



英汉对照传奇系列丛书

战争实录

WAR MEMORIES

北京大陆桥文化发展
有限公司 供稿

田野 编注

 中国人民大学出版社

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致 读 者

亲爱的读者，感谢您选择了这本书。

《传奇》系列纪录片是北京大陆桥文化发展有限公司从国外引进的大型优秀纪录片，目前正在全国近百家电视台播映。《传奇》系列纪录片题材广泛，制作精良，以其独特的构思、国际化的视野、完全纪实性的拍摄手法、优美且富于思辨性的解说吸引了广大观众的目光。然而，电视节目稍纵即逝，无法反复回味。那么，是否可以用图书的形式将精彩的电视节目长久留存呢？

于是，我们精心编辑了这套《英汉对照传奇系列丛书》。一方面，我们从原片上抓取了大量珍贵的、具有震撼力的图片；另一方面，我们基本上保留了原片精彩的解说词，同时还附上了英文原文，使您能够对照阅读，享受双重的阅读乐趣。我们力图以图书的形式再现原片的独特魅力，也希望能为您带来更多的收获。

因此，我们首批从《传奇》系列纪录片中精选了五大系列，汇编为《未解之谜》、《世界十最》、《风云人物》、《战争实录》和《旅游探秘》五本图书，呈现在您的面前。这对于我们来说，是一次全新的探索，所有付出的心血和努力，还需要得到您的认可和接受。如果您有什么意见和建议，请与我们联系。

再次感谢！

编 者

2003年11月

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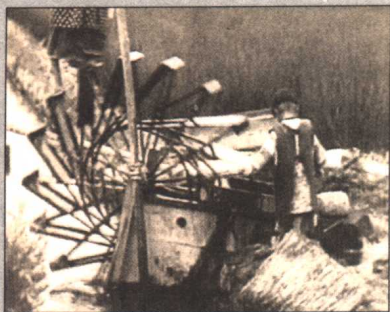


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珍珠港血战 (一)

PEARL HARBOUR (I)



Let's relive the crucial historical moment—

Radio Announcement: "We interrupt this program to bring you a special news bulletin. The Japanese have attacked Pearl Harbor Hawaii by air, President Roosevelt has just announced. A naval engagement is in progress off Honolulu with at least one black enemy aircraft carrier in action against the Pearl Harbor defenses. And here's a last minute Associated Press: December 7th, 1941—a date which will live in infamy."

让我们重新回到历史上那个关键的日子——

电台播音员宣布：“现在插播特别新闻。我们要中断节目播送最新新闻：日本空军袭击了夏威夷群岛的珍珠港。罗斯福总统刚刚宣布，美国海军正在檀香山外与日军激战。偷袭珍珠港还有一艘航空母舰，美国海军誓死保卫珍珠港。这是美联社的最新消息。请记住：1941年12月7日，这个耻辱的日子。”



Hawaii, December 6th, 1941.

America is at peace, and Americans in Honolulu are enjoying another sunny Saturday in the islands. For the men of the United States military, Honolulu is a paradise, a sleepy tropical haven of beautiful women, beach parties and dance clubs.

But soon this paradise will be torn asunder by a hurricane of

flames and violence, as Pearl Harbor becomes ground zero¹ to history's greatest surprise strike from the sky. Here on Oahu, on a quiet Sunday morning, a collision between Japan and the United States will unleash² all the terror, horror and tragedy of total war.

The attack on Pearl Harbor left the American fleet in ruins. The hellish fires of battleship row will



被袭后的珍珠港

1. ground zero: the target of a projectile, such as a missile or bomb 爆破目标，投弹中的目标，如导弹或炸弹

2. unleash:

[ˈʌnˈliːʃ] v. to release or loose from or as if from a leash 释放

无战事的美国人正在尽情享受一个阳光灿烂的周六

1. maelstrom:
['meilstrəm] n. a
violent or turbulent
situation 大旋涡, 一
种暴力的或混乱的
局势

soon bathe the entire Pacific Ocean in its crimson glow as armies clash, destinies are forged and blood is shed. There will be no escape from the maelstrom¹ of horror unleashed at Pearl Harbor until the final ashes settle on the atomized cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki some four years later.

1941 年 12 月 6 日, 美国无战事。檀香山的美国人正在尽情享受又一个阳光灿烂的周六。对美国军人来说, 檀香山就像天堂。这里有漂亮的女人, 有沙滩聚餐会, 有跳舞俱乐部, 实在是一个令人陶醉的热带乐园。

但是, 这一幅天堂美景很快就被骤然袭来的冲天大火和无情暴力撕得粉碎。珍珠港遭受到了历史上最惊人的突然空袭。在一个宁静的周日清晨, 美日之战在瓦胡岛打响, 给这里带来恐怖、惊骇和战争的悲剧。

珍珠港被袭使美国舰队遭到了毁灭性打击。随着两军的交锋, 战舰燃起的熊熊烈火映红了整个太平洋。血就这样流了; 命运就这样铸定了。美国从此无法摆脱珍珠港袭击所掀起的恐怖漩涡, 直到 4 年以后, 广岛和长崎遭到原子弹轰炸, 战争才最终尘埃落定。

Japan, broken, defeated, awash in blood spilled in a war of its own

design, would look back at December 7, 1941 as the day that destroyed its dreams of empire and conquest. America would look back and see Pearl Harbor as the single moment that transformed the lives of every one of its citizens. Four years later, hardened by total war, the United States would emerge as the greatest single

power on the planet, a power backed by the most dangerous weapons ever conceived by mankind.

How did these two nations come to collide on that fateful December morning? The road to Pearl Harbor begins and ends with the story of two great child-empires growing into maturity together even as they grew apart.

惨败的日本在自己亲手酿造的战争中头破血流。回过头来看, 日本

4 年后, 广岛和
长崎遭到了原子
弹的轰炸



会把 1941 年 12 月 7 日看做粉碎自己帝国之梦、征服之梦的日子。回首往事，美国会看到珍珠港被袭击的那一刻改变了每个国民的生活。四年之后，经过战争的磨练，美国以头号超级大国的面目出现在世界面前，手中掌握着人类历史上最为恐怖的原子武器。

两国为什么会在那个致命的 12 月的清晨发起战事？与珍珠港事件的起因和终结紧密相关的，是日本和美国向帝国发展的过程，尽管当年它们的发展是彼此独立的。

1. The Japanese Paradox

Japan of the 1920s was a nation struggling to define itself. On the surface, the country bustled¹ with all the activity of a modern industrialized state. Peaceful pursuit of commerce appeared to be Japan's main concern, but beneath that westernized veneer², Japan's feudal³ roots ran deep. Ancient traditions clashed with modern values, creating a schizophrenic⁴ culture that would ultimately lead Japan to ruin.

In only a generation, Japan had gone from a collection of warlord-dominated provinces, to a fledgling⁵ parliamentary democracy. Political moderates viewed the Western nations as valuable allies and trading partners. Building a prosperous nation was their first priority; avoiding an arms race with the West was their second. They would fail to achieve either with disastrous consequences.

一、日本的悖论

20 世纪 20 年代的日本正在努力地树立其大国形象。从表面上看，日本在忙碌着一个现代化工业国家的各种经济发展活动，和平的商业经济似乎是当时日本关注的中心。但是，在西化的表象下面，日本的封建势力根深蒂固。古老的传统与现代的价值观发生冲突，创造出一种自我分裂的矛盾文化。正是这种矛盾文化最终把日本引向毁灭。

仅仅一代人的光景，日本就由军阀统治过渡到初步的议会民主制度。政治温和派将西方国家视为有价值的盟友和贸易伙伴。他们首先考虑的是要建设一个繁荣的国家，其次是要避免与西方进行军备竞赛。然而两种目的他们均未达到，灾难接踵而至。

1. bustle:

['bʌsl] *vi.* to move or cause to move energetically and busily 喧闹

2. veneer:

[və'niə] *n.* a deceptive, superficial show 虚饰，表面装饰

3. feudal:

['fju:dl] *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of feudalism 封建的

4. schizophrenic

[skizə'fri:nik] *n.* of, relating to, or characterized by the coexistence of disparate or antagonistic elements 分裂成对立面的

5. fledgling:

['fledʒlɪŋ] *adj.* new and untried or inexperienced 年轻的；无经验的

Domestic conditions in Japan created the first crisis the moderates faced.

In the 1920s, unemployment ran high, and the country teetered¹ on the brink of a depression.

Crop failures impoverished the countryside, and with the population rapidly growing, Japan faced the double threat of widespread famine and economic collapse. To the average Japanese family, struggling to endure the hard times, the moderates appeared powerless to act. Many be-

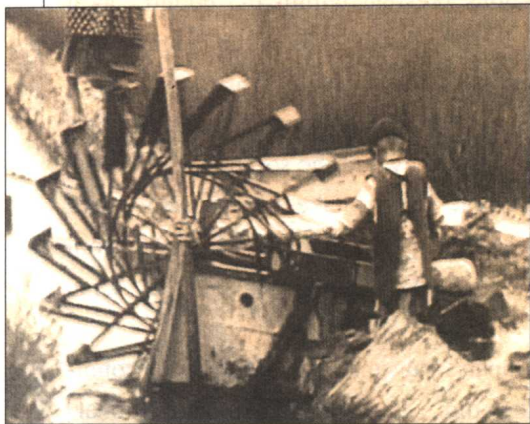
lieved the new ways of industry and democracy were leading the nation to ruin.

They turned to the old ways for salvation. The warrior spirit had always been revered in Japanese society, and now those who embodied that spirit—fiery young Army and Navy officers became the harbingers² of reactionary change.

日本国内经济状况恶化产生了温和派的第一个危机。20 世纪 20 年代的日本失业率很高，整个国家面临经济萧条。

农作物歉收使农村陷入贫困状态，随着人口的迅速增长，日本面临着大范围的饥馑和经济崩溃的双重威胁。普通的日本家庭度日艰难，苦苦挣扎，在他们看来，温和派对此无能为力。许多人认为，正是新的工业发展方式和民主制度把国家引向了毁灭。

他们转向传统的方式寻求解决之道。武士道精神在日本社会一直受到尊崇。现在，象征着武士道精神的那些血气方刚的陆军和海军军官受到推崇，成为



萧条的日本农村

1. teeter:

[ˈti:tə] v. to walk or move unsteadily or unsurely; totter 步履蹒跚，摇摇欲坠

2. harbinger:

[ˈhɑ:bindʒə] n. a forerunner 先驱

普通的日本家庭度日艰难，苦苦挣扎



日本反动的先锋。

Japan's military enjoyed tremendous prestige within the country as a whole, in part because of the two great victories at the turn of the century over the Chinese and the Russians. The war with Russia really became the point where Japan became a world power. The reactionaries in the Japanese military realized that the country was in trouble, but they had the solution. Or at least they thought they did. And their solution was to take the necessary raw materials needed to fuel the economy and jump start Japanese industry from other places. And, of course, the logical place to go was the Asian mainland.

While the Army sought to solve Japan's raw material problems, conditions within the country worsened. As they did, the influence of the reactionaries penetrated deeper into the country's social fabric. The Army organized "Patriotic Societies"—right wing groups that attacked the moderates in power at every turn.

Initially, such groups drew little interest. But after the Japanese moderates signed the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, the patriotic groups found a new and effective avenue of attack.

The Washington Treaty was meant to guarantee the peace for a generation. But what it really did was setting the stage for Pearl Harbor, because there was a clause within the naval treaty that limited the Japanese force size to about 60% of the Western navies. That caused a rift¹ within the Imperial Navy's Office Corps that the reactionaries exploited and eventually used to take control of the Navy's general staff. And those reactionaries were the ones who were later pushing for war in the 1930s.



日本军队组织了
“爱国社”右翼
团体

1. rift:

[rift] n. a break in
friendly relations 分
裂; 不和

1. vest:

[vest] *v.* to place (authority, property, or rights, for example) in the control of a person or group, especially to give someone an immediate right to present or future possession or enjoyment of (an estate, for example) 授予权利, 归属

2. ferocious:

[fə'reʊfəs] *adj.* extremely savage; fierce 极为野蛮的; 残忍的

3. devoid:

[di'void] *adj.* completely lacking; destitute or empty 完全缺乏的

日本军人在整个日本享有非常高的地位, 部分原因是在世纪之交日本在与中国和俄国的作战中打了两次胜仗。与俄国的战争是日本成为一个世界强国的转折点。现在, 日本军方的反动派意识到国家遇到了麻烦, 但他们有解决办法。或者说至少他们自认为自己能解决。他们的办法就是掠夺所需要的原材料来刺激经济发展, 从其他地方启动日本工业的新发展。当然, 他们自然会选择亚洲大陆。

军人们在就日本的原材料问题寻求解决之道的同时, 国内的情况在不断恶化。反动派的影响随之渗透到社会基层。军队组织了“爱国社”, 一个随时攻击当权温和派的右翼团体。

最初, 这种团体并不引人注目。但在日本温和派签署了 1922 年华盛顿海军条约之后, 这些团体找到了一个新的、有用的靶子。

华盛顿条约本来是要确保和平, 但它实际上间接地为珍珠港事件搭好了舞台。因为条约中有条款规定, 把日军的规模限制为西方海军的约 60% 之内。这在日本海军军官团内部引发了分歧。反动派利用这一分歧, 最终控制了海军参谋总部。而正是这些反动派在 30 年代挑起了战争。

As the 1920s drew to a conclusion, the clash between the old ways and new was rapidly reaching a crisis point. In 1929, the worldwide Depression struck Japan particularly hard. Many came to see the Army as their only hope, Japan's only true agent of reform. That misguided hope would ultimately cause millions to die.

With the support of the people vested¹ in the Army, not the discredited

moderates, the reactionaries grew strong and bold. The Army reorganized Japanese society along military lines.

Japanese boys were taught to imitate the marshal code of the Samurai. Ferocious² and loyal, devoid³ of pity, for the Samurai, to die in battle was to fall at the moment of perfection, as the Cherry Blossom does.



日本男子接受效法武士道精神的教育

The worship of Buddha¹ had coexisted with the Shinto religion in Japan for centuries. Shinto was unique to Japan, making it a buttress to Nationalist pride. To further gain control of Japanese society, the reactionaries saw that Shinto became the official state religion.

Reactionaries used the Shinto belief that the Emperor was descended from the Sun Goddess Amaterasu, as a means to demand total subservience. The mystic belief that through him the Japanese race was destined for conquest was systematically propagated.

Honoring tradition, Emperor Hirohito remained aloof from politics,

intervening only in times of crisis. His absence from the political arena allowed the military to rise to power. Since every Japanese citizen was pledged to serve the Emperor until death, his tacit approval was a considerable asset to the army.

In an effort to restore prosperity to Japan, the



military would soon take matters into its own hands, and in the process, set Japan on a catastrophic collision course with the United States.

随着 20 世纪 20 年代接近尾声, 新旧势力的冲突迅速升到白热化。1929 年世界范围的经济大萧条对日本的冲击非常严重。很多人认为军队是他们的惟一希望, 是日本改革的惟一的真正先锋。这一错误观念最终带来千百万人的死亡。

日本百姓把信任和支持给了军队, 不再信任政治温和派。反动势力



日本神道

日本天皇

1. Buddha: 释迦牟尼
['buda] n. 佛

1. hydroelectric:
[ˈhaɪdrəˈlektɹɪk] *adj.*
generating electricity by conversion of
the energy of running water 水力发电的

越来越强硬、大胆。他们对日本社会进行了军事化重组。

日本男孩接受效法武士道精神的教育，就是要凶猛、效忠、毫无同情心；作为武士在战斗中死去被认为是最圆满的结局，像樱花那样美丽。

在日本，佛教和神道在民间共存已有几个世纪。神道是日本所独有的宗教，这使它成为日本民族主义骄傲的支撑。为了进一步控制日本社会，反动派将神道定为日本官方国教。

反动势力利用神道信仰，宣扬日本天皇就是“天照”大神太阳女神的后裔，对他的命令必须绝对服从；并由此得出结论，通过天皇，日本民族必然要征服别的民族，他们还对这一套邪说进行系统宣传。

遵照传统，裕仁天皇远离政治舞台，只是在出现危机时出来干预。这使军方得以掌权。由于每个日本国民都立誓至死效忠天皇，天皇本人的默许大大增加了军队手中的筹码。

在努力恢复日本繁荣的遮盖下，军方很快将一切事务纳入自己的掌管之中，一步一步将日本推向与美国对立的灾难性道路。

2. The Great Depression

While the Japanese turned to their Army and its dreams of conquest as the way out of the Depression, the United States took a different road. In 1932, as the economy hit rock bottom, America elected Franklin D. Roosevelt President.

Roosevelt declared in his speech: “First of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. This nation is asking for action and action now.”



福兰克林·罗斯福
当选美国总统

Roosevelt acted swiftly: he would spend the country out of the Depression. New public works projects sprang up all over the country, from hydroelectric¹ plants and dams to new national park facilities and scenic retreats.

A Newsreel revealed that exciting historical moment:

“America Marches with the National Recovery Association. The Blue Eagles Loyal Legions on Parade: soldiers, sailors, millionaire and office boys, society matron¹ and shop girl elbow to elbow in the NRA army.”

While Roosevelt's new programs offered hope, Americans turned inward as they struggled to make ends meet and avoid the bread lines. The outside world held little interest. Americans couldn't care less about Japan's imperial ambitions when the threat of destitution² hung over millions of their countrymen.



美国全国复兴会的
阅兵仪式

二、经济大萧条

正当日本人笃信武力，把征服的迷梦作为摆脱经济萧条的手段之时，美国走的是另外一条道路。1932年，美国经济跌入谷底，福兰克林·罗斯福当选为美国总统。

罗斯福总统在演讲中说到：“首先，让我表明我的坚定信念，那就是，惟一值得畏惧的是畏惧本身。我们的国家需要用行动来改变。让我们现在就行动起来！”

罗斯福迅速采取了行动：他准备通过扩大支出使国家摆脱萧条。许多新的公共设施工程破土动工。从水力发电厂、大坝到兴建新的国家公园和风景区，各种工程如雨后春笋般在全国各地开始兴建。

新闻短片展示了那个时代：美国与全国复兴会一起前进。蓝鹰皇家军团正在接受检阅。步兵、水兵、百万富翁和勤杂工、主妇和售货员手挽手，行进在全国复兴会大军中。

罗斯福的新计划给人们带来了希望。但同时美国人开始更多关注自身。他们在为了生计、为了避免排队领救济面包而努力奋斗着，对美国以外的事情不感兴趣。当贫困的威胁悬在千百万同胞的头顶上时，谁也

1. matron:

[ˈmeɪtrən] *n.* a married woman or a widow, especially a mother of dignity, with mature age, and established social position 年长的已婚妇女

2. destitution:

[ˌdestɪˈtjuːʃən] *n.* extreme want of resources or the means of subsistence; complete poverty 赤贫，贫穷

无暇顾及日本的帝国主义野心。

Dr. Jerold Brown of US Army Combat Studies Institute comments that: “The issue of depression is first and foremost in the minds of Americans; the depression is what Congress is focused on. The idea that you might want to put some of the additional, very minimal resources to the Pacific is just not acceptable at that time.”

This isolationist impulse was nothing new. The end of World War I saw America become increasingly disillusioned with international affairs. Believing they had gone to war in 1917 to end the old ways of conquest and tyranny, the sanctions imposed on the Central Powers at Versailles in 1919, instead, brought political instability, poverty and despair to millions.

While Americans enjoyed a carefree era of prosperity during most of the twenties, the United States government sought a way to make the world safe and free from war.

美国陆军作战研究所的杰拉德·布朗博士分析到：“当时在美国人心目中第一位的、首要的问题是经济萧条，这也是国会集中精力要解决的问题。在这种时候，要求他们拿出额外的，哪怕是很少的资源用到太平洋上的军事基地，他们也是接受不了的。”

这种孤立主义思潮不是什么新东西。第一次世界大战结束后，美国对国际事务越来越失望。他们认为，美国 1917 年参战本来是为了结束征服与暴政的旧的统治方式，但 1919 年凡尔赛条约中对轴心国的制裁反而给千百万人带来了政治动荡、贫困和绝望。

因此，在 20 世纪 20 年代的大部分时间里，一方面美国人享受着无忧无虑的繁荣，另一方面，美国政府在寻找保证世界和平和安全的良方。

Dr. Christopher Gabel of US Army Combat Studies Institute says that: “The Washington Naval Conference and succeeding naval conferences of the 1920s and 30s are among the most successful examples of arms reduction in history. There’s not very often that there’s been a conference that results in armed forces literally destroying their weapons of war.”

With diplomacy seemingly guaranteeing the peace, the United States felt no need to spend much on its armed forces. Few ships were built through the 1920s, and those that the Navy possessed by 1932 were obsolete¹.

The Army was in even worse shape. Without funds to develop new

1. obsolete:

[ˈɒbsəli:t] *adj.* outmoded in design, style, or construction 过时的，荒废的，陈旧的

weapons, its troops relied on old and outdated equipment. Few modern tanks existed, and artillery was scarce. As funds dried up, training exercises were limited to once a year. Combat ready units were few and far between¹.

The Army Air Corps, as one future World War II ace² would write, was less a military organization and more a gentleman's flying club. Pilots averaged only a few hours flying time a week. Combat tactics were limited to classroom discussions.

The country didn't care that its military languished³. In fact, many Americans had all they could do just to survive.

美陆军作战研究所的克里斯托夫·加贝尔博士认为：“华盛顿海军会议，以及后来 20 年代和 30 年代召开的海军会议，是历史上武器削减最成功的范例。这种导致武装部队摧毁战争武器的会议在历史上是罕见的。”

在美国人看来，似乎外交手段就能保证和平，不需要在武装力量上花费太多。整个 20 年代美国几乎没造几艘战舰，而美国原有的海军战舰到 1932 年也已经陈旧过时了。

陆军的情况更糟。没有经费研制新型兵器，部队只能依靠老式过时的装备。几乎见不到现代坦克，大炮的数量也很少。由于经费拮据，演练降到一年一次。应战状态的战备部队很少，而且彼此相距很远。

正如一位第二次世界大战王牌飞行员后来所写，当年陆军航空兵还不足一个军事建制，更像是一个绅士的飞行俱乐部。飞行员一周只飞几个小时，战术仅限于课堂讨论。

国家放任它的军事力量滑坡。事实上，当时许多美国人所能做的仅仅是生存下去。

Roland Eberhardt of US Navy recalls that:



美国海军“老兵”罗兰·埃伯哈特

1. few and far between: 稀少

2. ace:

[eis] *n.* a military aircraft pilot who has destroyed five or more enemy aircraft 王牌飞行员

3. languish:

['læŋɡwɪʃ] *vi.* to be or become weak or feeble; lose strength or vigor 衰弱