

英语|回音壁

不能忘却 的记忆

王正元 马瑞香 / 丛书主编

马绍明 尹玲 / 本册主编 马晓奕 孙琼 李彦红 / 编委

THE MEMORY NEVER TO FORGET

时间也无法掩埋那些历史的回声 伟人的足迹 经典的光芒

This is preeminently the time to speak the truth,
the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing
the conditions facing our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured,
will revive and will prosper. So first of all, let me express
my firm belief—that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

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大连理工大学出版社

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那么记忆就是河上的帆
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记忆中的快乐 把追求的火点燃

总统演讲、名人书简、勇士呐喊
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阅读带你在记忆的世界搜索
感悟悲哀中的喜悦、成功中的遗憾

哦，记忆不只是昨天落日的余晖
还是跳动着的追求的火焰
记忆是一把不熄的火炬
记忆是没有绘完的生命的图案

读者意见反馈卡



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英语回音壁

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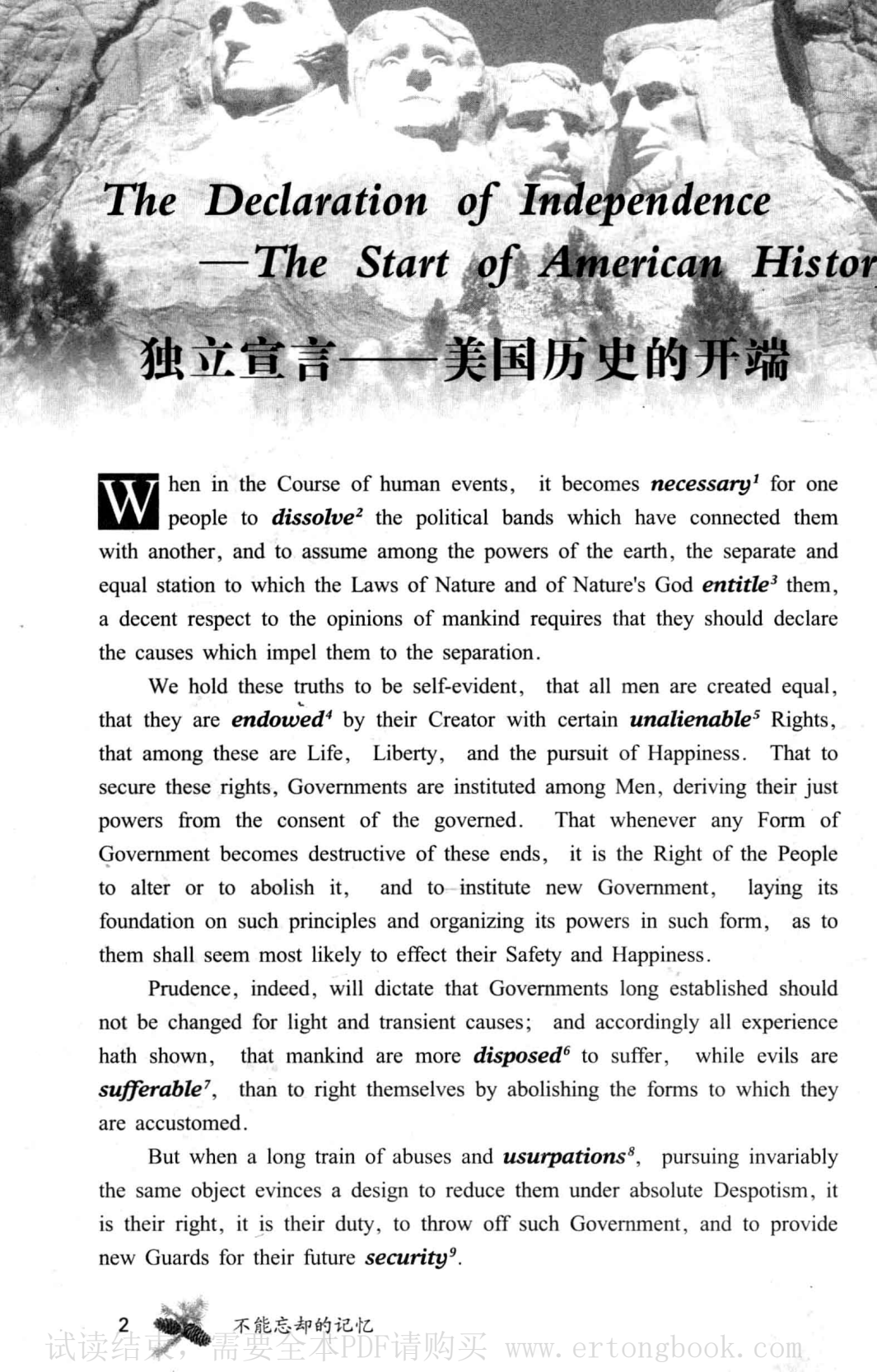
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A black and white photograph of the Statue of Liberty standing on a base constructed from large, rectangular blocks, resembling a model or a construction site. The statue is holding a torch in its right hand and a tablet in its left. The background is a hazy, overcast sky.

历史的 回声

Part 1
Historical Echoes



The Declaration of Independence —*The Start of American History*

独立宣言——美国历史的开端

When in the Course of human events, it becomes *necessary*¹ for one people to *dissolve*² the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God *entitle*³ them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are *endowed*⁴ by their Creator with certain *unalienable*⁵ Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more *disposed*⁶ to suffer, while evils are *sufferable*⁷, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and *usurpations*⁸, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future *security*⁹.

在人类事务发展的进程中,当一个民族必须解除同另一民族的联系,并遵循自然法则和上帝的旨意,以独立平等的身份立于世界列国之林时,出于对人类舆论的尊重,必须宣布驱使他们独立的原因。

我们坚信下述真理是不言而喻的:人人生而平等,造物主赋予他们不可让与的权利,包括生存权、自由权和追求幸福的权利。为了使权利得以保障,人们建立了政府,而政府的正当权利,则是被统治者所授予的。任何形式的政府一旦阻碍了这些目标的实现,人民便有权将其更换,甚至废除,并建立一个新的政府。新政府必须依据的原则和组织权利的方式,是使人民认同,政府能极大地保障他们的安全和幸福。

其实,审慎的说,成立多年的政府不应当出于无关紧要的或一时的原因而更换。过去的经验告诉我们,无论何种苦难,只要尚能忍受,人类宁愿心甘情愿地忍受,也不愿为申冤而废除早已习惯了的政府形式。

但是,当一系列滥用职权,一意孤行,强取豪夺的行径表明政府企图对民众施以暴政时,权利和义务就会召引民众去推翻这样的政府,并为自己将来的安全提供新的保障。

注 释

1. necessary ['nesisəri] *adj.* 必要的,必需的
2. dissolve [di'zɒlv] *v.* 溶解,解散
3. entitle [in'taitl] *v.* 授权
4. endow [in'dau] *v.* 捐赠,赋予
5. unalienable ['ʌn,eiljənəbl] *adj.* 不可剥夺的,不可分割的
6. disposed [di'spəuzd] *adj.* 有……倾向的
7. sufferable ['sʌfərəbl] *adj.* 可容忍的,可忍耐的
8. usurpation [ju:zə:'peɪʃən] *n.* 篡夺
9. security [si'kjuəriiti] *n.* 安全

译者感言

文章节选自美国的《独立宣言》,慷慨激昂的语言,极具感召力的言辞,点燃了人们追求美好生活的热情和建立民主新国家的强烈愿望。面对外来的入侵和掠夺,正是《独立宣言》向人们诠释了理想政府的概念,激发了人们的斗志,也开启了一个年轻强国的历史之门。

Franklin D. Roosevelt: Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation

富兰克林·D·罗斯福：国会珍珠港演说

Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 — a date which will live in *infamy*¹ — the United States of America was suddenly and *deliberately*² attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the *solicitation*³ of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the *intervening*⁴ time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many



American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported *torpedoed*⁵ on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

昨天——公元 1941 年 12 月 7 日——历史上一个臭名昭著的日子——美利坚合众国受到日本帝国海、空军有预谋的突然攻击。

美利坚合众国当时同日本处于和平状态,而且,应日本的恳求,与日本政府及天皇一直保持着对话,并期待寻求维护太平洋地区的和平途径。

实际上,就在日本空军中队开始轰炸美国瓦胡岛一小时后,日本驻美国大使及其同僚还向美国国务卿递交了对美国最近致日方信函的正式回复。虽然这个复函声称:目前看来没有任何意义继续进行已有的外交谈判,但这个复函不包含任何战争威胁,或武装进攻的暗示。

将会记录在案的是:仅从日本到夏威夷的距离,人们便不难看出,这次攻击是在很多天,甚至很多星期以前就已蓄谋策划好了。在策划过程中,日本政府有意通过虚伪的声明来表达有愿望继续维护和平,而蓄意欺骗美利坚合众国。

昨天对夏威夷岛屿的进攻,对美国的海军和军事力量造成了重大损伤。我遗憾地通报大家,这次袭击夺去了众多美国人的生命。除此之外,据报道,旧金山和火努鲁鲁之间公海上的美国船只也遭到了鱼雷的袭击。

昨天,日本政府发动了对马来西亚的进攻。

昨夜,日本军队进攻了香港。

昨夜,日本军队进攻了关岛。

昨夜,日本军队进攻了菲律宾群岛。

昨夜,日本军队进攻了威克岛群岛。

今天早上,日本人进攻了中途岛。

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the *implications*⁶ to the very life and safety of our nation.

As commander in chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. But always will our whole nation remember the character of the *onslaught*⁷ against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this *premeditated*⁸ invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph — so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and *dastardly*⁹ attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.

由此看来,日本在泛太平洋地区采取了闪电式的进攻。昨天和今天的事实不言而喻。美国人民已经有了自己的观点,而且我们完全明白这一切对美国人民的生命和安全意味着什么。

作为美国军队的总司令,我已经下令采取一切手段进行防卫。但愿所有美国人民永远牢记针对我们这次杀戮的性质。

不管战胜这次蓄谋已久的侵略需要多长时间,拥有正义力量的美国人民将赢得这场战争的绝对胜利。

我现在断言,我们不仅要做出最大的努力来保卫自己,还要确保我们永远不再受到这种背信弃义行为的伤害。我相信我的话是表达了国会的愿望和美国人民的意志。

战争已经存在。毋庸讳言,我们的人民,我们的疆域和我国的利益正



处于极大的威胁之中,我们决不可以闭目不视。

信赖我们的武装力量,依靠我们人民无限的意志,我们必然会赢得胜利——上帝保佑美利坚。

我要求国会宣布:鉴于日本于公元 1941 年 12 月 7 日无缘无故发动的卑鄙怯懦的袭击,美利坚合众国与日本国之间已处于战争状态。

注释

1. infamy ['ɪnfəmi] *n.* 声名狼藉,丑名,丑行
2. deliberately [di'libərətli] *adv.* 故意地
3. solicitation [sə'lisi'teɪʃən] *n.* 恳求,恳请,诱惑,引发
4. intervene [ɪntə'veɪn] *v.* 干涉,介入
5. torpedo [tə:'pi:dəu] *v.* 用鱼雷进攻,破坏
6. implication [ɪmpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 牵连;暗示
7. onslaught ['ɒnslo:t] *n.* 冲击
8. premeditated [pri(:)'medɪteɪtɪd] *adj.* 预想的,预谋的
9. dastardly ['dæstədli] *adj.* 懦弱的,卑鄙的

译者感言

富兰克林·D·罗斯福(Franklin D. Roosevelt)是美国第 32 任总统。他是美国历史上最伟大的总统之一,是 20 世纪美国最受爱戴的总统,也是美国历史上惟一一位连任 4 届的总统。他曾赢得美国民众长达 7 周的高支持率,创下了历史记录。

富兰克林·罗斯福的这篇战斗檄文,结构紧凑,言辞激愤,振奋人心,唤起了美国民众的爱国热情,产生了巨大的感染力,是美国进入全面战争前的一次全民总动员。演讲仅仅用了六分钟,却不断被掌声打断。针对日本军国主义对美国的突然袭击,对亚洲各国的武装侵略,演讲明确了美国人民在世界危难面前应担负的责任,为美国加入二战吹响了战斗的号角。后来国会仅用 32 分钟就通过宣战法案。收效之快,正是得益于这篇简洁有力的演讲。



Ladies and gentlemen, the United States stands at this time at the *pinnacle*¹ of world power. It is a *solemn*² moment for the American Democracy. For with primacy in power is also joined an *awe-inspiring*³ accountability to the future. If you look around you, you must feel not only the sense of duty done but also you must feel anxiety lest you fall below the level of achievement. Opportunity is here and now, clear and shining for both our countries. To reject it or ignore it or fritter it away will bring upon us all the long reproaches of the after-time. It is necessary that the constancy of mind, persistency of purpose, and the grand simplicity of decision shall rule and guide the conduct of the English-speaking peoples in peace as they did in war. We must, and I believe we shall, prove ourselves equal to this severe requirement.



To give security to these countless homes, they must be shielded from two gaunt marauders, war and tyranny. We all know the frightful disturbance in which the ordinary family is plunged when the curse of war swoops down upon the bread-winner and those for whom he works and contrives. The awful ruin of Europe, with all its vanished glories, and of large parts of Asia glares us in the eyes. When the designs of wicked men or the aggressive urge