

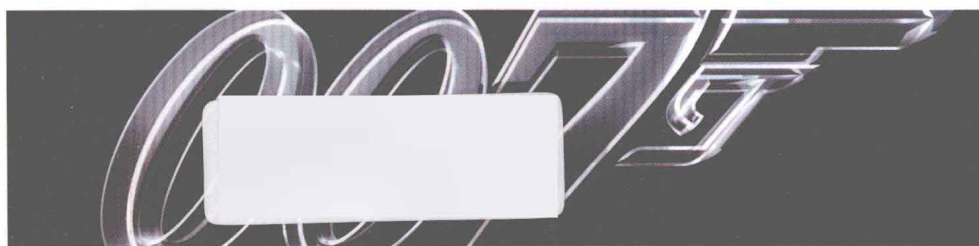
一本书读懂

HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH


于梦楠 李佳锐◎编译

全新双语插图本

“007”
James
Bond



世界上最伟大的特工 · 全球最卖座谍战电影 · 最长盛不衰的经典著作

 经济科学出版社



人文英语
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HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH®



一本书读懂“007”

**A SHORT REVIEW
OF 007**

于梦楠 李佳妮◎编译

 经济科学出版社

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前言

Humanities in English

培养人文素质 成就国际通才

若想精通一门语言，没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天，英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界，恐怕在地球上的任何角落，人们都可以用英语问路、聊天、购物、交友和在跨文化间作深度交流。

正如许多西方人热切地想了解中国文化一样，中国的英语学习者对西方文化及人文的了解也处于热切的需求中。是的，如果对西方的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、哲学没有一个最基本的了解，恐怕想要看懂好莱坞大片都会成为问题；而西方文化贡献给社会的普世价值恰恰是它深厚的人文传统及“民主、自由、博爱”等现代理念，不了解这些，则与任何稍有层次和品位的西方人的交流都将难以顺畅。

另一方面，国内的英语学习及爱好者如再停留在日常生活的 English In General 的层次上，将难以适应深度沟通和交流的需要，因此，对专业英语及文化背景的深入了解及学习将是提升英语能力的必由之路。有鉴于此，我们编写了本套丛书——《人文英语双语读物》，为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，其或选自原典正文、或选自专业教材、或选自网络热帖，由精研此业者掇菁撷华，辑录成册，希望能帮助读者在学习英语的同时又能品味西方文化的独特魅力。

读万卷书行万里路，在我们无法踏上万里之路以愉耳目的时

候，我们可以用阅读来滋养心灵，拓展人生版图。于某一日午后，抛开世俗的纷扰，挑一静谧之处，一杯香茗，几卷书册，品文化，长知识，学英语，在书页和文字之间触摸大千世界，在阅读中将知识内化成自己的修养，此为人生至乐。

文化共语言同飞，思想与阅读共舞。让我们的目光穿越时光、穿越语言，在原汁原味的英语阅读中品味人类文明共有的人文素质、人文素养、人文情怀、人文理念……并在此过程中成就自己的文化修养及完美人生。

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精彩台词



CHAPTER I

Background of 007 “007”背后的故事

《007》是风靡全球的谍战电影，“007”不仅是影片的名称，更是主人公特工詹姆斯·邦德的代号。他冷酷而多情，机智且勇敢，总能在危难时化险为夷，也总能邂逅一段浪漫的爱情。他的经典开场白是：“我的名字是邦德，詹姆斯·邦德。”他既是一个出色的间谍，也是一位风度翩翩的绅士。他举止文雅，衣着得体。他的衣服出自最好的裁缝之手，从不起皱。他常驾驶一辆与众不同的跑车（阿斯顿·马丁），并配有杀人执照。他有许多敌人，都是世界上最危险的敌人。他们中的许多人只有一个欲望，那就是统治整个世界和世界上的所有人。詹姆斯·邦德的任务就是要阻止他们的野心。他总是以他独特的方式杀死敌人，再没有比詹姆斯·邦德的故事结局更有戏剧性和震撼力的了！

Section 1 Who is James Bond ? 谁是詹姆斯·邦德？



James Bond, code name 007, is a fictional¹ character created in 1953 by writer Ian Fleming, who featured him in twelve novels and two short story collections. There have been six other authors who wrote authorised Bond novels or novelizations² after Fleming's death in 1964: Kingsley Amis, Christopher Wood, John Gardner, Raymond Benson, Sebastian Faulks and Jeffery Deaver; a new novel, written by William Boyd, is planned for release in 2013. Additionally, Charlie Higson wrote a series on a young James Bond and Kate Westbrook wrote three novels based on the diaries of a recurring series character, Moneypenny.

James Bond was born in the early 1920s to Andrew Bond of Scotland and Monique Band, from Switzerland. When he was six days old, James' name was put on Eton's general admissions list by his father. Bond received a conditional place at Eton in the early 1930s, just before his parents died in a climbing accident in France.

After the death of his parents, Bond was placed under the guardianship of his aunt Charmain and lived with her in Kent. James later passed the Common

¹ fictional *adj.* 虚构的；小说的

² novelization *n.* (使小说化)的变形

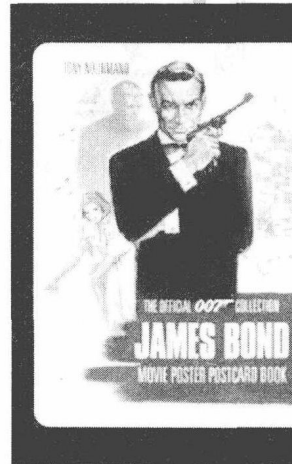
Entrance Exam for Eton College and entered the school. In his first holidays from Eton, Bond visited Austria and Switzerland, where he learnt how to ski.

After two halves at the school, James Bond was removed from Eton due to an alleged incident with one of the Boys' Maids, and his aunt Charmain transferred James to Fettes College, his father's old school.

At age 15, Bond became an avid golfer, a hobby he shares with his creator, Ian Fleming. From this point on, Bond was often to be found playing golf at the Royal St Marks Golf Course, as well as spending more time in Austria and Switzerland. When Bond was 17, an old friend of his father's sent a letter of introduction for James to the Admiralty, where Bond began work shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War. It was during this time that James learned his card-sharping skills and began his work with foreign agencies.

Soon after the start of WWII Bond began his career in the secret service, enrolling in the newly created Special Operations Executive, which was later to become Special Operations (SO). Bond worked abroad for several years before being reassigned to London in 1949. Shortly after this reassignment Bond became a “Double-0” agent, holding the agent number 007, and was soon sent on the first mission Ian Fleming shares with us; the thrilling game of skill and subterfuge at the Casino Royale.

詹姆斯·邦德，代号“007”，是作家伊恩·弗莱明于1953年创作的小说中的人物。弗莱明一共写了



12本“007”小说及2本短篇小说集。1964年弗莱明逝世后，其他6位作家被授权创作官方邦德小说或由电影剧本改编小说，他们是金斯利·艾米斯、克里斯托弗·伍德、约翰·加德纳、雷蒙·班森、塞巴斯蒂安·福克斯和杰弗里·迪弗。另外，由威廉·博伊德创作的另一本邦德小说预计会在2013年出版。除此之外，查理·海格森创作了3部关于少年邦德的小说，凯特·韦斯特布鲁克也根据另外一位小说人物玛尼佩妮的系列日记创作了3本小说。

詹姆斯·邦德出生于19世纪20年代，父亲安德鲁·邦德是苏格兰人，母亲莫妮卡·邦德是瑞士人。詹姆斯出生6天后，父亲就为他申请伊顿公学。19世纪30年代初期，他的父母在法国一次登山事故中遇难，而就在那时邦德收到了伊顿公学的有条件录取通知书。

在父母去世后，邦德由姑姑邦德小姐收养，并一直居住在肯特郡。随后，邦德通过了伊顿公学的入学考试，成功进入该校学习。在他的第一个假期中，邦德游览了奥地利和瑞士，并在那儿学会了滑雪。

然而仅仅过了两个学期，邦德因为和一个同学的女朋友发生了纠纷，结果被告知退学。于是邦德小姐设法将他转学到费蒂斯中学，那是詹姆斯父亲的母校。

邦德15岁时成为一个狂热的高尔夫爱好者，而邦德的创造者伊恩·弗莱明的爱好也是打高尔夫球。邦德经常在皇家圣马克高尔夫球场，或者是在奥地利和瑞士打球。邦德17岁时，父亲的一个老朋友为邦德给海军部写了一封推荐信。在第二次世界大战爆发前不久，邦德便开始在那儿工作，并学会了赌博中出老千的技巧，同时也开始与一些外国机构合作。

“二战”爆发后不久，邦德开始了他职业特工的生涯，加入了特别行动组。行动组后来改名为特种部队。在国外工作了很多年后，邦德于1949年被派回伦敦。不久后，邦德成为了“00”级特工，代号“007”。紧接着，邦德得到了他的第一个任务——前往皇家赌场参加一场充满各种阴谋和技巧的惊心动魄的比赛。



Section 2 The creator of James Bond: Ian Fleming 詹姆斯·邦德的创造者：伊恩·弗莱明

Ian Lancaster Fleming was born in Green Street in London on 28th May 1908, the second of four brothers. He was educated at Eton College and then abroad in Germany and Austria.

After an early career at *Reuters* news agency, he became a stockbroker. Fleming was recruited in May 1939 by Rear Admiral John Godfrey, Director of Naval Intelligence¹ of the Royal Navy, to become his personal assistant. He joined the organisation full time in August 1939, with the codename “17F”, and worked out of Room 39 at The Admiralty. As part of his appointment, Fleming was commissioned into the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in July 1939, initially as lieutenant, but promoted to commander by September 1939.

Fleming proved to be an excellent PA for Godfrey, with a talent for administration. A prickly character who made a number of enemies within government circles, Godfrey used Fleming as a liaison with other sections of the government wartime administration, such as the Secret



¹ intelligence *n.* 智力；聪颖；情报；情报机构

Intelligence Service, the Political Warfare Executive, the Special Operations Executive (SOE) , the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Prime Minister's staff.

Soon after the start of the war, Godfrey published a memorandum¹ on 29 September 1939 which was largely written by Fleming. It was called the *Trout Memo* and compared the deception of an enemy in wartime to fly fishing. The memo contained a number of schemes to be considered for use against the Axis powers to lure U-boats and German surface ships towards minefields. Number 28 on the list was an idea to plant misleading papers on a corpse that would be found by the enemy; this suggestion formed the basis of *Operation Mincemeat* in 1943.

In 1940, Fleming and Godfrey contacted Kenneth Mason, Professor of Geography at Oxford University, about the preparation of reports on the geography of countries involved in military operations. These reports were the precursors of the *Naval Intelligence Division Geographical Handbook Series* produced between 1941 and 1946.

Fleming also worked with Colonel “Wild Bill” Donovan, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's special representative on intelligence co-operation between London and Washington. In May 1941 Fleming accompanied Godfrey to the United States, where he assisted in writing a blueprint for the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the department which turned into the Office of Strategic Services and eventually became the CIA.

In 1941-42 Admiral Godfrey put Fleming in charge



¹ memorandum n. [外]照会, 备忘录; [商]便笺, 函; 记录; [法] (契约等条文的) 节略

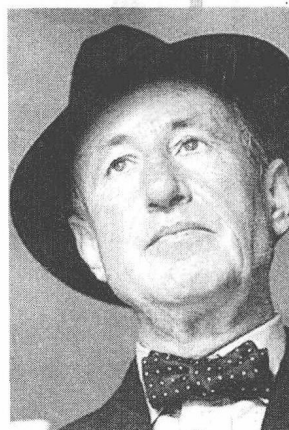


of *Operation Golden Eye*, a plan to maintain an intelligence framework in Spain in the event of a German takeover of the territory. Fleming's plan involved maintaining communication with Gibraltar and launching sabotage operations against the Nazis. In 1941, Fleming liaised with Donovan over American involvement in a measure intended to ensure that the Germans did not dominate the seaways. It was his experience in this job that was to provide many of the characters and incidents that he was to write about later in the Bond books.

In 1942, inspired by German intelligence commandos, Fleming began to shape the 30 Assault Unit (30AU), a detachment of intelligence personnel whose work was to accompany troops on raids with the purpose of obtaining intelligence, such as cyphers, and weapons. The unit grew from a strength of about 60 in 1942 to nearer 450 by the end of the war.

Following the war he became foreign manager, in charge of foreign correspondents. But his creative imagination remained under wraps until 1952, when, at the age of 43, he settled down in his house in Jamaica, and produced in not much more than two months *Casino Royale*, the first adventure of James Bond. He published a further thirteen James Bond titles and lived to witness their enormous success, and having seen his character played by Sean Connery in the first two films, *Dr. No* and *From Russia with Love*.

He married Anne Rothermere in 1952 and in August that year his only son, Caspar, was born.



While convalescing from his first heart attack in 1962, he wrote a short story about a flying car for *Caspar-Chitty Chitty Bang Bang*. Ian Fleming died, aged 56, on 12th August 1964 at Kent.

It is unquestionably true that so much of what Ian saw and learnt in his role at the found its way into James Bond adventures. Admiral Godfrey is generally considered to be the inspiration for M.



1908年5月28日，伊恩·兰卡斯特·弗莱明出生在伦敦格林大街，在四兄弟中排行老二。他在伊顿公学上学，随后跟随父母去了德国和奥地利。

在路透社做了两年记者后，弗莱明改行做了股票经纪人。第二次世界大战爆发后，他于1939年5月成为海军少将、皇家海军情报部主任约翰·戈弗雷的助手。1939年8月，弗莱明正式进入皇家海军，代号“17F”，并在海军部39号房间工作。作为任务的一部分，弗莱明授命于1939年7月加入皇家海军志愿后备队，并在1939年9月被提拔为中校。

弗莱明向戈弗雷证明了自己是一个非常优秀的助理，在管理执行方面富有天赋。戈弗雷的易怒性格使其在政府内部树敌无数，于是戈弗雷让弗莱明充当联络人的角色，与政府其他部门联络，如秘密情报局、政治战争行政部、特别行动执行部、联合情报委员会以及首相的工作人员。

战争开始后不久，戈弗雷在1939年9月29日发表了一份备忘录，其中的大部分内容是由弗莱明所写。这份备忘录被称为“鲑鱼备忘录”，目的是用假诱饵将敌人钓上钩。该备忘录包括了一些有效的方案，例如德军引诱U型潜艇并使德国的舰艇驶向雷区。其中第28条方案是在被敌人发现的尸体上放上误导性的文件。这条建议就是1943年“肉糜行动”的基础纲要。

1940年，弗莱明和戈弗雷与牛津大学地理系教授肯尼斯·马森教授取得联系，商讨编写关于在军事行动中涉及