陣地。撤退的敵人發現他們的後面已有陳在戰爭裏的蘇軍了。朱可夫繞過強固據點，讓後面的梯隊來肅清這些據點。在這次戰鬥的最初十八天，朱可夫的裝甲先鋒隊和摩托化步隊已跨過三百哩沼澤地和樹林地——這是戰爭最迅速的進展，遠超過一九四一年德軍進攻蘇聯的記錄。蘇聯人曾說他們的步兵不是『戰鬥之王』，而是『戰場之王』。前幾天，蘇聯戰地記者稱朱可夫的步兵是『樹林與河流之王』。這種迅速的前進甚至使談諧的倫敦人以爲朱可夫在急馳着去解放英吉利海峽島嶼呢。

朱可夫跨過德國最後一條壕溝去迎接西線盟軍的日子並不是他受委外交責任的第一個機會。克姆林宮對他的尊敬不只由於他的軍事能力而且也由於他是個好布爾什維克的名譽。他在

is in Moscow Stalin freely discusses political as well as military problems with him. He was Stalin's representative in Madrid during the Spanish War. He commanded the Red Army's far eastern units in Monglia in the ticklish summer of 1939. And during the uneasy days of the Russo-German pact it was Zhukov who more than any other commander warned against Nazi duplicity.

In appearance and manner Zhukov is a military man from his apperceptive eyes to his polished boots. When he gives orders or discusses strategy he speaks directly, sharply and precisely in a calm, low voice. He dislikes vacillation. His strong face is so expressive of willfulness that few men readily dispute his views. In upholding his judgments he can be extremely stubborn, but on occasions when he is outvoted by other members of the supreme command he executes their plans as solicitously as he would his own.

Although he is twice a Hero of the Soviet Union, victor over Japs and Germans and unquestionably the No. 1 professional soldier of the U.S.S.R., Zhukov's face and broad brow are unfamiliar to the average Russian citizen. The Soviet press places little emphasis on the work of individual commanders except when they receive an official citation. The Russian public is completely ignorant of the fact that Zhukov's home is the top floor of a two-story

莫斯科的時候，史達林和他毫不拘束地談論政治問題和軍事問題。在西班牙戰爭中，他是史達林在馬德里的代表。一九三九年動盪的夏天，他指揮着紅軍在外蒙古的遠東部隊。在蘇德互不侵犯條約那些不愉快的日子裏，朱可夫比其他將領更多次地提出警告，謹防德國的反覆無常。

從儀表和態度看來，從他那亮晶晶的眼睛一直到擦得雪亮的長靴看來朱可夫是個軍人。當他頒布命令或討論戰略時，他用一種安靜的低音，直接嚴厲而正確地說話。他不喜歡猶豫。他的堅強面孔那麼充滿了意志，所以輕易反對他的意見的人很少。當他堅持着他自己的判斷時，他是極端的頑強。但是有些時候，當他被最高統帥部的人員辯服了時，他就肯堅決地執行他們的計劃，正如執行他自己的計劃一樣。

雖然朱可夫兩次作了蘇聯的英雄——戰勝了日本人和德國人，而且無疑地是蘇聯第一流的職業軍人，可是他的面孔和他寬大的前額對於一般的蘇聯公民並不熟悉。蘇聯報紙對於個別將領的工作不大重視，除非他們接受官方的褒獎的時候。蘇聯人民完全不知道朱可夫的家是在阿爾巴特廣場一所兩層房子的

house in Arbat Square, one of Moscow's better residential areas 'some five minutes' walk from the Kremlin, or that he has a pretty, dark-haired wife who is taller than he, a 13 years old daughter and two sons, 12 and 9. The older boy, who is called "Zhuk" by his classmates, resembles his father. (He dislikes his nickname, for in Russian zhuk means "beetle." The suffix ov is an elision of "ovich" which signifies "the son of" hence the name Zhukov can be interpreted as "son of a beetle.")

The Zhukov apartment, which is small but comfortable, is a monument to the Marshal's military career. In the living room, Mrs. Zhukov displays swords, helmets, remnant of enemy tunics and other trophies he has accumulated in 30 years of soldiering. The bookshelves are filled with volumes by Clausewitz and other military analysts. Zhukov is considered an authority on the campaigns of Hannibal. The books are in several languages, for Zhukov speaks some Spanish and German and is very fluent in French; before the war he subscribed to most of the leading French periodicals. When not studying or practicing military science he liked to motor to the lake country north of Moscow for fishing.

Zhukov's whereabouts are always a complete military secret and in the Soviet Union no exceptions are made for rank, so Mrs. Zhukov rarely hears from her husband. She

二層樓上。阿爾巴特廣場是莫斯科較好的一個住宅區，離開克林姆林宮大約步行五分鐘的距離。他們也不知道他有一個美貌，黑髮比他身材高的妻子，和一個十三歲的女兒，兩個兒子，一個十二歲，一個九歲。大兒子長得很像他的父親。同學們都叫他『朱可』。（但是他不喜歡這個綽號，因為在俄文裏『朱可』是甲虫的意思。字尾『夫』是兒子的意思。這樣朱可夫的名字便能被解釋成『甲虫的兒子』了。）

朱可夫的房子，小而安適，是紀念朱可夫軍事功業的場所。在他的臥房裏，朱可夫太太陳列了刀，鋼盔，敵人的殘鎧斷片，以及他在三十年當兵生活中所收集的戰利品。書架上裝滿了克勞塞維茲和別的軍事分析家的作品。朱可夫被認為是漢尼拔戰役的權威，這些書包括幾種文字，因為朱可夫會說些西班牙語和德語，他的法語很流利；戰前他訂閱大部份重要的法國刊物。當他不研究或不實習軍事科學時，他喜歡坐汽車到莫斯科以北鄉村的湖裏釣魚。

朱可夫的行蹤完全是一個軍事祕密，蘇聯對於其他高級官員也是沒有例外的，因此朱可夫太太也很少得到丈夫的消息。

jollows the Red Army's campaigns closely on a big, colored wall map and knows pretty well that whenever something pretty big is brewing, her husband will be near by. As wife of a leading Soviet citizen she receives certain privileges. She can buy clothing at a discount on a special floor of a department store reserved for the families of top military personnel. At a gastronom similar to ones maintained for foreign diplomats, she may draw a good ration of caviar, wines, vodka, Soviet champagne and chocolate candies for her children. When Zhukov is at home, an army car and chauffeur are at the family's disposal, but usually they prefer to pay their 40 kopeks and ride the subway like other Muscovites.

On his visits to Moscow, Zhukov enjoys going to military and diplomatic parties where he holds forth as an intelligent if somewhat didactic conversationalist. At the front he leads a Spartan regiment.

Son of simple peasant folk, Zhukov was born Strelkova; a small village in central Russia, in 1895. He left school at an early age and became apprentice to a furrier. At the outbreak of world war I he was drafted into the army and saw two years of active service as a private. Then he was sent home because of ill health. By the time he had recovered, Russia was out of the war and Lenin was in power. Army life had appealed to

她在一個大而有顏色的牆壁地圖上仔細研究着紅軍的戰鬥，她知道無論什麼大戰在醞釀的時候，她的丈夫總會在那一帶的。因為她是蘇聯一位將領的妻子，她有某些特權。她能夠在一個為高級軍人家屬保留的百貨商店特殊部門買到打折扣的衣料，在類似維持外國外交官奢侈品的食品店裏，她可以得到很多配給的魚子醬，酒和伏特加酒，還可以為她孩子買到朱古律糖。

朱可夫在莫斯科的時候，喜歡參加軍事或外交的宴會，在那裏他是一個聰明而略帶教訓氣味的談論者。在前線，領導着一支英勇的軍隊。

他是一個純樸農民的兒子，一八九五年生在斯特萊克瓦——俄國中部的一個小鄉村，年紀很小就離開了學校，變成一個皮貨商的學徒。第一次世界大戰爆發時，他被徵入伍當了兩年兵。然後因為生病被送回國。等到他身體復元時，俄國已經退出戰爭，列甯掌握政權了，朱可夫喜歡軍隊生活；因此他拋棄

Zhukov, so he abandoned the fur trade and joined the Red Army cavalry. He also joined the Communist Party.

During the civil war Zhukov fought on many fronts, was wounded, decorated and promoted to the rank of an officer. His ability attracted the notice of Red Army commanders and when the war was over he was picked to attend Frunze Academy to study military science and tactics. Upon his graduation he was elected to re-enter the cavalry, incubator of many Russian generals. In the years that followed Zhukov obscurely but effectively prepared himself for his later responsibilities. He had few intimate friends and spent his off-duty hours studying Marxist literature, writing tactical disquisitions and learning foreign languages. For a while he lectured at Frunze Academy. During the pre-Hitler period he visited briefly in Germany, attending lectures given for Russian and Chinese officers by the German General Staff. In 1936 Stalin and Voroshilov dispatched him to Spain as the Soviet Union's chief military observer. There Zhukov had his first opportunity to test Red Army theories of tank warfare under actual combat conditions, for he brought along a shipment of Russian tanks to hold counter the aid given Franco by Germany and Italy.

When the Japanese attacked the Outer Mongolia in May 1939 the Soviet Union implemented its mutual-aid

了皮毛生意而參加了紅軍騎兵隊，他又加入了共產黨。

內戰的時候朱可夫在許多戰場戰鬥，他受過傷，得過勳章，擢升為軍官。他的才能引起了紅軍指揮官的注意，所以內戰結束以後，他被選派到佛隆哉軍事大學去學習軍事科學和戰術。畢業以後他又被選派到騎兵隊去，那是個培養許多蘇聯將領的場所。其後幾年朱可夫埋頭切實地準備他自己以後的責任。他只有幾個親近的朋友；公餘時間研習馬克思主義，寫戰術論文和學習外國語。他在佛隆哉軍事大學教了一個短期的書。在希特勒上台以前，他在德國呆了一個很短的時期，上德國參謀總部專為蘇聯和中國軍官開設的功課。一九三六年史達林和伏羅希洛夫派他做為一個蘇聯主要的軍事觀察家到西班牙去。在那裏朱可夫得到在實際戰鬥的條件下試驗紅軍坦克戰理論的第一個機會，因為他帶了一批蘇聯坦克去幫助反抗德義支持的佛朗哥。

一九三九年五月日本進攻外蒙古時，蘇聯履行跟蒙古人訂

pact with the Mongols, and rushed several tank divisions under Zhukov's command to their assistance. In battles that followed, Zhukov exhibited the daring and guile that established him in Stalin's eyes as a military genius, wiping out the Japanese Sixth Army. In the 22 months between this campaign and Hitler's invasion of Russia Zhukov shot upward through Red Army ranks, emerging as a political as well as a military personage. He helped with staff work under Timoshenko during the not very brilliant Finnish campaign and upon its conclusion was appointed Commander of the Kiev Military District with the rank of general of the army, next highest to marshal.

During his stay in Kiev Zhukov drew up plans for Red Army reform based on experience gained in the Japanese and Finnish campaigns. In a remarkable speech delivered before a Party conference of the Kiev Military District, Zhukov outspokenly attacked the Red Army's "political commissars" and charged the army's ranks. He closed his audacious speech with an oblique warning against the Nazis, the Russo-German peace pact notwithstanding.

The Western horizon looked glowering in the winter of 1940-41 and Stalin brought Zhukov to Moscow as chief of staff to hasten reorganization and expansion of the Red Army. He weeded out incompetent officers, inveigled

的互助條約的義務，派了幾個坦克師在朱可夫的指揮之下去援助。在幾次戰鬥中間，擊退了日本第六軍團，朱可夫表現的勇敢和指揮，使他在史達林眼中變成一個軍事天才。在此後與希特勒軍隊奮戰的二十二個月中間，他以政治和軍事人才出現，在紅軍中擢升得最快。在不很精彩的芬蘭戰役中，他在提摩盛科麾下幫助參謀工作，蘇芬戰爭結果時，他被委任為基輔軍區的指揮官，他的官銜為紅軍上將，僅次於元帥。

他在基輔的時候，憑着與日本和芬蘭戰鬥的經驗，起草改編紅軍的計劃。在基輔軍區共產黨會議上他做了一個卓越的演講，他坦白抨擊紅軍中的『政治委員』，責備紅軍統帥部不能適當地訓練從行伍中出來的軍官。他不願蘇德互不侵犯條約，他用謹防納粹的簡捷的警語來結束他的大胆的演講。

一九四〇年到一九四一年的冬天，歐洲的天際佈滿了戰雲，史達林叫朱可夫到莫斯科作參謀長，加速紅軍的改組與擴大。他更換了無能力的軍官，痛斥官僚制度，盡量溝通政治委員

against bureaucracy and did his best to canalize the functions of the political commissars so they could not interfere with the purely military command. Racing against time and Hitler, Zhukov welded the Red Army into an orderly hierarchical organization, whose respect for discipline has been intensified in the last four years of war to a degree unknown in Czarist days. Officers and men cannot appear in public places in unpressed uniforms. Their boots must be polished, their faces shaven, their hair combed. Even on the coldest days no Red Army man can walk down Moscow's Gorky Street with the collar of his greatcoat turned up. No Red Army man can be seen hanging on the outside step of an over-crowded streetcar or bus. No officer or enlisted man is ever seen seated in a car or subway while a man of higher rank stands. These outward signs of discipline are symptomatic of intrinsic character changes within the army.

In February 1941 Zhukov was elected alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and appointed Vice-Commissar of Defense. Four months later the Nazis started the attack Zhukov had repeatedly prophesied. Week by week the huge German forces drew closer to Moscow, battering down Voroshilov's defenses in the north, Budenny's in the south, and Timoshenko's

的作用使他不能干涉軍事指揮的事情。朱可夫與時間和希特勒賽跑，他把紅軍鍛合成爲一個極有秩序的僧侶團似的組織，在過去四年戰爭的中間紅軍的尊重紀律被提高到沙皇不能想象的程度。軍官和士兵不穿整潔的制服不能出現在公共場所。他們的靴子必須擦得很亮，鬍子必須剃淨，頭髮一定要梳得很整齊。甚至於在最冷的天氣，紅軍官兵也不能把大的領子翻上來在莫斯科的高爾基街邊上走。沒有一個紅軍官兵站在一輛過分擁擠的街車或公共汽車外面的踏板上。在汽車或地下火車裏，你看不見一個軍官或士兵坐着而階級較高的軍官却站着的情形，這些外表的記號也就是紅軍本質改變的象徵。

一九四一年二月朱可夫被選爲共產黨中央委員會的候補委員並被委任爲國防委員會副委員長。四個月以後納粹發動了朱可夫一再預言過的對蘇聯的進攻。一星期一星期地德國巨大的軍隊越發接近了莫斯科，擊敗了北路伏羅希洛夫，南路布丹尼和中路提摩盛科的防禦。十月勢如破竹的納粹軍隊離克姆林宮

on the central front. By October the Nazi steam roller had battered its way to within 50 miles of the Kremlin. On the 21st of that month Stalin decreed a state of siege in Moscow. Transferring Timoshenko to the southwest, he relieved Zhukov of his desk duties as chief of staff and entrusted him with the defense of the capital. Zhukov issued an impassioned hold-or-die order: "Not a step back!" he commanded. "Halt the Fascists! Every man must fight like ten! Cowards and panic mongers must be destroyed ruthlessly as traitors to the fatherland." He ordered his tired armies, now reinforced with divisions of poorly equipped, hastily trained Moscow volunteers, to cease avoiding Nazi tanks but "to hunt and destroy them."

The Russians retreat slowed and Zhukov won time to concentrate powerful reserves that had been brought from the east and stationed in woods north, south and west of the city. Hitler had proclaimed that his troops would parade in Red Square on Nov. 7. But on Nov. 7 the marchers in Red Square were Red army reserves on their way to join Zhukov's defenders. In the days that followed Zhukov deliberately sucked the Wehrmacht into his trap. on Nov. 27 he sprang it, following up with an offensive which split the Nazi spearhead and sent 50 German divisions streaming westward in defeat.

只有五十哩了。十月二十一日史達林宣布莫斯科被圍狀態，他把提摩盛科調到西南，解除了朱可夫的參謀的桌上工作，委他保衛首都的責任。朱可夫頒佈了一個憤激的不支撐就死亡的命令：『不許後退一步！』『阻止法西斯蒂！每一個人必須像十個人一樣地戰鬥！胆怯或擾亂人心者，必須和祖國的奸細一樣被無情地毀滅。』他命令出現時，得到在莫斯科倉促訓練成的志願軍和裝備窳劣的若干增援的疲勞的軍隊，不再躲避納粹的坦克，而去尋找和毀滅納粹的坦克。

蘇軍的後退遲緩了，朱可夫贏得了時間集中從東面調來駐紮在莫斯科以北以南和以西樹林裏的強大的後備軍。希特勒宣布他的軍隊將於十一月七日（蘇聯十月革命紀念日）在紅場上受檢閱，但是十一月七日通過紅場的却是前去參加朱可夫保衛戰的紅軍後備隊。以後朱可夫設計把德國軍隊吸入他的『陷井』裏，十一月二十七日他突然發動襲擊，繼之發動了一個攻勢，粉碎了納粹先鋒部隊，使德軍五十師團向西竄逃。

The year 1942 was one of cumulative successes for Zhukov and the Red Army. With the Germans stabilized on the central front, Zhukov was suddenly transferred to Stalingrad, then menaced by the armies of von Paulus and von Manstein. Once again he replaced Timeshenko. Presiding as supreme theater commander (as Eisenhower presides in the West), Zhukov was assisted at Stalingrad by some of the Red Army's most brilliant tacticians, among them chief Marshal of Artillery Nikolai Voronov and Marshals Rokossovsky and Malinovsky who are now flanking his thrusts toward Berlin. All of them owe something to their experience in the epic battle of the Stalingrad front. It went on for 21 weeks and exceeded in violence and bitterness any previous battle of the war. Under Zhukov's direction what had seemed to be a Russian disaster was dramatically turned into one of the greatest Russian victories of the war—a victory that probably will go down among the decisive ones in world history. By the end of the year the threat to Stalingrad had been dissipated and von Paulus' Sixth Army lay surround in a solid steel ring. At this point von Manstein, advancing with reinforcements from the southwest, attempted to drive a wedge into Zhukov's ring and join up with von Paulus encircled divisions. Before the relieving force could swing into action Zhukov sent fresh troops under

一九四二年是朱可夫和紅軍的累積勝利年。德軍在中路穩定了以後，朱可夫突然被調到史達林格勒去了，那時史達林格勒正受着鮑魯斯和曼斯丁軍隊的威脅。這一次他又代替了提摩盛科。他是最高戰區指揮官（和艾森豪威爾在西線的職位一樣），幾個紅軍中最優秀的戰術家如砲兵元帥羅諾夫，羅科索夫斯基元帥，馬林諾夫斯基元帥在史達林格勒幫助他，現在他們正在側面與他呼應進攻柏林。他們全在利用在史達林格勒前線史詩式的戰鬥中得到一些經驗。戰鬥繼續了二十一個星期，超過了以前一切戰爭的猛烈與殘酷。在朱可夫的指揮之下，紅軍把似乎是蘇聯的一個災禍的局面却戲劇地轉變成蘇德戰爭中蘇聯最大的一個勝利——這個勝利或許將是寫在世界歷史上一個決定的勝利。一九四三年底，史達林格勒的威脅已被解除，鮑魯斯的第六軍被一個堅強的鋼圈包圍了起來。這時候曼斯丁和

Malinovsky to intercept it. His maneuver was perfectly timed. Von Manstein's armored units were smashed and his infantry limped back to Rostov.

In the wake of this great victory the Russians sent an ultimatum to von Paulus. To the surprise of military observers the name signed to the document was not Zhukov's. Stalin, realizing that the Germans were knocked out in the south, had decided it was time to hit them elsewhere and he had accordingly hustled Zhukov by airplane to the Leningrad front. While the country was still reverberating with cheers over his Caucasian triumph, Zhukov organized a new offensive at Leningrad which lifted the blockade of that long-beleaguered city. A few weeks later he was named Marshal of the Soviet Union, the first field commander of the war to be so recognized. In an Izvestia editorial entitled "Skill of Red Army Leaders" Zhukov was officially acclaimed for the first time as the "highly talented and brave leader" who smashed the Germans at Moscow, Stalingrad and Leningrad. Izvestia's editorial was the most notable official tribute that had been accorded to any Russian other than Stalin since the beginning of the war. Only once again that year did Zhukov's name appear in the Soviet press and that was on July 28 when he was awarded the Order of Suvorov for coordinating successful campaigns along the entire Eastern Front.

從西南加入的援軍企圖向前推進楔入朱可夫鋼圈與被包圍的鮑魯斯部隊會師。德國援軍及時行動之前，朱可夫派了馬林諾夫斯基率領生力軍出去截擊。他的調遣恰合時機，曼斯丁的裝甲部隊被擊潰了，他的殘餘步兵竄回羅斯托夫。

緊隨着這個偉大的勝利，蘇軍向鮑魯斯下了一個最後通牒。出乎軍事觀察家意外的是簽在這個文件上的名字不是朱可夫的名字。原來史達林看出了德軍早已在南方被擊潰，他決定這已是打擊別的地方的德軍的時候了，因此用飛機迅速把朱可夫調到列甯格勒的前線。當全國正在愉快的慶祝朱可夫的高加索勝利時，朱可夫已在列甯格勒組織了一個新的攻勢，解了這個長期被圍的城市的封鎖。幾個星期以後，朱可夫被擢升為蘇聯元帥，於是他成了被承認為元帥的戰爭中第一個戰地指揮官。在消息報一篇叫做『紅軍將領的才能』的社論上面，朱可夫第一次被正式呼為『雄才大略的勇敢將領』！他曾在莫斯科，史達林格勒，和列甯格勒擊潰了德軍。自從戰爭開始以來，這篇消息報社論是給予史達林以外的蘇聯將領最堪注意的正式稱贊。此時朱可夫的名字又在那一年蘇聯報紙上出現過一次，那時是一九四二年的七月二十八日當他因為統籌整個東線的勝利戰鬥

With Stalin and Voroshilov he had helped plan the 1943 summer offensives which swept the Germans out of Kursk, Orel, Belgorod, Kharkov, Smolensk and sent them back across the Dnieper.

Early last year, when General Nikolai Vatutin of the First Ukrainian Army was killed at the height of operations in the Ukraine, Zhukov further adorned his reputation as the Red Army's best pinch hitter. He was already in the theater of operations, having been assigned to coordinate the strategy of the First and Second Ukrainian Armies. Rather than entrust Vatutin's important sector to a less experienced commander, Stalin allowed Zhukov to remain in active command of the First Army. In Moscow military observers raised their eyebrows and said, "Zhukov is taking a great chance. What a triumph for Manstein if he could stop Russia's greatest professional soldier! What a blow to Russian morale!" Everything was against Zhukov's success. One of the earliest spring thaws in memory set in. His troops sank to their knees in greasy mud. But time was all-important. On March 4 Zhukov gave the command and his artillery opened up. For 40 minutes the Ukrainian bogs quaked. Then the tanks slipped forward-through the mud on a 150-mile front. However, inspired by Zhukov's presence, the First Ukrainian Army outdid itself. After two days

而被授與蘇瓦羅夫勳章的時候，他幫助史達林和伏羅希洛夫計劃一九四三年的夏季攻勢。這個攻勢把德軍趕出庫爾斯克，奧勒爾，哈爾科夫和斯摩稜斯克，使德軍退到聶伯河以西。

一九四四年初，當烏克蘭第一軍的瓦圖丁將軍在烏克蘭最激烈的戰鬥中陣亡時，朱可夫又被作為紅軍中最好的應急進攻者裝飾了他的名譽。這時已經到了這個作戰區域，他被派來調整烏克蘭第一軍和烏克蘭第二軍的戰略。史達林不願將瓦圖丁重要的任務委托給一個不大有經驗的指揮官，於是叫朱可夫積極負起指揮烏克蘭第一軍的任務。莫斯科的軍事觀察家皺眉點頭說道：『朱可夫要做一個大的冒險。假若曼斯丁能夠阻止蘇聯最偉大的職業軍人，得到了多麼偉大的勝利，這時對於蘇聯的士氣打擊多大！』一切都不利於朱可夫的成功。人們記憶中的一個春天的融解來到了。朱可夫所部的士兵的膝蓋陷在粘滑的泥濘裏。但時間是最重要的。三月四日朱可夫頒布命令，他的砲兵開始攻擊。烏克蘭的沼地震動了四十分鐘。坦克在一百五十哩陣線的泥濘中前進。然而由於朱可夫在場的鼓勵，烏克蘭第一軍的戰鬥有了出乎意外的成功。兩天激戰之外，德軍十

of bitter fighting 22 German divisions were smashed. Pursuing his advantage, Zhukov drove the enemy to the frontier of the Soviet Union and across it onto Polish soil. For his achievement the Supreme Soviet awarded Zhukov the Order of Victory, a magnificent bouble of diamonds, rubies and platinum worth over. \$100,000.

The Marshal's responsibilities continually increased last summer and fall. As the pressure of international affairs and postwar plans absorbed more of Stalin's energies, the burden of military strategy fell ever more heavily on Zhukov's oxlike shoulders. With Air Marshal Novikov and Artillery chief Voronov the evolved plans for the Red Army's ultimate drive on Berlin. He hold interstaff discussions with British and American envoys on the timing of coordinated offensive thrust. Leaving problems of morale and politics to other members of the Supreme Command, Zhukov concerned himself with operational plans for annihilating the German armies and ending the war. On Jan. 12 of this year he rose once more from his desk and went forth into the field for his greatest battle.

It is Zhukov's philosophy, that offensive strategy must be fluid and flexible and cannot be definitely envisaged at a table in the Kremlin. Ever since the battle of Moscow Zhukov has journeyed up and down

二個師團被打垮了。朱可夫乘勝把敵軍趕到蘇聯邊界，而且越過蘇聯邊界追到波蘭。爲了他這種成就，最高蘇維埃會議頒給他勝利勳章，上面的高貴的鑽石，紅寶石和白金的小飾品價值十萬美金以上。

去年夏天和秋天朱可夫元帥的責任繼續增加。當國際事情的壓力和戰後計劃吸引了史達林更多的精力的時候，軍事戰略的負擔便要沉重地落在朱可夫牛似的肩膀上了。他和空軍元帥諾維柯夫和砲兵元帥佛諾夫共同起草了紅軍最後進攻柏林的計劃。他與英美使節及參謀人員討論配合進攻的時間。他將士氣和政治的問題留給統帥部其他人員處理，他把注意力放在消滅德軍和結束戰爭的作戰計劃上。爲了他的最大的戰鬥，今年一月十二日他再次離開辦公桌子到戰場去。

朱可夫的哲學是進攻戰略必須有伸縮性和機動性，因此進攻戰略不能在克姆林宮的桌子上決定。自從莫斯科戰役以來，

the Red Army's offensive line from the Baltic to the Carpathians and to the Black Sea. He has traveled by plane and train and often by American command car. He has said, time and again, that it is the common denominator that counts in war: the simple soldier who shoots the bullet and stops the bullet. At Stalin's suggestion he sent a pamphlet to Rokossovsky, Malinovsky, Cherniyakhovsky, Konev and other commanders now fighting north and south of him on the blazing highroad to Berlin. To them he commended these words of Suvorov: "Regardless of what happens to me, the soldier is dearer than myself. . . . I neither sleep nor rest so that my army may have sleep and rest."

Lord Beaverbrook once said that communism had produced the best generals of the war. Zhukov is a Communist. He does not believe in God. But he does believe in history, in progress, in decency. For these things, for his home, his wife, his children and for Russia, he has fought an unbeatable kind of war. Like most of the 15,000,000 front-line soldiers that he commands, Zhukov was the son of a humble peasant. "In the time of civilization's crisis," a Russian soldier said not long ago, "Zhukov rose up like David, to smite the German Goliath."

(From: Life, Feb. 12, 1945.)

朱可夫一直在往返於紅軍的反攻戰線，從波羅的海，到喀爾巴阡山和黑海之間，他曾經坐飛機或火車去，但是坐美國指揮車時候多。他常常說開槍和不開槍都在單純的士兵，所有士兵是戰爭中的一個公分母。由於史達林的提議他送給羅科索夫斯基

馬林諾夫斯基，轍爾尼雅科夫斯基和其他在他南邊和北邊的火焰熊熊的大路上，向柏林進攻的指揮官一本小冊子，他向他們介紹了蘇瓦羅夫的話『不要顧到什麼事情降臨於我的身上，兵士比我自己更可貴——我不睡覺或休息，這樣我的軍隊就可以睡覺或休息了！』

卑維勃魯克爵士有一次說共產主義已經產生了戰爭中最好的將領。朱可夫是一個共產黨人。他不相信上帝。但是他相信歷史的進步和高度。爲了這些東西，爲了他的家，他的妻子，他的孩子和爲了蘇聯，他打了一種無法打的仗。朱可夫像他所指揮的一千五百萬在前線的兵士一樣，他是一個卑賤的農民兒子。一個蘇聯兵士在不久以前說道：『當文明瀕於危險的時候，朱可夫像大衛一樣站起來，殺死德國的哥利亞特。』

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史達林與朱可夫
STALIN AND ZHUKOV

著者 Richard E. Lauterbach

譯者 朱葆光 孫少禮

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