

# **蓬美好**雲南浙

These Things Shall Never Die

学习英文的最佳读本·滋养心灵成长的精神SPA

主编/王正元 马瑞香

美籍专家朗读 高清数码录音 MP3





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#### 前言

一本好书,一篇美文,总会让您从中学习到很多东西,犹如游历一样,使人开阔眼界,增长知识。尤其是在阅读原版外国文学的时候,更能帮助我们了解异国风土人情、文化习俗,乃至他们的思想方式、见解观念,以及如何面对现实生活的启示。当然,用中英对照的方式来读,既学内容又学语言,更是一箭双雕。这正是我们编选本套书的一个主要目的。

《清雅英文》丛书是专为大、中学生及英语阅读爱好者而设计的双语心灵读物。一共有五个分册,即《我选择快乐》、《热爱此生》、《梦想的礼物》、《爱是奇迹》、《这些美好不会消逝》。书中尽量做到所收篇目均为经典且可读性极强的英文原文。无论是大地风貌的描绘还是社会生活的写照,无论是时代声音的记录还是人生情感的抒写,可让您获得一些愉悦和美的享受;可让您在一种优美的语言交融中不知不觉地体会到英语水平的提升和长进;可让您的一天沉浸在美好的语言韵律中;可让您刚刚读过的优美篇章、精彩句子在慢慢积累、消化、吸收中,成为自己的知识。

一个故事可以影响一个人的一生,一个哲理可以改变千万人的命运。谨以本套丛 书献给那些深爱家人与朋友,有追求、有梦想、有渴望,对生活有激情,对英语学习有热 情的读者朋友们。

> 编 者 2012年5月

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### Part 1

历史的回声 Historical Echoes



#### 独立宣言——美国历史的开端



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



When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary¹ for one people to dissolve² 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 entitle³ 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 by their Creator with certain unalienable 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<sup>6</sup> to suffer, while evils are sufferable<sup>7</sup>, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to

The Declaration of Independence—The Start of American History

which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations<sup>8</sup>, 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<sup>9</sup>.

#### 注释 流流。

- 1. necessary ['nesisəri] adj. 必要的,必需的
- 2. dissolve [di'zolv] v. 溶解,解散
- 3. entitle [in'taitl] v. 授权
- 4. endow [in'dau] v. 捐赠,赋予
- 5. unalienable ['An,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:'pei[ən] n. 篡夺
- 9. security [si'kjuəriti] n. 安全



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。

#### 心灵小语 🕰

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。

## 富兰克林•D•罗斯福:国会珍珠港演说 Franklin D. Roosevelt: Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation

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

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>4</sup> 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 torpedoed⁵ 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.

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<sup>6</sup> 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<sup>7</sup> against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated<sup>6</sup> 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 attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.

#### 注释 流流流

- 1. infamy ['infəmi] n.声名狼藉, 丑名, 丑行
- 2. deliberately [di'libərətli] adv.故意地
- 3. solicitation [səˌlisi'tei∫ən] n.恳求,恳请,诱惑,引发
- 4. intervene [,intə'vi:n] v.干涉,介入
- 5. torpedo [tɔ:'pi:dəu] v.用鱼雷进攻,破坏
- 6. implication [,impli'kei[ən] n.牵连,暗示
- 7. onslaught ['onslo:t] n.冲击
- 8. premeditated [pri(:)'mediteitid] adj.预想的,预谋的
- 9. dastardly ['dæstədli] adj.懦弱的,卑鄙的



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、空军队有预谋的突然攻击。

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。

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危胁之中,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。

#### 心灵小语 🗸

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。