

花地瑪顯現與蘇俄革命

On the 100th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and Our Lady's Apparitions at Fatima

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2017 年是聖母在花地瑪顯現 100 周年，同時進入百年紀念的並有俄羅斯革命，本圖片集搜羅歷史中的重要圖片，與讀者作一簡略回顧。花地瑪名勝照片得蒙筲箕灣聖十字架堂朱雲階兄弟慷慨借出，特此致謝。

2017 marks the centenary of Our Lady's revelations at Fatima, and of the Russian Revolution. *Tripod* would like to present a pictorial review of these two events. We extend our gratitude to Mr. Anthony Chu Wan Kai of Holy Cross Church, Shaukiwan for supplying the images of Fatima.

(背頁) 目睹花地瑪聖母顯現奇蹟的三名幼童攝於 1917 年的經典照片；左起路濟亞（10 歲）、方濟各（9 歲）、雅琴達（7 歲）。

(Next page) A classic photo of the three Portuguese shepherd children who witnessed the apparitions. From left: Lucia dos Santos (aged 10), Francisco Marto (aged 9) and Jacinta Marto (aged 7)





葡萄牙花地瑪聖母玫瑰之后大殿。Basilica of Our Lady of the Rosary of Fatima, Portugal.



花地瑪聖母大殿外的大十字架，展示聖母顯現的終極訊息，人類應歸向基督，不能再遲疑了！否則會為世界帶來極大的痛苦及戰禍。The giant cross in the courtyard of the Basilica of Our Lady of Rosary of Fatima is a clear reminder of Our Lady's revelations at Fatima: pray and sacrifice yourselves for the conversion of persons and nations whose sins otherwise will bring great suffering and wars to the world.



社會主義革命的成功，牽涉到俄羅斯羅曼諾夫皇朝內部的缺陷。當中末代沙皇尼古拉二世（1868-1918）由 26 歲開始長達 23 年的

主政，但因過份自信而錯失皇朝自我革新的機會；他與家人在 1918 年為俄羅斯共產黨布爾扎維克軍人所殺害；但在 2000 年終以為國犧牲而得到俄羅斯正教會列為「承擔苦難者」聖人。The dissolution of the Russian Romanov regime led in part to the Russian Revolution. Czar Nicolas II (1868-1918) ruled Russia for 23 years, But his weak government failed to bring about reforms or alleviate the people's desperate conditions. The royal family was executed by Bolshevik troops in 1918. In 2000, after intense debate, the Russian Orthodox Church canonized the family as passion-bearers.

花地瑪奧蹟提醒基督徒，1917 年俄國革命會為人類帶來重大的創傷。大圖為「曙光號巡洋艦」，原為俄國海軍戰艦，於 1903 年建成服役，參與過多次革命和四場戰爭，並成為十月革命成功的關鍵因素。（圓圖）為十月革命拉開揭幕戰的主炮。A core message of Fatima is that Russia's October Revolution in 1917 would bring immense suffering to humanity. The Cruiser Aurora (bottom) joined Russia's Baltic Fleet in 1903, and saw action at several battles, including the two world wars. On the night of October 25, 1917, a blank shot was fired from

its forecastle gun (round photo) at the Winter Palace, the seat of the provisional government, signaling the start of the October Revolution.





列寧（左）（1870-1924）與托洛斯基（右）（1878-1940）均是社會主義革命的重心人物。列寧是世界上建立馬克思主義實質政權的第一人，亦因發展出自己的革命理論而能與馬克思齊名，以至日後有「馬列主義」之稱。托洛斯基則是蘇聯紅軍之父。兩人在革命中的角色不同，但對俄羅斯正教會以及其他宗教的傷害則是一致。Vladimir Lenin (left) and Leon Trotsky (right) played significant roles in the Socialist Revolution. Lenin (1870-1924) adapted Marx's theory and established the first Socialist state. The political model of subsequent Communist regimes became known as Marxism-Leninism. Trotsky (1879-1940) was the Father of the Red Army. The two had different roles in the Revolution but they both inflicted great damage to the Orthodox Church and other religions.



十月革命成功，不少支持俄羅斯傳統社會的人民，流亡到中國的東北，特別是黑龍江省以重建正教會信仰團體，圖為哈爾濱市一座在 20 世紀 20 年代建立的東正教堂。The October Revolution and subsequent religious persecution forced many Russians into exile, including some who escaped to Northeast China. This picture shows an Orthodox Church built during the 1920s in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province.