



Get to Know America  
认识美国: 双语故事阅读系列

# 回首往事：美国 历史故事

( 1866 – present )

陈立凯 ◎ 主编

## Recent Past: American Vast History



華東理工大學出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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## 前 言

这套《认识美国：双语故事阅读系列》共有四册，第一册是《回首往事：美国历史故事(1492—1865)(含 MP3 光盘)》，第二册是《回首往事：美国历史故事(1866—present)(含 MP3 光盘)》，第三册是《风情大地：美国各地故事(含 MP3 光盘)》，第四册是《潇洒人生：美国人物故事(含 MP3 光盘)》。它们向读者介绍了美国的历史、社会、文化、工业、农业、少数民族、历史人物等。这些故事时间跨度大、描述范围广、内容丰富、语言简练、生动易懂，是我们学习当代美国英语并通过学习和阅读这些故事进一步认识美国、了解美国的有益读物。

书中对英文原文中部分生词短语及人物事件加了中文注释，并配有中文译文，以帮助读者更好地理解原文。中文译文尽量做到流畅、通顺，忠实于原文。

本书讲述的是从美国南北战争结束后一直到现在的一些故事。这些故事会告诉我们：“老大特威德”是谁？他为什么被捕入狱？又是怎样越狱逃走的？在广袤原野上过夜，晚上和黎明你会看到什么？1871 年的 10 月 8 日，一头母牛怎样引发了芝加哥的大火？达科他领地为什么分成了两个州？实业家卡内基赚了那么多的钱，他的钱都用来干什么了？什么是“大富翁”游戏？“狂野骑士”是一支什么样的部队？圣路易斯的超级英雄是谁？人们为什么把他叫做超级英雄？二战期间，摩洛哥的卡萨布兰卡发生过什么事？“飞到巴黎去吃晚餐”是怎么回事？奥尔西亚·吉布森是谁？她有什么影响？哈利·杜鲁门总统的“公平施政”是什么政策？有什么内容？还有很多其他鲜为人知的趣闻，读者读完本书就会知道了。

本套丛书每册都配有 MP3，由专业英语播音人士录音，音质纯正。读者可以跟随录音阅读，也可以作为听力和复述材料，一边听录音，一边复述。相信广大英语学习者读完本套丛书之后，不但可以学会用英语讲述美国的故事，同时还将大幅度提高英语水平。

本套丛书的许多故事与美国总统以及美国各州相关，考虑到多数读者和英语学习者不熟悉部分美国总统的名字及大部分州名和城市名称，因此在每册书的后面附有两个英汉对照表：一个是美国总统的姓名，以及每位总统的出生日期和任职年限；另一个是美国各州及重要城市的名称。读者可以随时查阅。

囿于作者水平，本套丛书在编选过程中难免出现各种谬误，欢迎读者批评指正，谢谢！

编者

# Contents

## 目 录

1. A Woman on A Mission 肩负使命的妇女 .....	1
2. By the Boardwalk 在木板路旁 .....	3
3. Boss Tweed Escaped! 老大特威德逃走了! .....	5
4. Education for All 所有人都可以接受教育 .....	7
5. Home of Cliff Dwellers and Gold Miners 崖洞居民和金矿矿工的家乡 .....	9
6. Sleeping in the Great Outdoors 在广袤原野上过夜 .....	11
7. Derby Day 赛马日 .....	13
8. The Real Uncle Sam 真实的山姆大叔 .....	15
9. Mrs. O'Leary's Cow and the Great Chicago Fire 奥里利太太的母牛和芝加哥大火 .....	17
10. The Other San Francisco Treat! 旧金山市另一件使人高兴的事! .....	19
11. National Labor Union Requested an Eight-Hour Workday 美国全国劳工同盟要求八小时工作日 .....	21
12. An Office in the Sky? 空中办公室? .....	24
13. The Fires of 1871 1871 年的大火 .....	26
14. The Wizard for Menlo Park 门罗公园的魔术师 .....	28
15. Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain 响雷从山上轰然而下 .....	30
16. Dear Diary 珍贵的日记 .....	32
17. Give My Regards to Broadway 向百老汇致意 .....	34

18. Hello, Is the Sun Shining? 喂! 太阳出来了吗?	36
19. O Captain! My Captain! 啊! 船长! 我的船长!	38
20. Labor Takes a Holiday 劳工放假了	40
21. One Dakota, Two Dakotas... 一个达科他, 两个达科他	42
22. Billy the Kid Escaped from Jail! 比利小子从监狱里逃走啦!	44
23. The Creole State 克里奥尔州	46
24. The Pineapple Express “菠萝号”快车	48
25. You Go Girl! 来投票吧, 姑娘!	50
26. Wash Those Hands! 洗洗手吧!	52
27. A Cyclone of a Pitch! 投球如同龙卷风	54
28. A Fair Speech 一次很有影响的演讲	56
29. Giving Back a Fortune 回馈一大笔财富	58
30. Crossing the East River 穿越伊斯特河	60
31. The Library of Congress Opened Its Doors 美国国会图书馆对外开放了	62
32. Fly Like an Eagle, Scout! 像雄鹰一样飞翔吧, 童子军!	64
33. “Billy” Bitzer Films <i>Stealing a Dinner</i> “比利”比策把《偷吃》拍成了电影	66
34. New York Subway System Opened for Business 纽约的地铁系统开始运营了	68
35. Her Truth Is Marching on 她的真理在前进	70
36. Motion Picture Reach New Height 电影艺术达到了新高度	72
37. Monopoly With Real Money 用真实财富来玩的“大富翁”游戏	74

38. Parading Police!	76
游行的警察!	
39. Start Your Engines!	78
发动你们的引擎吧!	
40. Train Across The Ocean	81
穿越海洋的火车	
41. Put the Ball in the Peach Basket!	83
把球投进桃筐里!	
42. Rough Riders on the Attack	85
狂野骑士在进攻	
43. Ruger's Cartography	87
鲁格的制图法	
44. Splash, Splash, I Was Taking a Bath	89
哗啦,哗啦,我在洗浴	
45. The First Person	91
第一位移民	
46. The Legend of Chop Suey	93
“炒杂碎”的传说	
47. The Mystery of Yellow Fever	95
黄热病之谜	
48. The Rainier Time Machine	97
雷尼尔的时光机器	
49. The Underwater Boat	99
水下的船	
50. Thornton Hears a Who	101
桑顿听到了	
51. Time Flies with Nellie Bly	103
时间伴随着内莉·布莱飞驰	
52. Who Sunk My Battleship?	105
谁炸沉了我的战舰?	
53. With the Fire of Prophecy	107
预言之火	
54. A Canyon of Time	109
时光大峡谷	
55. When the Boys Were "Over There"	110
当那些小伙子们“在那里”时	
56. Let's Fly to Paris for Dinner!	112
让我们飞去巴黎吃晚餐!	
57. First Major Offensive	114
第一次大规模进攻	



58. Preserving America's Natural Treasures 保护美国的自然宝藏	116
59. Strike! 全中了!	118
60. That Magic Moment 神奇的时刻	120
61. A 1 522-Mile Scenic Route 一条 1 522 英里长的风景之路	122
62. In the Heart of Radio City 在无线电城中心	124
63. Jelly's Last Jam 杰利最后的即兴演奏	126
64. King Kong's Favorite Building 金刚最钟情的大厦	128
65. Play It Again, Sam 山姆,再弹一遍吧	130
66. Tanks on Loan 贷款购置坦克	133
67. San Francisco, Open Your Golden Gate 旧金山,打开你的金门	135
68. Voodoo Macbeth 伏都教版的《麦克白》	137
69. A Pillar of Justice 正义之柱	139
70. A Shortcut through the Jungle 穿越丛林的捷径	141
71. Ain't Nobody Here But Us Chickens 这里没有别人,只有我们这些小鸡	143
72. Althea Gibson — The First 奥尔西娅·吉布森——第一名	146
73. Did He Break the Record or Not? 他打破纪录了吗?	148
74. Before Hip-Hop There Was Be-Bop <sup>1</sup> 在 Hip-Hop 之前有 Be-Bop	150
75. Go Speed Racer! 快跑,飞速赛车!	152
76. Hello Dolly! 你好,多莉!	154
77. Jack Ruby Shoots Oswald! 杰克·鲁比枪杀了奥斯瓦尔德!	156

78. Giddy-Up Little Doggies	
小牛犊子们，快跑 .....	158
79. Jackie Throws the Pitch	
杰基投出了开场球 .....	160
80. The Unseen Picture of America	
美国不为人知的一面 .....	162
81. Let Her Sing!	
请让她唱吧！ .....	164
82. The ABC's of Kid's TV	
美国广播公司的少儿电视节目 .....	166
83. Just Fooling!	
只是开玩笑！ .....	168
84. Trick or Treat!	
不款待我就要花招！ .....	170
85. The Making of Santa Claus	
圣诞老人的诞生 .....	172
86. Truman Says He's Got a Fair Deal	
杜鲁门说他有“公平施政”政策 .....	175
87. When Football Was Young	
橄榄球运动刚兴起时 .....	176
88. Will You Be My Valentine?	
你愿意做我的“瓦伦廷”吗？ .....	178
附录 1 历届美国总统 .....	180
附录 2 美国各州及重要城市 .....	183

## 1



## A Woman on A Mission

### 肩负使命的妇女

As a young woman, **Jane Addams**<sup>1</sup> did not know what she wanted to do with her life. Born on September 6, 1860, in Cedarville, Illinois, Addams grew up in an era when women were expected to marry and raise children. Addams knew she wanted to do something different.

She found the inspiration that would lead her to fight for the rights of children, help the poor, and became the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

After recovering from an illness, Addams went on a tour of Europe in 1883 - 1885 and 1887 - 1888. She and her **traveling companion**<sup>2</sup>, **Ellen Gates Starr**<sup>3</sup>, discovered **Toynbee Hall**<sup>4</sup> in London, the world's first **settlement house**<sup>5</sup>, which is an institution that provides community services. Toynbee helped the poor by providing them with social services. Hoping to do the same for poor immigrants in Chicago, Addams and Starr returned to Illinois and purchased the former Hull mansion in Chicago.

At first, Hull House opened a kindergarten and provided assistance to needy families, but so much more was needed. What could two people do to tackle the enormous problems brought on by poverty?

As more people, mostly women, came to help, Hull House expanded to include a nursery, adult education classes, social clubs, and a community kitchen.

At the center's first Christmas party, Addams was surprised when several little girls refused the candy she offered them. The girls, she discovered, worked long hours in a candy factory. Soon, Addams, Starr, and others at Hull House worked toward establishing child labor laws. They also fought for equal rights for women and in international peace.

Today, Hull House continues to build on Addams' work. Jane Addams found her inspiration from London's Toynbee Hall. Where will you discover your life's inspiration?



## Notes ▶

1. Jane Addams 简·亚当斯(1860—1935), 19世纪末和20世纪初美国最著名的妇女社会活动家, 一生从事社会福利和世界和平工作。1889年简·亚当斯在芝加哥创建了闻名世界的社会福利院“赫尔之家”, 并在此工作至逝世。作为美国社会福利工作的先驱, 她的工作为她赢得了世界声誉。
2. traveling companion /kəm'pænjən/ 旅伴
3. Ellen Gates Starr 埃伦·盖茨·斯塔尔(1859—1940), 美国社会活动家与改革家。和简·亚当斯一起创立了“赫尔之家”社会福利院。
4. Toynbee /'tɔɪnbɪ/ Hall “汤因比之家”, 伦敦的一家社会福利院
5. settlement house 社会福利院



## 参考译文 ▶

简·亚当斯年轻时不知道自己的一生要做什么。1860年9月6日, 亚当斯出生在伊利诺伊州的锡达维尔。在亚当斯长大成人的时代, 社会对妇女的期待就是结婚、生子。亚当斯知道她要做些不同的事情。

她获得启发, 决定要为儿童的权益奋斗并帮助穷人。这个决定还使她后来成为第一个获得诺贝尔和平奖的美国妇女。

亚当斯在一场大病痊愈后, 曾分别于1883年到1885年和1887年到1888年两次到欧洲旅游。她和旅伴埃伦·盖茨·斯塔尔在伦敦发现了世界上第一家提供社区服务的社会福利院“汤因比之家”。“汤因比之家”用提供社会服务的方式来帮助穷人。亚当斯和斯塔尔希望为芝加哥的外国贫苦移民提供同样的服务。她们二人回到了伊利诺伊, 在芝加哥买下了先前的赫尔大厦。

刚开始的时候, “赫尔之家”开办了一所幼儿园, 并为贫困家庭提供帮助, 可是需要做的事情太多了。两个人怎样做才能应付这么多由贫困带来的问题呢?

更多的人前来帮忙, 其中大部分都是妇女。“赫尔之家”扩大了服务范围, 开办了一个托儿所, 开设了成人教育课程, 办起了社交俱乐部和社区食堂。

在“赫尔之家”第一次举办的圣诞聚会上, 好几个小姑娘拒绝了亚当斯分发给她们的糖果, 这让亚当斯非常惊讶。她发现, 这些小姑娘在糖果工厂里干活的时间太长了。不久, 亚当斯、斯塔尔和“赫尔之家”其他的工作人员就努力地推动童工法的制定。他们还为了争取妇女的同等权利和世界和平而奋斗。

现在, “赫尔之家”在亚当斯设立的目标基础上继续发展。简·亚当斯在伦敦的“汤因比之家”受到了启发。你会在哪里发现鼓舞你人生的灵感呢?



## 2

## By the Boardwalk



## 在木板路旁

Pull on a wool flannel bathing suit or hop on a rolling chair, it's time to go to Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the 1800s.

Atlantic City grew from Dr. Jonathan Pitney's idea to make the New Jersey shore into a health resort. Development began in 1850. Atlantic City, with its beautiful beaches and luxurious hotels, soon became a popular summer resort and winter health spa<sup>1</sup>.

What kind of suit would you wear to the beach in the late 1800s? Women beach goers at that time wore **bathing dresses of wool flannel**<sup>2</sup> with stockings, **canvas shoes**<sup>3</sup>, and large straw hats. **Censors**<sup>4</sup> roamed the beach looking for bathers who showed too much flesh.

What could you do in Atlantic City after your day at the beach?

You could stroll down the famous boardwalk and shop, eat saltwater **taffy**<sup>5</sup>, or sit in an elegant restaurant. Alexander Boardman, a railroad conductor, thought up the idea of constructing a wooden walkway from the beach into town as a means of keeping sand out of the hotels. On June 26, 1870, the first section of the Atlantic City boardwalk opened along the New Jersey beach. It was eight feet wide and one mile long. Soon the walkway was extended and stretched to five miles long. By 1884, if you didn't want to walk, you could travel along the boardwalk in a rolling chair. The rolling chair was the only vehicle allowed on the boardwalk.

Can you think of an event that happens each year in Atlantic City today?

The Miss America **pageant**<sup>6</sup> has been held in Atlantic City since 1940. Have you ever watched it? Atlantic City hosted beauty contests for years before the Miss America pageant, like the contest for the 1926 Golden Mermaid **trophy**<sup>7</sup>.



## Notes ▶

1. spa /spɑ:/ *n.* 温泉疗养地
2. bathing dresses of wool flannel /'flænəl/ 羊毛法兰绒的游泳衣
3. canvas /'kænvəs/shoes 帆布鞋
4. censor /'sensə(r)/ *n.* 检查员
5. taffy /'tæfi/ *n.* (= toffee) 太妃糖, 乳脂糖, 一种带有甜味的耐嚼糖果, 制作方法是將糖蜜或红糖煮至非常浓稠, 然后手动或机器搅拌直到糖块变得有光泽并能保持形状时为止。
6. pageant /'pædʒənt/ *n.* 庆典
7. trophy /'trɒfi/ *n.* 奖品, 奖杯(牌)



## 参考译文 ▶

穿上羊毛法兰绒泳装, 或者跳上旋转椅, 到 19 世纪的新泽西大西洋城去吧。

大西洋城的崛起源自乔纳森·皮特尼医生想要把新泽西的海滨建成疗养胜地的主意。大西洋城在 1850 年开始进行开发。因为这里有美丽的海滩和豪华的宾馆, 大西洋城很快就成了深受欢迎的夏季度假胜地和冬季健康温泉疗养地。

在 19 世纪末的时候, 你会穿什么服装去海滩玩呢? 当时去海滩玩的妇女们通常穿着羊毛法兰绒泳装, 穿着袜子和帆布鞋, 还戴着大草帽。巡逻们会在海滩上四处走动, 看有没有人穿得太过暴露。

在海滩上游玩了一天之后, 你可以在大西洋城做些什么呢?

你可以在那条有名的海滨木板路上漫步、购物、品尝咸水太妃糖, 或者在一流的餐馆里进餐。为了不使游客们把沙子带进旅馆, 一位名叫亚历山大·博德曼的列车长想出了一个办法, 铺设一条从海滩到城里的步行木板路。1870 年 6 月 26 日, 沿新泽西海滩铺设的木板路的第一段开始使用了。这段木板路宽 8 英尺, 长 1 英里。很快, 这段木板路就延伸至 5 英里长。到了 1884 年, 如果你不想走路, 你可以坐着旋转椅在木板路上行进。旋转椅是唯一一种被允许在木板路上行走的交通工具。

你能否想到现今每年一次在大西洋城举办的活动吗?

自 1940 年以来就在大西洋城举办美国小姐选美大赛。你观看过这个活动吗? 在美国小姐选美大赛之前, 大西洋城就已经举办选美大赛好多年了, 如: 1926 年度的美人鱼金杯奖选美大赛。

# 3



## Boss Tweed Escaped!

### 老大特威德逃走了！

On December 4, 1875, William Marcy Tweed, better known as Boss Tweed, escaped from prison and fled to Europe. How he landed in prison in the first place is a story of American politics and corruption.

Tweed started out as a bookkeeper and volunteer fireman in New York City. He was elected **alderman**<sup>1</sup> (a member of a city's legislative body) in 1851, and later he was also elected to a term in Congress. By 1870, he was so powerful and had so many of his friends (known as his "Tweed Ring" **cronies**<sup>2</sup>) in political positions that he was able to pass a new city charter allowing him and his friends to control the city treasury. Between 1865 and 1871, Tweed and his associates stole between \$ 30 million and \$ 200 million from the city.

The "Tweed Ring" managed to steal the money by faking leases, padding bills with false charges and paying for unnecessary repairs and overpriced goods and services bought from suppliers controlled by the ring. A growing movement was determined to expose and overthrow Tweed, led by George Jones, the publisher of *The New York Times*, and reform lawyer Samuel J. Tilden. Cartoonist Thomas Nast also helped spark public **outrage**<sup>3</sup> against Tweed by creating wicked caricatures of him in *Harper's Weekly* magazine.

Tweed unsuccessfully attempted to bribe both Nast and Jones to leave him alone, but on November 19, 1873, Tweed was tried and **convicted**<sup>4</sup> on charges of forgery and **larceny**<sup>5</sup>. He was released in January 1875, but was immediately rearrested. The state sued him for \$ 6 million, and he was held in a debtor's jail until he could come up with half that amount for **bail**<sup>6</sup>. In the debtor's prison, he was allowed daily trips, accompanied by the jailer, to see his family. On one of these trips, in December 1875, he escaped and fled to Spain. He was a fugitive there for a year, working as a common seaman on a Spanish ship until he was recognized by his likeness to a Nast cartoon and captured. He died in a debtor's prison on April 12, 1878.



## Notes ▶

1. alderman /'ɔ:ldəmən/ *n.* 市参议员
2. crony /'krəʊni/ *n.* 密友
3. outrage /'aʊtreɪdʒ/ *v.* 引起对……的愤怒
4. convict /'kɒnvɪkt/ *v.* 宣告……有罪
5. larceny /'lɑ:sni/ *n.* 盗窃罪; 非法侵占他人财产
6. bail *n.* 保释金



## 参考译文 ▶

1875年12月4日,威廉·马西·特威德从监狱里逃了出来,潜逃到了欧洲。他更有名的称呼是“老大特威德”。他最初是如何被捕入狱的,这真是一个与美国政治和腐败有关的故事。

特威德刚工作时是记账员,同时也是纽约市的志愿消防员。1851年,他被选为市参议员(城市立法机构的成员),后来还当选担任了一届国会议员。到1870年,他的势力已经非常强大,在政界有许多朋友(被称作“特威德团伙”),以致可以通过一项新的城市宪章,让他和他的朋友们控制全市的财政。在1865年到1871年期间,特威德和他的同伙们窃取了纽约市3 000万美元到2亿美元的款项。

“特威德团伙”通过伪造租约、篡改账目、虚报账单、为毫无必要的修整支付费用、在该团伙控制的供货商那里购买定价过高的产品和服务等手段来设法窃取钱财。由《纽约时报》的出版商乔治·琼斯和改革派律师塞缪尔·琼斯·蒂尔登领导的一场不断扩大的运动决心要揭露特威德的罪行并推翻他。漫画家托马斯·纳斯特也在《哈泼斯周刊》上发表了他创作的关于特威德的系列邪恶的漫画作品,帮助点燃了大众的怒火。

特威德企图向纳斯特和琼斯行贿,希望能放过他,但失败了。1873年11月19日,特威德受到了审判,以伪造政府文件、非法侵占财产被判犯罪。他于1875年1月被释放,但随后马上又被捕入狱。纽约州政府向法院提起诉讼,请求法院判他赔偿600万美元。他被关进了一所债务人监狱,直到他能够交出一半钱款用作保释金才可获释。在债务人监狱里,他被允许每天由狱卒看守着去和家人会面。1875年12月他利用和家人会面的机会越狱,潜逃到了西班牙。他在西班牙当了一年的逃犯,在一艘西班牙船上做了普通的水手。后来由于和纳斯特漫画里的人物极为相像而被捕。1878年4月12日,他在债务人监狱里死去。



# 4

## Education for All



### 所有人都可以接受教育

Imagine what it would be like if you were not allowed to go to school to learn while others around you were. After they were freed from slavery when the Civil War ended in 1865, African Americans thirsted for books and education, but were not allowed to attend schools where white kids went. Guess what happened.

The Fisk School, created for black students, opened its doors for the first time on January 9, 1866, in former **army barracks**<sup>1</sup> in Nashville, Tennessee. The school was named after **General Clinton B. Fisk**<sup>2</sup>, who provided the building.

The idea for Fisk School was born soon after the Civil War. A group called the **American Missionary Association**<sup>3</sup>, formed in 1846 from three antislavery societies, helped to found Fisk School (later to become Fisk University), along with other historically black colleges, including Atlanta, Hampton, and Howard universities. The idea was to offer the best education a university could offer to an individual, **regardless of**<sup>4</sup> race. The first students at Fisk ranged from 7 to 70, all ex-slaves eager to learn. These historically black colleges still exist, and today African Americans are welcome at all colleges.



### Notes

1. army barracks /'bærəks/ 军队兵营
2. General Clinton B. Fisk 克林顿·B·菲斯克将军(1828—1890),美国南北战争时期的联邦军将军,后来成为银行家,1888年曾被提名为美国总统候选人。
3. the American Missionary Association 美国传教士协会
4. regardless of 不管