

英美文短篇时文选读

# Short Articles Selected for Reading

Vol. 2

Selected and Translated

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# 英美短篇小说

第二集

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# 英美短篇时文选读

## 本书简介

本书中的材料主要选自当代英美报刊杂志，如《泰晤士报》、《世界事务》季刊、《商业周刊》、《卫报》、《美国新闻与世界报导》、《幸福》、《民族》周刊、《读者文摘》、《新共和》周刊、《观察家报》、《经济学人》周刊、《大西洋》月刊、《时代》周刊，等等，其中多为时事报导和专题评述。为节省篇幅起见，在每篇选文后，不一一注明出处。但为了明确文中内容的时间性，在每篇末都标明发表的年份。所选各文之间没有什么系统性，但内容范围比较广泛，语言形式生动活泼，知识性强，有助于提高阅读当代英语的能力。

每篇选文均附有汉译及注释，在译法上，比较灵活，注释方面，比较简单，可供中等英语程度的读者阅读。

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## 1. Population and Labour in Siberia

The most striking feature of the population situation in Siberia and the Far Eastern Region is the disparity between the enormous landmass of this territory (12,766,000 Sq. Km.<sup>1</sup>) and its relatively insignificant population of 25,354,000. Thus east Siberia and the Soviet Far East alone, which form more than half the entire territory of the Soviet Union, contain little more than 10% of its population.

Between the 1959 and 1970 censuses the share of both east and west Siberia and the Soviet Far East in the total Soviet population declined as a result of the continuing heavy exodus of workers to other parts of the Soviet Union. In these three regions both the natural increase and the birthrate, which had been far higher than the respective Soviet average pre-1959, fell heavily between 1960—70.

The Siberian population is very unevenly distributed. The southern areas are most thickly populated and the average density varies greatly even between north and south of the same region. In fact, the inflow of millions of settlers to the land and towns of Siberia, resulting from the impulse given to the opening up of<sup>2</sup> the country by the completion of the Trans-Siberian<sup>3</sup> railway at the beginning of the twentieth century and which continued to the out-

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1. Sq. Km. = square kilometer 平方公里。 2. the opening up: 开发。这里 opening 是名词化的动名词,有它自己的冠词。 3. Trans-Sibe-



## Ⅰ 西伯利亚的人口和劳动力

苏联在西伯利亚和远东人口分布情况的显著特点是在广阔无垠的土地(12,766,000平方公里)上只有微不足道的25,354,000居民,也就是占苏联全国面积一半以上的西伯利亚东部和远东地区只有全国十分之一稍多的人口。

从一九五九到一九七〇年的人口统计看,由于劳动力不断向苏联其他地区大量外流,西伯利亚东部和西部以及苏联远东的人口百分比显然降低了。一九五九年以前这三个地区的人口自然增长率和出生率都远远高过全国的平均数,但在一九六〇到一九七〇年之间有显著的下降。

西伯利亚人口的分布并不平均。南部地区的人口最密,而在同一个地区中南北两端的人口密度也大不相同。二十世纪初,从横越西伯利亚铁路的筑成到第一次世界大战的开始,数百万垦荒者为了开发这个地区涌到西伯利亚的田野和城市,

trans- 横越西伯利亚的。这里 trans- 是前缀,表示“横过;贯通”的意思,如 transatlantic 横越大西洋的。

break of World War I, now shows a steady reverse trend, with Siberian migration deficits in recent years. This has happened in a period when settlers were urgently needed to operate the new enterprises of the expanding Siberian economy.

Since the annexation of Siberia by Russia in the 17th century, the Russian population has increased to such an extent that<sup>1</sup> it has long outnumbered the various small pockets of native peoples scattered throughout the territory from the Urals<sup>2</sup> to the Pacific. Thus racially, as well as politically and culturally, Siberia today is essentially a Russian land.

While official pronouncements regularly stress the need for immigrants, the exodus of Siberian workers to the more attractive southern areas of the Soviet Union continued throughout the sixties. The "flight of labour" from Siberia and the Far Eastern region is caused by the low living standards, especially in housing, the irregularity of food and other necessary supplies, and their high cost, and the inadequate provision of cultural-service requirements, e.g. schools, hospitals, shops, in many of the newer towns and industrial settlements.

—1975

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1. to such an extent that: 以致; 甚至。to the extent that 到...程度。

但近年来出现了相反的趋势，西伯利亚的居民逐渐倒流到外地去，这种情况发生在发展西伯利亚的经济迫切需要居民来经营新兴的企业的期间。

十七世纪俄国并吞西伯利亚以后，俄罗斯人就大量移入，以致从乌拉尔到太平洋的零星段落，俄罗斯人远远在数目上超过所有的少数民族。因此无论从民族成分来讲还是从政治文化来讲，今天的西伯利亚已基本俄罗斯化了。

到六十年代，尽管政府经常颁布公告，强调移民的重要性，西伯利亚的劳动力仍不断迁往苏联南部经济较发达的地区。西伯利亚和远东地区“劳动力的外流”的原因是：在很多新兴城市和工业区中，生活条件低劣，特别是住房不足，食物用品供应缺乏，奶价昂贵以及学校、医院、商店等文化和服务行业方面的设备不足。

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2. the Urals ['juərəlz] = the Ural Mountains 乌拉尔山脉。

## 2. Nazi<sup>1</sup> Massacre in Babi Yar<sup>2</sup>

At the outbreak of the Second War the Jewish population of Kiev<sup>3</sup> registered in the official records was 180,000. 20,000 or more came into Kiev as refugees from Eastern Poland after Hitler's<sup>4</sup> invasion of Poland. Only half of that total managed to leave the city with the Russian forces. All who were left behind perished.

Preparations for the massacre began a few days after the Germans entered Kiev. On September 26, 1941, official notices were posted ordering all Jews to report with all their valuables, clothing and food sufficient for three day's journey, for resettlement. The reason for the deportation was, the Ukrainian<sup>5</sup> population was told, a bomb explosion which had occurred a few days earlier at the headquarters of the German Sixth Army. The Jews were blamed. But according to a post-war testimony the explosion was caused by a delayed action bomb, one of the fifty the Russians planted before leaving the city. For the Nazis this was a chance to blame the Jews and to justify the Babi Yar massacre to the Ukrainians.

On the appointed day, all the Jews in the city gathered in the half dozen streets surrounding the Jewish country not far from Babi Yar. When all the Jews had been collected, the Nazi guards ordered them to deposit

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1. Nazi ['nɑ:tsi]: 纳粹党的; 纳粹的。作名词用时意为“纳粹分子”, “德国社党党员”。作“法西斯分子”解时, 第一个字母“n”常小写: nazi。 2. Babi Yar ['bɑ:bi 'jɑ:]: 地名。 3. Kiev ['ki:ev]: 基辅。 4. Hitler ['hitlɜ:]:

## 2/ 纳粹在巴比亚尔的屠杀

第二次世界大战爆发时，据官方统计，基辅市内共有十八万犹太人。希特勒入侵波兰后，又有二万多犹太难民从波兰东部逃到基辅。基辅的犹太人只有半数设法跟着俄国军队转移到外地，留下来的半数都被杀害了。

德国人攻进基辅后不多几天就开始准备屠杀犹太人。一九四一年九月二十六日德军贴出布告，勒令市内犹太人带着私人的贵重东西、衣服和足够三天吃的食粮迁移到新的居留地。德军对当地的乌克兰人说，德军第六军军部前几天被炸毁是犹太人犯下的罪。但据战后德军证言，炸毁军部的炸弹实际上是俄军离开基辅时留下的五十枚定时炸弹之一。纳粹利用这个事件陷害犹太人，同时又让乌克兰人认为他们屠杀犹太人乃是理所当然的。

基辅的犹太人到了预定的那天齐集在离巴比亚尔不远犹太公墓周围的六条街上。犹太人到齐后，纳粹士兵命令他们

希特勒 (Adolf Hitler 1889—1945 于 1933—1945 任德国总理。) 5. Ukrainian [ju:'kreinjən]: 乌克兰的; 乌克兰人的。n. 乌克兰人。

12月2日  
1942年  
9

their parcels and form into columns of about a hundred.<sup>1</sup> Each column was marched up towards the edge of the Babi Yar ravine. There they were ordered to undress and their clothing was collected and stacked up in heaps. The column of naked Jews was then forced to move downwards the very rim of the ravine and the machine-guns opened fire killing them on the spot. As the fire was aimed at the heads of the victims many of the children were thrown in alive. How they screamed! They were hit with shovels, hit and hit! The shooting went on for two days from early morning until dark.

A report has since been found in the German archives which stated that the total number of Jews shot during the massacre of two days was 33,771. But from the information collected since by Soviet officials and the local Jewish community leaders, it was established that tens of thousands more were killed by the Nazis in subsequent executions carried out in Babi Yar during the years of the German occupation. The executions went on for months after the first massacre.

—1970

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1. form into ... a hundred: 排成一百人左右的纵队。column 纵队: a fifth

放下带来的包袱，一百人左右排成一路纵队，走向巴比亚尔山峡的边缘，到达后他们被命令脱下衣裤。衣裤集中堆积如山。赤身露体的犹太人又被迫列队走下山峡边缘，当场被机关枪扫射。由于机关枪瞄准的是成年人的头部，很多儿童就活活地被丢到山峡下面。纳粹士兵用铁铲不停地殴打孩子们，孩子们的呼叫声多么凄厉啊！杀害犹太人的机枪声从早到晚两天不绝。

后来在德国的档案中发现，巴比亚尔两天屠杀的总人数达三万三千七百七十一。但据苏联官员和当地犹太领袖掌握的资料，证明德军占领时期另有数万犹太人在巴比亚尔遇害。第一次屠杀以后，纳粹士兵杀害犹太人的行动持续了数月之久。

### 3. The Drift from the Land

The history of Soviet society has been characterized by a massive shift of the population from agriculture to industry, and from village to town. The U.S.S.R. is by no means<sup>1</sup> unique in this respect, for all industrializing societies go through<sup>2</sup> the same process. Soviet internal migration, however, prompted for long periods by administrative order and big differentials between urban and rural standards of living has taken place on an unprecedented scale and at great speed. The social consequences have been far-reaching.

The economic and social implications of the governments long-standing neglect of the peasant, and the flight from the land which it has provoked, are extremely grave. This fact is recognized by observers both within the Soviet Union and abroad. Nearly all agricultural areas now suffer from a shortage of labour, in periods of intensive activity. The present well-established migratory trends can only exacerbate this, to the obvious detriment of output. Moreover, since the point is now being reached when there is a shortage of skilled labour to man agricultural machinery,<sup>3</sup> there is a real danger that further investment in agriculture, though desperately needed, will bring ever smaller marginal returns.<sup>4</sup> The plan to transform Soviet

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1. by no means: 决不; 一点也不。 2. go through: 经历。 3. to man agricultural machinery: 驾驶农机。 man v.t. 操纵。 4. marginal returns:



### 3. 离乡外流

苏联社会史上有一件显著的大事是大批居民不断从乡村迁移到城市，从农业转到工业。这并不是苏联独有的现象，任何工业化国家都经历过这样的发展过程。但由于长期以来行政方面的措施和城乡生活程度的悬殊，苏联内部的人口迁移具有空前的规模和极快的速度，这对苏联整个社会的影响是极为深远的。

政府长期对农民的忽视促使农民离乡外流，这对经济和社会都产生了非常严重的后果。苏联国内以及国外的观察家都承认这个事实。现在几乎所有的农业地区在农忙季节都遭受缺乏劳动力的困难。目前农村人口不断向外迁移的趋势使这种情况更加恶化，农作物的产量必将明显下降。不仅如此，在这种情况下如果没有足够的熟练工人操纵农业机械，那么非常需要的农业投资就只能获得愈来愈少的边际收入。把苏

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边际收入。