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合订本

2006年1-6期

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If God Did Not Exist 如果上帝不存在



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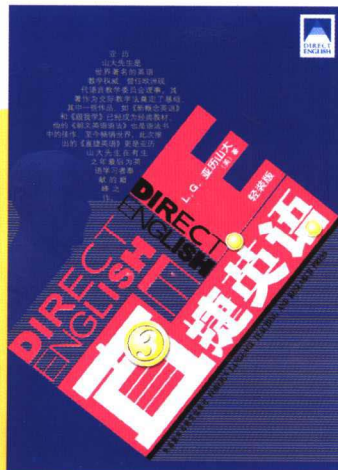
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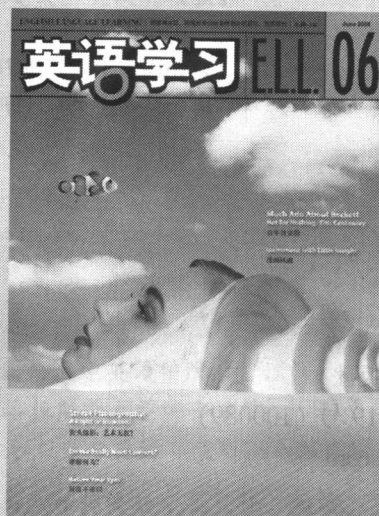
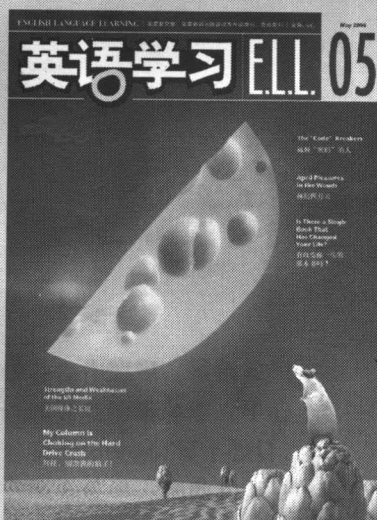
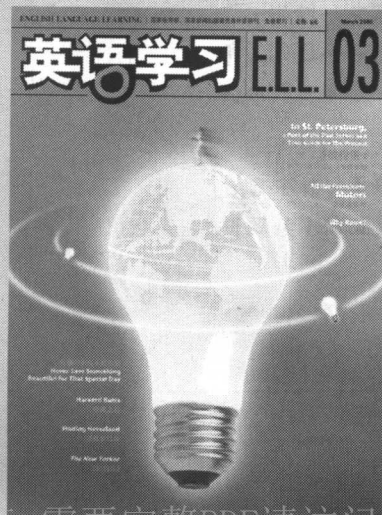
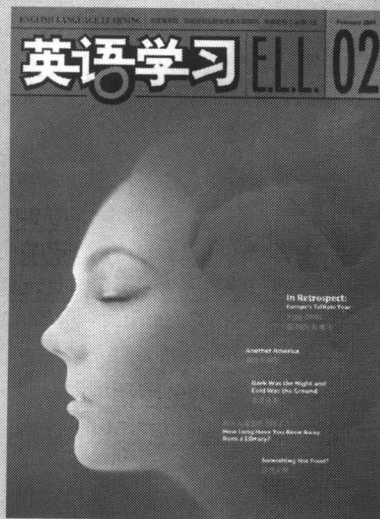
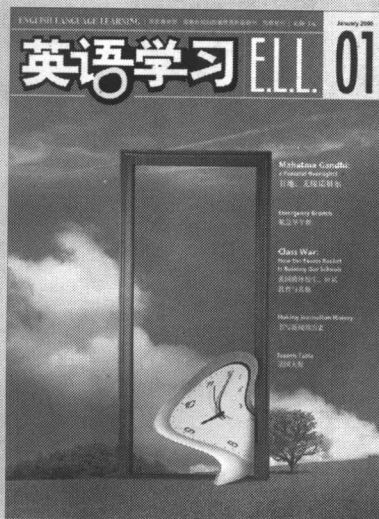
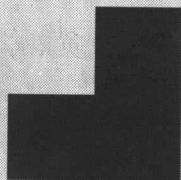
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## 英语学习

2006年1~6期合订本

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插图 罗向冰



## The child is father of the man.

### 三岁看到老。

人的性格在童年时即已定型。英国诗人威廉·华兹华斯(William Wordsworth, 1770—1850)于1807年写的一首诗中使用了这句谚语,诗名为《我心雀跃》(“My heart leaps up”),诗的首句是:“每见到彩虹横贯长空,我心涌动不已。”(My heart leaps up when I behold / A rainbow in the sky.)诗中谈到这是诗人从小就有的感受。每个人都由童年而及成年,而成年人性格中美好的一切都来自纯洁的童心。

e.g. “The lady who is my opponent is very charming and very persuasive, but what of her past? What do you know about it? They say the child is the father of the man. Then the past is the father of the present.” — Howard Fast, *The Immigrant's Daughter* (1985)

“那位女士是我的对手,她非常迷人,很有说服力,可她的过去是什么样的?你知道吗?人们都说‘三岁看到老’。那么,过去就决定了现在。”

——霍华德·法斯特,《移民之女》



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又是新的一年了, 在过去的一年中, ELL 得到了读者朋友一如既往的支持和厚爱。ELL 的全体工作人员借这一角“留言版”感谢大家, 并衷心地祝福所有读者新年快乐!

ELL 随 2005 年第 10 期的杂志进行了读者调查, 得到了朋友们的积极反馈。调查结果显示, ELL 2005 年的改版得到了绝大部分读者的认同, 相较于年初刚改版时部分读者不适应新版而来信“抗议”, 这次的调查结果让 ELL 的编辑及工作人员松了口气, 也欣喜于我们的努力为读者所认同。本期第 80 页刊登了此次读者调查的幸运读者名单, 同时我们的小礼品也已寄出, 请朋友们查收。



新年新气象, ELL 又有小变化, 细心的读者朋友可能已经从目录中看出端倪。

“麦琪信箱”重开的消息我们之前已通报过, 马上就有读者来信与 Maggie 探讨自己遇到的问题。相信这样的问题许多朋友都曾经经历或即将面临, 不妨去看看 Maggie 的意见会不会对你有所帮助。

另外一个变化就是我们的新栏目——“蝶翼文丛 (assorted articles)”, 整合了以前的“东西走廊”和“流行趣味”栏目的内容。蝴蝶的翅膀斑斓多彩, 体现出造物的神奇, 我们亦想藉“蝶翼文丛”折射世间万象及其潮流变幻。

还有一些栏目名称也稍作调整, 使之更符合栏目主旨, 就不在这里一一列举了, 留待大家品读文章时去发现吧。如果你对 ELL 的栏目设置、命名等方面有何建议, 欢迎来信告诉我们。





## Young Japanese Reject Parents' Lifestyle

### 不想上班

NEET: a growing concern for Japan society  
“尼特一族”是日本社会中越来越严重的一个问题

Less than a fifth of Japan's young people believe their parents's lives are worth living, according to a government report, highlighting a yawning gulf between the generations. Concerned about the rising number of "NEETs"—young people who are not in employment, education or training—the government polled 7,500 people aged 15 to 29 and their parents about a range of topics including work and independence. Only 16.7 percent of the youngsters who responded to the poll said their fathers' lives were worth living, and just 15.5 percent said the same of their mothers. Attitudes to work in particular differed between the generations. More than half of the young people said they wanted to work if they could find a job they liked, but less than 25 percent wanted to accept a post that was not in line with their hopes, even if they had to. Meanwhile, more than 50 percent of parents wanted their children to work even if they could not find the kind of job they wanted. Tamotsu Sengoku, head of the Japan Youth Research Institute, said the result could be partly due to a failure to communicate. "Japanese kids don't really talk to their parents, they just watch television and play video games in their rooms. They don't know whether their parents' lives are worth living or not." He added that Japan's prosperity could have left younger people without the sense of purpose previous generations felt when the country was racing to become a developed economy.

#### Remarks:

从好的方面来看，不妨说是社会的进步为人生提供了更多的可能。说实在的，又有多少人真的喜欢那种“我不在家，就在办公室；不在办公室，就在去办公室的路上”的生活呢？

根据一份政府报告，只有不到 1/5 的日本年轻人认为自己的父母活得值，这突出体现了两代人之间的巨大隔阂。“尼特一族”——既未就业，也没有在接受教育或培训的年轻人——日益增多，忧心忡忡的政府于是就工作和独立自主等话题对 7,500 名 15 到 29 岁之间的年轻人及其父母进行了调查。接受调查的年轻人中只有 16.7% 认为父亲活得值，认为母亲活得值的更只有 15.5%。上下两代人对工作的态度尤其不同。在必须工作的情况下，超过一半的年轻人说，如果找得到可心的工作他们就愿意上班，而愿意接受不理想职位的年轻人只有不到 25%。与此同时，一半多的父母希望自己的孩子就算找不到满意的工作也去上班。日本青少年研究院负责人战国保（音）认为，这种状况的部分原因是缺乏沟通：“日本孩子不会跟父母进行真正意义上的交谈，他们只会躲在自己的房间里看电视或是玩电子游戏，根本不知道父母活得值还是不值。”他补充说，前几代人生活在日本高速迈向发达国家的进程当中，因而负有一种使命感，而日本现今的繁荣可能已经使年轻一辈失去了这种感觉。





foggy city 烟尘弥漫的城市

## Soot Reduces Sunshine over China

### 烟尘蔽日

It is not as sunny as it used to be over China and pollution is probably to blame, Chinese researchers reported. They found a significant decrease in daily surface solar radiation and less sunshine per month compared with 1961—especially over the eastern part of the country where most people live and most factories are located. The best explanation is a rise in aerosols—little particles that include soot, dust and even smaller bits produced by burning fossil fuels such as coal and oil, Huizheng Che and colleagues at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Xi'an reported in *Geophysical Research Letters*. They measured several components of sunniness, including daily global radiation, annually averaged solar direct radiation and daily diffuse radiation, as well as the annually averaged daily clearness index. "Almost all stations in China showed decreasing trends in the clearness index," they wrote in their report. "From these results, we conclude that the increasing emissions of anthropogenic (human-made) aerosols have likely affected the magnitude and variability of solar radiation and sunshine duration over much of China, especially the eastern part of the country."

根据中国研究人员的报告，中国的天空已经不如以前晴朗了，而造成这种状况的罪魁祸首则可能是污染。研究人员发现，跟1961年相比，中国的每日表面太阳辐射量发生了大幅度下降，月均太阳辐射量也有所减少——在人口最为稠密、工厂最为众多的东部地区更是如此。中国科学院西安分院的车慧正及其同事在《地球物理研究快报》（美国地球物理协会于1974年创办的权威地球物理学杂志——译者注）上撰文指出，关于这一现象的最好解释就是空气悬浮物——因燃烧煤炭、石油等化石燃料而产生的煤烟、灰尘以及其他体积更小的微粒——增多了。车慧正等人对影响太阳光照的几个要素进行了测量，包括日总辐射量、年均太阳直接辐射量、日漫射辐射量以及年均日能见度指数等。他们在自己的报告中写道：“中国境内几乎所有观测站的观测结果都显示能见度指数呈下降趋势。根据这些结果，我们得出结论，日益增大的人造空气悬浮物排放量可能已经影响到了中国大部特别是东部地区的太阳辐射强度、太阳辐射变异性以及日照时间长度。”

#### Remarks:

人类发展的最终目标，无非是一种更加阳光明媚的生活。现在的情况却似乎是我们正在亲手把阳光从我们的世界里驱逐出去，这真的是我们唯一的选择吗？





misty redwoods 雾气迷蒙的红杉林

## Mountain Living Good for Heart and Health

### 山居益寿

If you want to live longer and lower the risk of heart disease, a move to the mountains may help. Research by scientists in Greece shows that mountain dwelling is good for the heart and longevity. People living at higher altitude have lower odds of dying from heart disease than those closer to sea level, even if they have factors that could increase their risk. "Residence in mountainous areas seems to have a 'protective effect' from total and coronary mortality," said Dr Nikos Baibas of the University of Athens. He and his colleagues suspect that the increased exercise from walking up mountainous terrain gives the heart a good workout and enables it to cope with lower levels of oxygen. Researchers studied the health records and death rates of 1,150 Greeks who lived in three villages near Athens over 15 years. One village was 1,000 metres above sea level and the other two were in low-lying areas. Although men and women living in the mountainous village had higher blood pressure rates and other risk factors than people in the other villages, they had a lower rate of death from heart disease and other causes after a 15 year follow-up. "The contrast was more evident among men than among women," Baibas added in a report in the *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. Heart disease is one of the world's top killers. Smoking, high blood pressure, raised cholesterol levels, being overweight or obese and a family history of the illness increase the odds of developing the disease.

#### Remarks:

人人都知道“在山泉水清，出山泉水浊”（杜甫《佳人》），但为什么还是按捺不住要出山呢？外面的世界，真的那么精彩吗？

倘若你想活得久一点，同时降低心脏病的危险，搬到山里去是个不错的主意。希腊科学家们的研究表明，山居生活对心脏有好处，而且可以益寿。尽管生活在高处的人会面临其他一些危险因素，但他们死于心脏病的概率还是比那些离海平面更近的人低。雅典大学的尼科斯·巴伊巴斯博士说：“山居生活似乎能产生一种降低心脏病及整体死亡率的‘保护效应’。”按照巴伊巴斯和同事们的推测，通过在山区攀爬的“强化训练”人的心脏得到了很好的锻炼，因此能够应对空气含氧量低的情况。研究人员对雅典附近3个村庄里1,150人的健康记录和死亡率进行了15年的追踪调查，其中一个村子海拔1,000米，另两个则坐落在低海拔地区。尽管居住在山村里的男男女女血压比其他两个村子里的人高，还面临其他一些危险因素，但15年的追踪调查表明他们因心脏病或其他原因死亡的概率相对较低。巴伊巴斯在发表于《流行病学及社群健康杂志》上的报告中补充道：“这种对比在男性身上表现得更为明显。”心脏病是世界头号杀手之一，吸烟、高血压、高胆固醇、体重超标/肥胖以及有家族病史等因素都会增加罹患此病的几率。





Lorenzo Lotto's *Husband and Wife*  
意大利画家洛伦佐·洛托的《夫与妻》

## German Guide Aims to Bridge Gulf Between the Sexes

### 两性沟通指南

A German handbook has set out to bridge the gulf between the sexes by explaining that what men say is not necessarily what they really mean. The Langenscheidt publishing group, best known for its respected foreign language dictionaries, says tests have shown men utter about half as many words as women in a typical day so it is imperative they are understood. When out shopping, "that doesn't suit you" means "it is too expensive", and "buy that one" means "I want to go home", said co-author Susanne Froehlich. The guide's female authors hope they can help solve some couples' lack of communication—the sixth most popular reason given for divorce in Germany. They also list ten questions women should never ask men as men will not understand the logic—including "would you still love me if I was fatter and uglier?", "why do you love me?", and "what are you thinking?". Froehlich pre-empts accusations of sexism saying the book is light-hearted, that not all men display all listed traits, and that she herself is happily married. Last year Langenscheidt published a male-authored guide to help men understand the subtext of phrases uttered by women.

#### Remarks:

说不出口的话，还有必要去理解吗？要靠这样的“指南”、这样猜来猜去才能“交流”的话，还有必要在一起过日子吗？

德国的一本参考书对男人言不由衷的行为进行了解释，打算以此消除两性之间的隔阂。以出版权威外语词典著称的朗根施特出版集团说，有关测试显示正常情况下男人每天说的话大约只有女人的一半，因此理解他们的话实属非常必要。作者之一苏珊娜·弗罗埃里希说，在出外购物的时候，“那东西不适合你”意味着“它太贵了”，而“就买那一个”的意思则是“我想回家了”。这本指南的女性作者们希望自己能为解决夫妻之间缺乏交流的问题出一份力——这个问题在德国最普遍的离婚原因中排名第六。她们还列出了10个女人永远不该向男人提出的问题——因为男人无法理解其中的逻辑，比如“如果我长胖变丑的话，你还爱我吗？”、“你为什么爱我？”以及“你在想什么？”弗罗埃里希抢先堵住了关于（此书）有性别歧视的指责，宣称这本书当不得真，并不是所有男人都有书中列出的那些德性，同时指出她本人的婚姻是非常幸福的。朗根施特出版集团去年还出了一本男性作者写的指南，旨在帮助男人理解女人话语背后的潜台词。



## Is Gender-Based Pricing Fair?

### “性别定价”公平吗？

Most women, accustomed to paying more than men for goods and services like clothes and hair cuts, simply shrug it off as part of life, but an Ontario legislator hopes to end all that. Lorenzo Berardinetti wants to brand so-called gender-based pricing a human rights violation and he has introduced a bill in the Ontario legislature to make the practice illegal.

Berardinetti said he was shocked when he and his wife took clothes to a dry cleaners and she ended up paying more for similar items. "I get charged one price and she gets charged another price for virtually the same material," he said.

Berardinetti said that opened his eyes to an experience women have long learned to deal with, namely higher prices for clothes, shoes, hair cuts and other services. "The bill would ... amend the human rights code in Ontario to make gender pricing discriminatory and it would also allow for penalties to be levied from C\$2,000 to C\$5,000," he said.

#### Remarks:

这位先生忽略了这样一个现实，那就是女人的确愿意为这一类的商品和服务（比如理发）付出更多的钱（以及时间），所谓“性别定价”不过是买卖双方的博弈结果而已。



大多数女人习惯于为诸如衣物、理发之类的商品和服务承受比男人更高的价格，她们会把这种状况等闲视之为生活的一部分。不过，安大略省的一位立法委员却希望终止这一切。洛伦佐·贝拉尔德内提打算给所谓的“性别定价”安上侵犯人权的帽子，并已经向安大略立法机构提交了一个法案，将此种行为定性为非法。贝拉尔德内提说，他和妻子拿衣服去干洗店洗，却惊讶地发现她为相似的衣物付出了比他更多的钱：“我的是一个价钱，她的是另一个价钱，东西却是完全一样的。”他还说，这件事情让他注意到了一个女士们早已习惯的现实，那就是女人要为衣物、鞋、理发及其他一些服务付更多的钱。“这一法案旨在……修改安大略的人权法规，将‘性别定价’定性为一种歧视，并允许对此种行为处以2,000至5,000加元的罚金。”

## What's in Bush's Pockets?

### 囊中何所有？



Inquiring minds want to know. What does President George W. Bush carry in his pockets? Not much, it turns out. A Latin American journalist at a briefing on the president's trip to the region told Bush he wanted to ask the "unofficial" question that he asks all presidents—what does he carry in his pockets? Bush magnanimously answered by pulling out a white handkerchief with a flourish and then rummaged around in both pockets. And finally, showing that he had nothing to hide,

好奇心重的人们想要知道：乔治·布什总统的荷包里都装了些什么东西？答案是：东西不多。一名拉美记者就布什的拉美之行对这位总统进行了简短的访问。其间，他告诉布什，自己有一个对所有总统都会提出的“非正式”问题：“你的口袋里有些什么东西？”布什很大方地回答了这个问题，从裤兜里掏出了一条有花饰的白手绢，然后又在两个裤兜里掏摸了一阵。最后，为了表明自己并没有隐藏什么，布什还把两个裤兜翻了个里朝外——里面的



Bush pulled both pants pockets inside out. They were empty. "Es todo. No dinero," ("That's all. No money.") Bush joked in his own brand of Spanglish. "No wallet, no bolsa (wallet)." He even showed off his Timex\* wristwatch, but quickly added: "I'm not supposed to be endorsing products."

\* 美国最著名的钟表品牌。

Remarks:

总统先生身上当然不能有太多东西,要不然,那么多拎着大箱小箱跟在后面的就该失业了。



Mozart: a scarecrow supplier?  
莫扎特=稻草人供应商?

## Music to Drive away Tube Louts “老土”音乐, 先锋用途

London Underground is to pipe endless recitals of "uncool" music into trouble-prone tube stations in an attempt to encourage disorderly teenagers to go away. Tube bosses intend to use recordings of Pavarotti recitals, Vivaldi\* and Mozart in a battle against anti-social behaviour at 35 stations on the District, East London, Metropolitan and Hammersmith & City lines. The initiative, announced by Metronet, LU's maintenance contractor, follows a trial at four East London stations which prompted a 33% drop in abuse against staff. An LU spokeswoman said: "This is aimed at youths, mainly young teenagers who hang about at stations. The science seems to be that the music is unfamiliar to them and also that it's considered uncool." Ticket touting and minor vandalism are particularly prevalent at stations in the east of the underground network. On overground stretches, LU said it had instances of youths throwing stones at approaching trains. Adrian North, a psychologist at Leicester University, said there was evidence from nightclubs, doctors' surgeries and dentists' waiting rooms that playing calming music could have an impact on behaviour.

\*Vivaldi: 即 Antonio Lucio Vivaldi (1675?-1741), 意大利作曲家及小提琴家, 擅长创作协奏曲, 其中声名最著者为《四季》(The Four Seasons)。

Remarks:

“天上的音乐”竟然成了驱赶乌鸦的稻草人! 若是莫扎特起于地下, 看到自己的作品以此方式服务大众, 怕是要大伤脑筋了: 是该向伦敦地铁要版税, 还是要“保护费”呢?

确空空如也。“Es todo. No dinero (就这些了, 没有钱),” 布什用自行拼凑的“西班牙语英语”开起了玩笑。“没有钱包, 没有bolsa (钱包)。”他甚至还向记者展示了自己手上戴的“天美时”手表, 不过马上就补了一句: “我不应该给任何产品做宣传。”

伦敦地铁将在经常出乱子的地铁车站无休止地播放“老土”音乐, 希望借此赶走那些不守规矩的青少年。地铁管理层打算在地区线、东伦敦线、都市线、汉默史密斯线及城市线(伦敦地铁共有12条线, 加上高峰期和星期日增开的3条共计15条, 此处所说为其中的几条线路——译者注)的35个车站播放帕瓦罗蒂演唱会、维瓦尔第和莫扎特的音乐录音, 以此跟反社会行为做斗争。承包伦敦地铁维修工程的Metronet公司宣布启动这一计划, 此前他们曾在东伦敦线的4个车站进行了试点, 地铁职员遭受侵害的事件因此下降了33%。伦敦地铁的一位女发言人说: “这项计划针对的是年轻人, 尤其是那些成天在车站游荡的十几岁的青少年。其中道理似乎在于, 这样的音乐对他们来说既陌生又‘老土’。”卖黑市票(伦敦地铁发售可在一天之内无限次使用的通票, 此处的卖黑市票应该是指捡别人扔掉的通票去卖的行为——译者注)以及轻微的破坏行为在伦敦地铁网东部各站十分普遍。伦敦地铁说, 在地铁线露出地面的区域还发生过不良少年向驶来的列车扔石头的事情。莱切斯特大学的心理学家艾德里安·诺思说, 来自夜总会、医院诊室和牙科候诊室的证据表明, 播放舒缓的音乐的确能影响人的行为。





[C] **Mahatma Gandhi:**

**a Peaceful Oversight?<sup>1</sup>**

**甘地：无缘诺贝尔**

By Hilwiah Roche

:: 简易选注

1. Mahatma Gandhi: 圣雄甘地 (1869—1948), 印度民族解放运动领袖, 首倡“非暴力抵抗”, 多次发动反英“不合作运动”, 领导争取印度独立的斗争, 印度独立后被印度教极右分子暗杀; oversight: (在提升等时) 不予考虑的人, 此处指被诺贝尔奖排除在外的人; humanity: 人类, 下文第三次出现的该单词表“人道, 博爱”。

2. 国际原子能机构及其总干事穆罕默德·厄尔巴拉迪因限制核武器扩散、倡导美丽的道德和平而获得 2005 年度诺贝尔和平奖——这是全世界最具声望的奖项, 颁发给在过去一年里为人类做出最杰出贡献的个人。

3. Norwegian Peace Committee: 挪威诺贝尔和平奖委员会; laureate: (因在某领域有杰出成就而) 获奖者。按照诺贝尔 1895 年的遗嘱, 诺贝尔和平奖在挪威奥斯陆颁发, 其它五项则在瑞典的斯德哥尔摩颁发。

4. augury: 预兆, 征兆。

The promotion of the beautiful virtue peace by limiting the spread of atomic weapons has brought unto the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its Director General Mohammed ElBaradei, the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize—the world's most prestigious award for individuals who had best served humanity in the previous year.<sup>2</sup>

Announcing the results recently, the Norwegian Peace Committee said the laureates would share the prize in two parts.<sup>3</sup>

The efforts of the recipients "to limit nuclear energy being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful processes is used in the 'safest possible way'" is indeed a good augury<sup>4</sup> for the future of nations.

But the announcement has triggered the powerful question asked for the past seven decades: "Why was Mahatma Gandhi, the 'Symbol of Peace' and the 'Unelected Spokesman of Non-Violence' of the 20th century, never awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?"



# Why was Mahatma Gandhi, the “Symbol of Peace” and the “Unelected Spokesman of Non-Violence” of the 20th century, never awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

It cannot be denied that Mahatma Gandhi, otherwise known as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi<sup>5</sup>, was one of the first to offer a wake-up call to humanity by stressing the philosophy of nonviolence.

Gandhi taught the world a new method of struggle, political warfare and a new kind of diplomacy.<sup>6</sup>

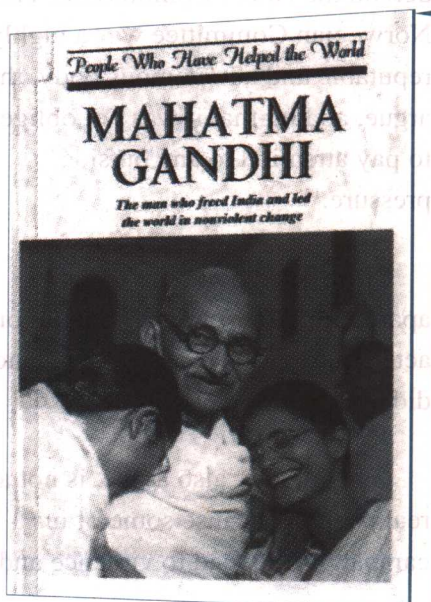
Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India, described Gandhi as "a great internationalist believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions and the needs of humanity and more specially, devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere."<sup>7</sup>

Gandhi was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times—in 1937, 1938, 1939, 1947 and, only days before he was assassinated, in 1948.<sup>8</sup> Yet, he never won.

The denial of the prize to Gandhi invited worldwide controversy that is still being debated today. Even before his first nomination, an editorial in the *Christian Century* in 1934 stated, "If

Gandhi is not the most logical candidate for the Nobel Prize, then the popular idea of the function and purpose of that prize needs to be revised."<sup>9</sup>

Although it is widely held that Gandhi should have been the ideal candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, until now, the Committee has not revealed the exact reasons for his omission<sup>10</sup>. Statute 8 of the Nobel Foundation states, "the deliberations, opinions and proposals of the Nobel



5. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: 莫罕达斯·卡拉姆昌德·甘地, 圣雄甘地的本名。

6. 甘地教给了世人一种新的抗争方式和政治斗争的方式, 以及一种新的外交手段。

7. Jawaharlal Nehru: 贾瓦哈拉尔·尼赫鲁 (1889—1964), 印度独立后首任总理, underlying: 基本的, 根本的; distressed: 痛苦的; oppressed: 受压迫的。

8. nominate: 提名, 下文出现的nominee指“被提名者”; assassinate: 暗杀, 行刺。

9. 1934年《基督教世纪》的一篇社论指出: “如果连甘地都不是诺贝尔奖得主顺理成章的候选人的话, 那么对该奖项的功能和目的的普遍看法就需要改改了。” logical: 按照逻辑发展的, 可以推想而知的, 此处指“顺理成章的”。

10. omission: 排除。



11. statute: 条例;  
deliberations: 评议,  
审议。
12. exert: 施加。
13. out of the picture: 不相干的, 此处指“被排除在外”。
14. 他们坚称, 挪威和平(奖)委员会是一个声誉卓著、独立自主的机构, 还补充说该机构并没有被迫去在意外部压力。
15. apartheid: 实行种族隔离(制度)的。
16. 他们还指出, 甘地并非一个真正的和平主义者, 因为他的某些运动导致了针对英国当局的暴力和恐怖活动。
17. 他更是一位印度民族主义者和爱国者, 而不是国际主义者。
18. outlet: 地方广播电台(或电视台); prayer-meeting: 祷告会。
19. ascetic: 严肃的, 自我克制的。
20. 但是他的政治主张曾有急剧的转变, 即使是他的信徒也难以作出满意的解释。

Committee with the award of prizes may NOT be made public or otherwise revealed."<sup>11</sup>

However, rumors floated all across Asia that Gandhi may not have won for numerous reasons.

For example, outside political pressure may have been exerted<sup>12</sup> on the Norwegian Committee or, perhaps in those days, non-Westerners and non-Christians were not considered as serious candidates.

Similarly, laureates were exclusively selected from the United States and Europe—while Asia was completely out of the picture<sup>13</sup>. Therefore, it is widely speculated that racial motives played a major role.

Gandhi's critics, however, vocally defend the Nobel Commission. The Norwegian Committee was a highly reputable and autonomous body, they argue, adding that it was not obliged to pay attention to any outside pressure.<sup>14</sup>

Critics also point out that in apartheid<sup>15</sup> South Africa, Gandhi only acted on behalf of the Indians—and did nothing for blacks.

Gandhi, they also argue, is not a real pacifist because some of his campaigns did lead to violence and

terror against British authorities.<sup>16</sup> In addition, critics argue, he was more of an Indian nationalist and patriot than an internationalist.<sup>17</sup>

On September 27, 1947, media outlets reported that at a prayer-meeting,<sup>18</sup> Gandhi said, "If there was no other way of securing justice from Pakistan, then the Indian Union Government would have to go to war against it."

These remarks about Gandhi created deep wounds among the members of a pro-Gandhi network called "Friends of Gandhi Association"—a widely known group that was established in Europe and the United States in 1930.

It was suspected that these negative points might have lowered Gandhi's chances for winning the Nobel Peace Prize—even though he was the greatest among the nominees.

Jacob Worm-Muller, advisor for the committee, spoke publicly criticizing Gandhi.

"He is undoubtedly a good, noble and ascetic<sup>19</sup> person—a prominent man who is deservedly honored and loved by the masses of India. But there are sharp turns in his policies, which can hardly be satisfactorily explained by his followers.<sup>20</sup> He is a