



王家湘

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我们都能学好英语。如果你是想真正掌握英语而不是拿个什么证书，以下几点是你应该牢记并努力做到的。

第一要持之以恒。不能三天打鱼，两天晒网，也不能苦学上半年，扔下半年，更不能认为通过了一个什么级的多项选择的考试后就可以歇上一年半载了。

第二要刻苦学习。不要以为天上会掉馅饼，一口就能吃成个英语通。要能够抵挡住各种各样的教育文化商人甜言蜜语的诱惑和许愿。只要想一想，如果喊就能把英语喊得精通，三个月就能突破听力或口语，那么你身边的人不早就都是英语的行家了吗？你希望能够很快掌握英语，这是一个很自然的愿望，但是真正掌握英语是无法速成的，惟一的途径是刻苦学习，不要使你的愿望被某些企图借此发横财的人所利用。

第三要记住学语言是学一种技能，懂了不等于会了。它颇像学游泳，没有一个人会认为只要在岸上读破千卷关于游泳理论和方法的书，听过游泳高手讲解的动作要领，自己一下水就是个游泳能手。关键是要反复练习，有关的知识指点会帮你学得正确的方法，不走弯路。英语的听、说、读、写、译的能力是在反复不断的练习中掌握和提高的。

第四是要不断总结和找到适合自己的学习方法。学英语没有捷径，但是好的学习方法可使你少走弯路，取得事半功倍的效果。《英语学习》已经刊登过许多英语教学专家的经验之谈，我们需要的是将他们的谆谆教导和自己的实际情况相结合，找到最适合自己的行之有效的方法。

第五是要始终明确你的目的是把英语学到手，所以要摆正学习和测试的关系。学习时要做一定的练习以巩固所学内容，检查自己的掌握程度。学了一个阶段以后，用测试来检验自己的学习成果，找出长处和不足，这有利于进一步改进和提高。但是如果把精力放在通过各种测试上，英语学了没有多少，就开始参加一个又一个名目繁多的考试班，整天埋头于题海之中，这样你提高的恐怕主要是做选择题的能力。一些美国教授曾满腹狐疑地问过我，为什么有些高分通过英语考试的中国留学生，在美国大学里听不懂教授的课，记不下笔记，参加不了课堂讨论，写不出学科要求的报告。这说明，能够通过考试，并不等于就具有了英语听、说、读、写、译的能力。

愿真正希望掌握英语的人们凭借自己的努力，在虽然艰苦但也充满乐趣的英语学习的天地中取得成功。

适合人人学习

英语的

英语学习 陈毅 题

本刊首创英语读物难度等级划分,它既有利于读者根据自己的水平循序渐进地提高英语水平,又有助于学习者把握自己的英语阅读进度,扩展有关知识。B (beginning) 级适合于掌握近 2000 单词的高中学生及广大英语学习者。I (intermediate) 级适合于拥有 3000 左右词汇的普通高校的低年级学生或同等水平的英语学习者。C (college) 级适合于大学英语专业一二年级水平,词汇量在 4000 至 5000 上下的学习者。A (advanced) 级为大学英语专业三四年级以上水平,词汇量超过 6000 的英语学习者。

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(浙江杭州市邬必成) 在我看过的很多种类的英语杂志中, 我觉得《英语学习》错误最少(包括翻译、注解、校排), 是一位负责任的良师益友。《英语学习》栏目精心设计, 文章认真挑选, 注解与讲评大都能指点迷津, 恰到好处、使人豁然开朗。特别要指出的是“汉玉精雕”这个栏目, 其实是一个高水平的翻译讲座, 我买《英语学习》多半是为了它的缘故。每一期的文章我都先自己翻译一遍, 而后再把自己的翻译与国华教授的翻译一一对照, 最后仔细看讲评, 真是大有裨益。说实话, 我从这个栏目学到的东西比我所听过的翻译辅导课程还多。我向来懒得写信, 但这封信却不得不写, 一是为了请你们向国华教授转达谢意, 二是希望这个栏目能继续保留, 越办越好, 千万不要取消。

能够收到一位向来懒得写信的读者的亲笔信, 这当然是一件令诸位编辑欣慰的事情, 因为——这的确是非常宝贵啊, 不是吗? 《英语学习》每天收到的大量来信中, 称赞认可的很多, 提建议意见的不少, 当然还有指出错误的, 而编辑们也始终对这些来信重视有加, 把“赞扬信”当作积极的激励, 而视“挑错信”为严重的警戒, 我们的目标就是, 力求通过自己越来越严谨的工作态度和不断提高的业务水平将错误率降低到最低点, 成为一个收到“挑错信”最少的编辑部。近来, 由于许多老读者在2003年前几期的杂志上没有看到他们深深喜爱的“汉玉精雕”栏目, 编辑部收到了许多来信或来电咨询有关事宜, 该栏目的受欢迎程度可见一斑。事实上, 以前连续刊登的“汉玉精雕”的文章均为国华教授上课用的内部教材, 早已编撰完毕, 编辑部可拿来即用。至去年最后一期, 该教材已经已全部刊完, 因此, 继续此栏目就需要国华教授重新选文、编辑整理、翻译, 众所周知, 翻译是个费时费力、“慢工出细活”的工作, 尽管编辑部很想满足广大读者的心愿, 国华教授本人也很希望该栏目能与读者尽快“重逢”, 但无奈他的时间与精力有限, 所以希望广大读者多点耐心, 多给国华一点准备的时间。如果大家手边有适合翻译的中文, 可提供给国华教授作参考; 或者自己作翻译也可以。倘若你想跟国华“过招”的话, 别犹豫, 还等什么呢?

(北京市高尚奕) 前几天我买了2003年第一期的《英语学习》, 觉得更精美更丰富了。我尤其喜欢“好台词”这个栏目, 吸引我的是它的内容和用英文解释英文的形式, 这种方式对于学习英语的人非常有帮助。所以, 我希望《英语学习》其他栏目的文章中专业性不是很强的词汇或语句, 也可以采用用英语注释的形式。

高尚奕同学, 谢谢你对新栏目的认可。或许你没有发现, 同一期的“国粹撷珍”与“McGraw-Hill 书摘”也都不同程度地采用了以英文注释英文的形式。之所以用英文注释英文, 是希望能帮助读者们提高用英文进行思维的能力, 进而培养良好的英文语感; 同时帮助英语学习者把英语语言学习与了解英语国家的文化、生活、经济、思想、风俗习惯相互融合, 从而掌握真正“活”的英语。今后, 《英语学习》的某些栏目会根据自身特点以及读者的接受能力而不同程度或不同期次地选用这种形式的。

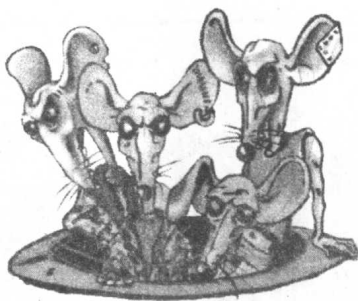
■冰尘 编译

吃剩快餐貽鼠患？

Fast Food Scraps Threaten Rat Plague?

Britain is facing a sharp rise in its rat population as growing numbers of people leave fast food scraps in the street, an environment group warned. Keep Britain Tidy said the rodents were abandoning their traditional haunts underground and were roaming the streets, enticed by discarded remnants of burgers, pizzas and crisps. "The rat population is on the rise and soon it'll be as common to see a rodent on our street as it is to see a dog or a cat," said group Director, Sue Nelson. The practice of dumping fast food litter and scraps on the street rather than in the trash — with young men the worst offenders — was behind the rise. According to the National Rodent Survey in 2001, Britain's rat population has grown by nearly one quarter since 1998 and is now estimated at 60 million, two million more than the human population. On average a rat can give birth every 24-28 days and just a single pair of rats can produce a colony of 2,000 a year. Around 200 Britons a year contract Weil's Disease — an infection which can lead to kidney or liver failure and eventually death and which is carried in rat's urine. To highlight the issue, Keep Britain Tidy launched a cinema advert entitled "How close do you want them to get?" The ad culminates in a shocking image of a young woman sleeping in a bed of rats — echoing the nightmare scenario from James Herbert's classic horror tale *The Rats*, in which mutant rodents begin to prey on humans.

一个环保组织发出警告：由于越来越多的人把吃剩



的快餐扔在大街上，英国的老鼠数量正在急剧上升。“保持英国清洁”组织说，人们抛弃的汉堡包、比萨饼和土豆条残渣正在诱使习惯在地下活动的鼠类转而在大街上漫步。“老鼠数量正在增长，很快在街上看到老鼠

就会和看到猫狗一样平常，”该组织负责人苏·尼尔森说。老鼠增多的背后是往大街上而不是垃圾箱里乱扔快餐垃圾和残渣的行为——年轻人是其中的罪魁祸首。根据2001年的国家鼠类调查，英国的老鼠数量自1998年以来增长了将近1/4，目前估计为6千万只，比英国人口还多2百万。老鼠平均每24至28天就可生产一次，仅仅一对老鼠一年就能繁殖出一个2000只的鼠群。每年大约有200个英国人感染威尔氏症——一种能导致肾或肝功能衰竭直至死亡的传染病，病源在老鼠的尿液中。为引起人们对这一问题的注意，“保持英国清洁”推出了名为“你希望它们靠得多近？”的影院宣传片。宣传片的高潮是一幅令人震惊的画面：一个年轻妇女睡在一张满是老鼠的床上——这是对詹姆斯·赫伯特的经典恐怖故事《老鼠》中梦魇般的景象的模拟。在那个故事中，变异的老鼠开始捕食人类。

* * *

Remarks: 冒着人人喊打的风险上街的这些老鼠显然没有继承到前辈的智慧——在《伊索寓言》中，一只乡下老鼠选择了田间粗茶淡饭的太平日子而不是城里担惊受怕的奢华生活。

百岁大奖

100-Year-Old Rewards Doctor

Israel Haimowitz made a deal with his doctor 15 years ago — get me to 100 and I'll buy you a European vacation. On Sept 5, 2002, Haimowitz is celebrating his 100th birthday. And Dr. Robert Drimmer and his wife are looking forward to a trip to London next summer. "I hate to take his money,"

Drimmer said, but Haimowitz "would be mad if I didn't go." Haimowitz, a retired furniture salesman, said it's the least he can do. The native of Brooklyn, N.Y., is in good health, complaining only occasionally of fatigue. He moved to Florida 16 years ago. "To get a doctor down here that's considerate of his patients is difficult," Haimowitz said. He credits his longevity and health to drinking two ounces of cognac daily, along with eating five Danish butter cookies. Haimowitz, who just renewed his driver's license, said he plans to stick around awhile. "When I don't feel good, I don't want to be here. But when I feel as I do now, I want to live to 120," he said.

* * *

伊斯里尔·海莫威茨 15 年前与他的医生达成了一项交易——让我活到 100 岁，我就送你去欧洲度假。2002 年 9 月 5 日，海莫威茨在庆祝他的百岁寿辰，而罗伯特·德雷默医生和他的妻子也在期待着来年夏天的伦敦之旅。“我真的不想花他的钱，”德雷默说，可是海莫威茨“会因我不去而发疯。”退休家具推销员海莫威茨说这是他所能做的最起码的事。海莫威茨是纽约布鲁克林人，他健康状况良好，只是偶尔为疲劳所苦。16 年前，海莫威茨搬到了佛罗里达。他说：“在这儿找一个会悉心照料病人的医生可不容易。”海莫威茨把自己的长寿和健康归功于每天的两盎司白兰地和 5 块丹麦牛油曲奇。刚刚更新了驾驶执照的海莫威茨说，他打算再活上一段时间。“如果感觉不好，我就不想再逗留了。不过，在感觉如现在般良好的时候，我希望活到 120 岁，”他说。

* * *

Remarks: 也许这位老先生没有意识到：“感觉良好”才是他长寿的真正秘诀——如果活得没了感觉，想“逗留”也不太容易哩。

生在秋天的好处

People Born in Autumn Live Longer

People born in the autumn live longer than those born in the spring and are less likely to fall

chronically ill when they are older, according to an Austrian scientist. Using census data for more than one million people in Austria, Denmark and Australia, scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in the northern German town of Rostock found the month of birth was related to life expectancy over the age of 50. Seasonal differences in what mothers ate during pregnancy, and infections occurring at different times of the year could both have an impact on the health of a new-born baby and could influence its life expectancy in older age. "A mother giving birth in spring spends the last phase of her pregnancy in winter, when she will eat less vitamins than in summer," said Gabriele Doblhammer, one of a team of scientists who carried out the research. "When she stops breast-feeding and starts giving her baby normal food, it's in the hot weeks of summer when babies are prone to infections of the digestive system." In Austria, adults born in autumn (October-December) lived about seven months longer than those born in spring (April-June), and in Denmark adults with birthdays in autumn outlived those born in spring by about four months. In the southern hemisphere, the picture was similar. Adults born in the Australian autumn — the European spring — lived about four months longer than those born in the Australian spring. The study focused on people born at the beginning of the 20th century, using death certificates and census data. Although nutrition at all times of the year has

improved since then, the seasonal pattern persists, Doblhammer said.

一位奥地利科学家认为，秋天出生的人比生在春天的人活



Autumn in Bavaria by Wassily Kandinsky

瓦西里·康定斯基的《巴伐利亚的秋天》

* * *

得长,在上了年纪的时候也更不容易得慢性病。马克斯·普朗克人口研究学院位于德国北部城市罗斯托克,该学院的科学家们通过分析奥地利、丹麦和澳大利亚3国超过100万的人口普查数据得出结论,人们50岁以后的平均寿命与出生月份之间存在关联。母亲在怀孕期间所吃的东西因季节而有不同,一年里不同时间流行的传染病也不一样,两者都会对新生儿的健康产生影响,并进而影响他们步入老年后的平均寿命。进行此项研究的科学家小组成员加布里埃尔·多布哈默说:“春天分娩的母亲孕期的最后阶段适逢冬季,因此她摄入的维生素要比夏季时少。她停止哺乳开始让婴儿正常进食的时候又正好赶上夏天最热的那几个星期,这时候婴儿容易发生消化系统感染。”在奥地利,秋天(10至11月)出生的成人大约要比春天(4至6月)出生的多活7个月,而在丹麦这一差异大约是4个月。南半球的情况也差不多。生于澳洲秋天——欧洲的春天——的成人寿命比春天出生的长大约4个月。研究者们使用死亡证明和人口普查数据作为参考资料,主要对象是20世纪初出生的人。多布哈默说,尽管人们在一年中各个时期的营养状况与那时相比都已经有所改善,这样的季节性差异却依然存在。

* * *

Remarks: 换一个说法,也就是(北半球)天秤座和天蝎座的人通常比金牛座和双子座的人长寿,你相信吗?

同病相怜

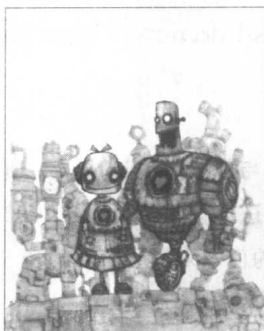
Love Means Sharing the Same Diseases

Married couples share more than their homes, cars and finances — they are also likely to have some of the same diseases, experts say. If a spouse suffers from asthma, depression, peptic ulcers, high blood pressure or raised cholesterol levels, the chances are their partner will be afflicted with the same illness. "Partners of people with specific diseases are at increased risk of the disease themselves — at least 70 percent increased risk for asthma, depression and peptic ulcer disease," Julia Hippisley Cox of the University of

Nottingham in northern England said. Cox and her team said the most likely reason for the shared diseases was environment. Married couples usually eat the same foods, are exposed to the same allergens and often have similar exercise patterns, all of which contribute to ailments such as allergies, high blood pressure and raised cholesterol. The scientists studied the medical history of 8,000 married couples, aged 30 to 74. "The findings could have implications for targeting screening or disease prevention measures at partners of participants with one of these diseases," Cox added.

*

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专家指出,已婚夫妇共同分享的不仅是房子、车子和金钱——他们还容易同时患上一些病症。如果其中一方得了哮喘、抑郁症、消化性溃疡、高

血压或是胆固醇过高,那么另一方就很可能遭受同样疾病的折磨。英格兰北部诺丁汉大学的朱丽叶·希皮斯利·科克斯说:“某些特定疾病患者的配偶罹患同样病症的机率(比别的人)要高——就哮喘、抑郁症和消化性溃疡这几种病来说,其机率要高70%。”科克斯和她的研究小组认为,“共享疾病”最可能的原因是环境。一般说来,已婚夫妇吃同样的食物、接触同样的过敏原,锻炼的模式通常也差不多,而这些都是造成过敏症、高血压以及高胆固醇等症的因素。科学家们分析了8000对30到74岁的已婚夫妇的病历。“这一发现可能意味着我们应该对这类疾病患者的配偶实行定向隔离或采取预防措施。”科克斯补充说。

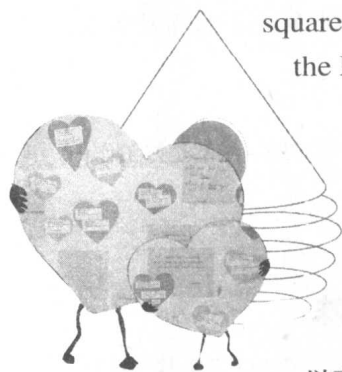
* * *

Remarks: 为什么要隔离或预防呢——这样不是离“同年同月同日死”的目标更近了吗?

情书公告牌

Paris Invents New Love Messages

Declarations of undying devotion will flash across Paris's municipal bulletin boards every 20 seconds next month as the French capital invents a new way to say "I love you" on Valentine's Day. Bertrand Delanoe, the left-wing mayor known for his innovative city festivals, said the electronic boards would carry the best short love letters on February 14 — Valentine's Day — and throughout that weekend, adding that they would "help Parisians tell each other 'I love you'". He urged Parisians to send in their messages with a note indicating which neighbourhood they wanted them to be posted in. A special committee would pick out the best ones to display. The illuminated boards, which normally announce everything from city festivals to traffic warnings, stand at key squares and intersections all around the French capital.



法国首都巴黎发明了一种在情人节这天说“我爱你”的新方法，下个月中巴黎市各处的市政公告牌上每20秒就会有表达不渝热爱的宣言闪过。

以喜欢组织新奇的城市节庆活动著

称的左翼巴黎市长伯特兰·迪拉诺说，这些电子公告牌将会在2月14日情人节这天以及此后的周末刊载最动人的简短情书，并宣称它们会“鼓励巴黎人对彼此说‘我爱你’”。他敦促巴黎人交来他们的爱情讯息，同时注明他们希望在哪个地段公布讯息。一个特别委员会将选出最好的一些情书进行展示。这些发光的公告牌分布在巴黎各个主要广场和十字路口，通常被用于公告从城市节庆活动到交通警示的各类事项。

Remarks: 市政当局活跃气氛的动机无可非议，只是我以为，就个人来说，这种“爱要让全世界知道”的做法不过是一种轻浮的炫耀或者内心虚弱者的壮胆行为——如果他/她不是真的失踪了的话。

影院的浪漫角落

Romance Blooms in Cozy Corners of Cinemas

Lovers have it tough in India's teeming financial capital, but some of the city's cinemas are playing Cupid to couples longing for time away from prying eyes. For the first time in Bombay, three upmarket cinemas have each set aside a dozen seats, called "Close-Up Corners," for couples wishing to watch a film together. The seats — priced the same as other cinema seats — are bigger and designed for two people with no arm rests between them. In conservative India, where public displays of affection are frowned upon, young men and women rarely dare to even hold hands for fear of censure or getting a "bad name." "This is the ideal place for couples to spend time together," said Hameed Shaikh, general manager of a suburban cinema, adding the "corners" were proving popular with college students. "This is a progressive step. We can't have culture cops dictating how we should behave," said 21-year-old college student P. Vijay outside a movie hall. "It's stupid to be prudish. This should be extended to more theaters in Bombay." Kamal Sharma, manager of another movie hall, said the romantic corners were a big hit even with married couples who often live in cramped, one-room homes that offer little privacy.



Bombay 孟买

印度的金融中心孟买人多眼杂，情侣们的日子不太好过，不过这个城市里的一些电

影院为渴望远离窥探眼光的爱侣们充当起了丘比特的角色。孟买的3家电影院各自为希望一起看电影的情侣们留出了12个被称为“亲密角落”的座位，这在孟买是破天荒的事情。这些座位——价钱和普通座位一样——比较大，设计得适合两个人坐，中间也没有扶手阻隔。在保守的印度，当众亲昵会引人非议。由于担心受责难或

是得到“坏名声”，年轻男女很少敢在公共场合哪怕是牵一下手。“这是爱侣们共度好时光的理想场所，”郊区一家影院的总经理哈密德·沙哈说。他还补充道，事实证明这样的“角落”很受大学生欢迎。“这是一种进步。我们不能让文化警察来专断我们的举止，”在一间影院外面，21岁的大学生P·维贾说，“蠢人才会假正经。这种做法应该在孟买更多的影院中推广。”另一间影院的经理卡马尔·沙马说，浪漫角落甚至对已婚夫妇也很有吸引力，因为他们的住所往往非常狭窄，只有一个房间，几乎没有隐私可言。

* * *

Remarks: 亲密关系是否需要展览是个人选择问题，而尊重个人选择的自由空气是应当鼓励的。

世界上最好的工作

World's Greatest Job, Up for Grabs*

Calling all chocoholics. One of Britain's most exclusive grocery stores needs a new chocolate taster — and will pay 35,000 pounds (\$54,400) a year for the successful candidate. Fortnum & Mason in London's Piccadilly — one of the capital's most prestigious addresses — is looking for a chocolate buyer to travel the world, taste as much chocolate as possible and select the best for its discerning customers. *Daily Telegraph* newspaper said the Fortnum's personnel director Cathy O'Neill has already been bombarded with applications after she advertised the post as the "best job in the world." But not all of those interested have the right qualifications. "We only advertised it a couple of days ago," O'Neill told *Daily Telegraph*. "But already we have had loads of people writing in saying they have absolutely no experience, or they work in the metal industry or something, but they love chocolate."

*up for grabs: 俚语，意为可得的，易得的，任何人都可能取得的。

* * *



Fortnum & Mason in London's Piccadilly

位于伦敦皮卡迪利大街的福特纳姆及梅森商店

所有巧克力爱好者请注意！英国最高档的食品杂货店之一需要一名新的巧克力试吃员——成功的应聘者将得到3万5千英镑（54,400美元）的年薪。位于伦敦皮卡迪利大街——这个都城最负盛名的地点之一——

的福特纳姆及梅森商店正在寻找一名巧克力采购员，其职责是环游世界，品尝尽可能多的巧克力并为该店品味不凡的顾客们选出其中最好的品种。《每日电讯报》说，福特纳姆的人事经理凯茜·奥尼尔在广告中称这个职位为“世界上最好的工作”，随之而来的大量求职申请令她应接不暇。“我们几天前才登出广告，”奥尼尔对《每日电讯报》说。“但是我们已经收到了许多人的书面申请。他们说自己毫无经验，或是就职于金属行业，如此等等，但他们喜欢巧克力。”

* * *

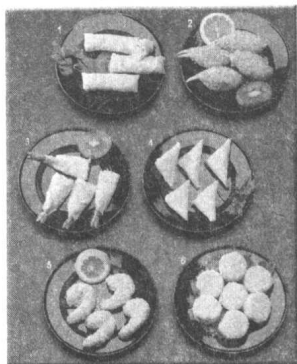
Remarks: 品尝可解馋，旅游可减肥，果然是好工作！

过期美味

Firm Sold Out-of-Date Food as It Was 'Tasty'

Fine wines and cheese may improve with age, but Japanese consumers were probably shocked to find that one company executive thought Chinese spring rolls did too. That, at least, is what Reiko Yoshida, head of a small food firm in western Japan, told a news conference when asked to explain why her company sold frozen spring rolls and other products that were well past their sell-by date. "I was told that the products were past their expiry date, but I gave the order to sell them after I tried them and found them tasty," a spokesman for the company, Shinsho, quoted Yoshida as telling a news conference. The company

sold about 2,600 frozen spring rolls to stores even though some were nearly six months past their expiry date, the spokesman said. Yoshida accepted now that the company should have thrown the food away after the sell-by date passed and that it would



take care from now on. The firm has voluntarily halted business in 21 of its 23 shops around the country for an indefinite period of time. Japanese consumer confidence in food products has

been shaken by several recent scandals, include cases of mislabeling.

* * *

美酒和干酪也许是越陈越好，不过日本的消费者可能会震惊于这样的事实：一位公司主管认为这一规律也适用于中国春卷。至少，日本西部一个小食品公司的主管吉田玲子（音）在记者招待会上是这么说的，当时人们要求她解释为何她的公司要出售已过期很久的冻春卷和其他产品。公司发言人新胜（音）引用吉田在记者招待会上的话说：“别人告诉我这些产品已经过了保质期，但我还是下令出售，因为我尝过了，味道很好。”这位发言人说，公司卖了大约2600个冻春卷给各家商店，尽管其中一些已经过期将近半年。吉田现在承认公司应该扔掉过期食品，表示以后会对此多加注意。公司并主动无限期关闭了全国23个连锁店中的21个。日本近日发生了几起这样的丑闻，包括乱贴标签的事情，日本消费者对食品的信心因此大受影响。

* * *

Remarks: 臭猪头自然有烂鼻子的菩萨爱吃，对过期食品的个人爱好无可非议，但不管别人是否有此同好而强行推己及人的做法就有点过分了。

稻草人与笼中鸟

Scarecrow Guards Jail Birds

A judge on an inspection visit to a Brazilian jail discovered a straw scarecrow dressed in police uniform on the watchtower "guarding" some 735 jail birds, police said. The judge removed the scarecrow, which had apparently been manning the watchtower for days, and took it to the court as evidence. Police opened an investigation. "It is considered a grave breach of security rules," a police spokesman said, adding that a prison guard or a police officer should have been on the tower at all times. The Taubate Provisional Detention Center for prisoners awaiting trial near Brazil's biggest city of Sao Paulo was opened at the end of 2001 and has already had one publicized escape via an underground tunnel. Brazil's prison system is plagued with break-outs and violent riots due to extreme overcrowding, lack of funds and poor pay for prison officers.

* * *



The scarecrow found in Taubate

陶贝特临时拘留中心的稻草人

巴西警方说，一位法官到巴西一座监狱视察，结果发现了在望塔中“看守”着735名囚犯的竟然是一个穿着警服的稻草人。法官拿走了稻草人——显然它已经在这个岗位上呆了不少日子了——并将它呈上法庭作为证物。警方已经展开调查。“我们认为这严重违反了安全条例，”警方发言人说，并指出任何时候了望塔上都应该有一名监狱警卫或是警官。等候审判的陶贝特临时拘留中心

位于巴西最大城市圣保罗附近，2001年底才启用，但这里已经发生过一起广为人知的犯人通过地道逃走的事件。巴西的监狱系统存在着严重的越狱和暴力骚乱问题，原因是监狱极度拥挤、缺乏资金以及监狱管理人员收入过低。

Remarks: 挖地道逃走的犯人一定感到了莫大的耻辱——居然被稻草人吓到了，没敢堂而皇之地从地面上出去。

© Singapore: An Ideal Model for



■之璧 编注

从 19 世纪英国的殖民地，到 1965 年独立后成立的新加坡共和国，再到如今赫赫有名的“亚洲四小龙”之一，新加坡是如何克服地小人稠、资源缺乏和民族构成复杂的障碍而实现经济繁荣、社会文明和人民富裕的呢？

1. 集现代国家建设与强大的经济发展于一身，新加坡为我们提供了一个独特的范例。

2. diminutive: 小的，小型的。

3. 马来西亚原称马来亚。20 世纪初，逐渐沦为英国殖民地。1948 年 2 月组成马来亚联合邦。1963 年 9 月 16 日马来西亚联合邦同新加坡、沙捞越、沙巴合并组成马来西亚。1965 年 8 月 9 日新加坡退出。

4. heterogeneous: 不同种类的，异类的。

5. 人民行动党是新加坡执政党。人民行动党是在马来亚人民反对殖民统治、争取民族独立的斗争中诞生的。发起人中的核心人物是一些受过英语教育的知识分子，主要有李光耀、吴庆瑞、杜进才等人。1954 年 11 月 21 日，人民行动党正式成立。1959 年大选，行动党夺得全面胜利，李光耀出任新加坡自治邦首任总理。

6. retarding: 阻碍的，延迟的。

7. notch up: 赢得。

8. tonnage: (表示港口船舶载重量总吨数的) 吨位。

Singapore offers a unique example of both modern state building and strong economic development all in one.¹ The tiny Asian republic, which has an area of 617 square kilometers and a population of 3.5 million, has impressively overcome several challenges.

In addition to its diminutive² geographical area and small population, Singapore is a recent state. It gained independence in 1965 after seceding from the union with Malaysia.³ And it is almost totally lacking in natural resources and imports all its food requirements. Its population is a heterogeneous⁴ mix that is 78 percent Chinese and 14 percent Malay, with the 8 percent ethnic Indians, Pakistanis and Sri Lankans. Its ruling political party⁵ has been in power since 1959, and the government plays a major and basic role in running the economy.

Despite the above retarding⁶ factors, which are enough to push the country affected by them to the bottom of the global economic stack, Singapore enjoys one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. During the quarter of a century from 1970 through 1995, it notched up⁷ an accelerating annual growth of around 9 percent. And its seaport, which is one of the world's largest in terms of tonnage⁸, has contributed to making Singapore an important industrial and financial center in Southeast Asia. Singaporean citizens enjoy some of the highest incomes in the world. Their gross national income (GNI) averaged some \$99.4 billion in 2000, and per capita income was \$24,740.

Singapore's path, which began as a British colony in 1819 when British adventurer Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles rented the island from the ruler⁹ and brought in Chinese and Indian labor to establish the colony,

Constructing Future Plans

新
加
坡：

构建未来规划的理想模式

provides us with several lessons on how to join the ranks of developed nations.

The individual, who was shaped by means of scientific educational curricula and central government planning, has been the basic axis around which the country's development has been built.¹⁰ Singapore has invested in building its ethnically, linguistically and culturally heterogeneous population, basing its efforts on high-standard technical education, and promoting the values of thrift, ethnic equality and ethnic homogeneity.

Singaporean students outperform¹¹ their American and European counterparts in scientific fields (mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology), according to recent studies. This reflects the government's reliance on educating the younger generation to ensure that the country continues to

flourish.

To sidestep the consumerism and individualism that have afflicted many developing societies, the government encourages its citizens to save.¹² And it has imposed a kind of government housing based on mixing ethnic groups in certain proportions that it considers conducive to generating long-term homogeneity and harmony.

The second factor underpinning Singapore's progress is the humility with which it views its achievements. Once at a meeting with some 10,000 students at Singapore's national university, Lee Kwan Yew made plain that Singapore, as a nation and as a self-sufficient economy, had still not achieved its aspirations,¹³ and that its successes to date¹⁴ were not enough to secure it a suitable place in the world over the next 30 years.

Over the past 36 years of its political life, Singapore's accomplishments amount to a miracle.¹⁵ They have transformed a backward country into an industrialized one and into a

9. 1819年1月29日,英国冒险家史丹福·莱佛士爵士登陆新加坡,同年2月6日他同柔佛的胡申苏丹和天猛公阿都拉曼签订正式条约,在新加坡设立贸易站。1824年根据英荷协定及同胡申苏丹及天猛公阿都拉曼签署的条约,新加坡被正式割让给英国。

10. 通过科学的教育课程和中央政府的规划而造就的个人是国家发展所依靠的最基本的力量。axis: 轴心。

11. outperform: 胜过, 做得比……好。

12. 为了防止出现使许多发展中国家深受其害的消费主义和个人主义现象,新加坡政府鼓励公民节约。sidestep: 避免, 防止。

13. 李光耀坦率地表示,作为一个国家、一个自给自足的经济体,新加坡尚未实现其宏伟目标。

14. to date: 到目前为止。

15. 新加坡在独立以来的36年中所取得的成就可称得上是一个奇迹。本文可能写于2001年,故而说“36年的政治生命”。



16. 但是新加坡政府明白，大肆宣扬已达到这些目标就标志着松懈的开始，接踵而至的将是加速跌入深渊。

17. cornerstone: <喻>柱石，基础。

18. 新加坡的法律规定，凡是在公共场所涂鸦者将被处以重刑。1994年，美国青年迈克尔·菲由于在公共汽车上乱画，被处以破坏公物罪，在监狱关押四个月兼罚款2200美元，并处以笞杖惩罚。该事件引起世界瞩目。

19. 尽管西方，尤其是美国媒体怨声载道，宣称这一惩罚野蛮而侵犯人权，但新加坡政府仍然不受外国喜怒的左右，断然实施了这一裁决，这体现了其社会价值并维护了社会。

20. succumb to: 屈服于，服从于。

21. returns: [常用复数] 利润。

22. concomitant: 伴随的。

23. carry away: 把……迷住。

world center. Those feats deserve praise. But the Singaporean government knows that claiming to have reached the goal signals the start of laxity followed by an accelerating fall into the abyss,¹⁶ and it avoids falling into such a trap.

The third cornerstone¹⁷ underpinning Singapore's prosperity is that it has preserved its Eastern values and national laws. Singapore has a strong political leadership that takes vigorous decisions in the interest of the state without losing its authenticity or fearing criticism. The incident of the reckless American young man (Michael Fray) who was sentenced to flogging in Singapore for

assault or prostitution — are strict in Singapore. The government has not wavered in implementing them, despite all the criticisms directed against it, because they represent the national will.

Singapore faced the choice of succumbing to²⁰ the moral dissolution that has afflicted some neighboring countries. But It adopted a different option. It chose the path of scientific challenge and technological excellence that expresses human dignity and a confidence in it. This was the correct choice that allowed it to protect its cultural and social values and environment from some bad effects of western civilization. And it provided high and continuous

新加坡：构建未来规划的理想模式



vandalizing private property is an example of sticking to values and upholding national laws.¹⁸

Despite the shouting and wailing of the media in the West, and in the US in particular, claiming that the punishment was barbaric and violated human rights, the government did not hesitate to carry out the verdict, which represents society's values and protects it, irrespective of whether this resulted in foreign satisfaction or anger.¹⁹

Laws dealing with moral and ethical values — whether they apply to drug-related crimes, armed

economic returns²¹. By contrast, the countries that found it easier to adopt the choice of moral defeat suffer several social problems and concomitant²² economic collapse.

These examples could benefit economic planners in many other developing countries, and exemplify to them the necessity of protecting values and not getting carried away²³ by the prospects of cheap, materialistic gains; of investing in hi-tech education; of avoiding conceit in the media; and of precluding the overstatement of small achievements in a way that obscures challenges. ■



阿兰·格林斯潘：

全球金融界人士中流传着这样一句话：格林斯潘一开口，所有的投资者都得竖起耳朵，因为只有格林斯潘才是股市最大的庄家。美联储是美国的中央银行，格林斯潘自然是美国人的“掌柜”。虽然格林斯潘从来不喜欢张扬，但他所处的位置实在太敏感，这就注定了他必然要成为各种目光的中心。

世界上最有权力的人

Alan Greenspan: the Most Powerful Guy

By Justin Thurman

■ 伊汶 选注

1. 而另外一些人却很放心，因为知道他们认为的世界上最有权力的那个人还会在。

2. behind-the-scenes: <喻>幕后的，秘密的。

3. Federal Reserve: 即 Fed, 联邦储备委员会。它是联邦储备系统的最高权力机关，也是政府的金融管理机构。其基本任务是制定和决策全国的货币政策，控制货币供应和信贷，并对商业银行的活动和联邦储备银行的业务实施广泛的监督和管理，建立于 1913 年。

4. 不像总统还得取悦选民和向议会妥协，格林斯潘无须听命于任何人。

With America's Midterm Elections over, and a new Commander-in-Chief about to step in soon, some Americans are a little nervous about the nation's future. But others feel secure, knowing that the man they consider the most powerful person in the world isn't going anywhere.¹

Just who is this behind-the-scenes² guy they think has more power than George W. Bush ever will? He's Alan Greenspan, a 74-year-old expert economist who heads the Federal Reserve³, commonly known as the Fed.

Unlike the president, who has to please the voters and compromise with Congress, Greenspan doesn't have to answer to anyone.⁴

But that doesn't mean his job is easy.

Basically, Greenspan is in charge of keeping the nation's economy stable. The economy is sort of like a balloon: blow in too much air, and it pops. But with too little air, it falls to the floor. Greenspan helps decide



Alan Greenspan: the Most Powerful Guy

5. 格林斯潘可以通过增加货币供给而促进经济发展,也可以通过减少货币供给而防止经济出现通货膨胀。

6. 如果你突然猛踩油门,乘客会被颠回座位上,如果你突然刹车,他们会撞到挡风玻璃上,或至少会扭着脖子。
floor:v. 踩足(油门踏板);
whiplash: 颈椎过度屈伸损伤。

7. 金融市场上的极度谨慎和资产的贬值也许暗示着或可能促发家庭与商业消费的过度疲软,对这一点要密切注意。

8. 道-琼斯工业平均指数和纳斯达克综合指数,是美国股市最具代表意义的市场指数,也是美国经济最敏感的神经。道-琼斯工业平均指数(DJIA)是美国纽约证券交易所指数,于1896年5月26日问世,一直由道-琼斯公司编制,并由该公司出版的《华尔街日报》发表。道-琼斯指数是美国经济百余年历史的见证,尽管它也在发生着重大的变化,但人们通常仍把它视为美国传统经济的象征。

纳斯达克(NASDAQ)全名为全国证券交易商协会自动报价系统,1971年问世。它通过计算机网络将全国证券经纪商组织在一起,及时准确地向其提供场外交易行情。纳斯达克综合指数包括4600多种股票,主要由美国的数百家发展最快的先进技术、电信和生物公司组成,包括微软、英特尔、美国在线、雅虎这些家喻户晓的高科技公司,因而成为美国“新经济”的代名词。

when to blow more air into the economy. In this case, the air in a balloon is the amount of money in the economy. Greenspan can make the economy grow by increasing the money supply, or keep the economy from inflating too much by decreasing the money supply.⁵ His goal is for the economy to grow and contract gradually. Rapid changes can harm businesses and consumers.

Another way of thinking about it is like starting a car. If you floor the gas all of a sudden, your passengers get jolted back into their seats. If you slam on the brakes, they hit the windshield, or at least get a bad case of whiplash.⁶ The idea is to slowly change the pace of economic growth, so no one gets hurt. And since Greenspan has his foot on the gas pedal, his every move is watched by investors around the world.

Translating "Greenspan-Speak"

In a speech lately, Greenspan hinted the Fed was concerned the economy might be slowing down too fast. What Greenspan actually said was that the Fed should "remain alert to the possibility that greater caution and weakening asset values in financial markets could signal or

precipitate an excessive softening in household and business spending."⁷ But what investors heard was: "I may lower interest rates which will make it easier for the companies you are investing in to borrow money. That means they'll expand and their stock will be worth more in the future."

Within hours of Greenspan's remarks, so many investors bought stocks that the Dow Jones and the NASDAQ⁸ rose by three percent and 10 percent that day. The value of some companies went up by millions of dollars, just because investors had confidence in Greenspan's words.

Increasing Influence

But Greenspan doesn't just work magic by talking. He was educated at New York University and Columbia and appointed to his job in 1987 by President Ronald Reagan. And he's credited with⁹ steering the country through some difficult times since then, including a serious stock market crash just after he took the job.

Another reason Greenspan has become almost a celebrity in America, is that more people are paying attention to the stock market than ever before. It used to be that only rich people and powerful corporations had the extra money to invest in stocks. But the U.S. economy has done so well in recent years, that more and more ordinary people are investing in stocks.

9. credit... with: 认为……有某种优点或成就等。

10. 茱丽亚音乐学院, 位于纽约。

11. 亨利·季罗姆摇摆乐队, 格林斯潘负责吹奏萨克斯、单簧管或长笛。

12. Bureau of the Budget: 美国预算局, 由总统直辖, 后改名为总统管理预算局。

13. Council of Economic Advisers: 白宫经济顾问委员会。

14. in-box: =in basket, (办公室里存放待处理的来函及来文等的) 收文篮。

15. 格林斯潘还以其句法闻名, 确切地说, 是那种掩盖了几乎一切能被称为观点的句法。syntax: 句法, 句子结构(分析)。

16. 这一半是由于“联储”官员沉默寡言的天性, 他们诸知自己的每一句话都可左右市场。

Who Is Greenspan?

He's a native New Yorker. His first focus was music: He attended New York's Julliard School¹⁰ and toured the country for a year in the early 1940s, playing in the Henry Jerome swing band¹¹. If nothing else, friends believe, this experience of US travel gave him the ability to connect dispassionate economic theories with the individuals they affect.

"The most outstanding thing about him is he knows the American economy ..., " says friend Herbert Stein, an economist.

A swing into economics carried him straight into moderate Republican politics. He advised Richard Nixon in his 1968 campaign, and served briefly in the Bureau of the Budget¹².

Seven years later, he returned to government service, replacing Mr. Stein as chair of the Council of Economic Advisers¹³ in the final days of the Nixon presidency. He

agreed only after being assured that Vice President Ford would keep him.

In that role, he helped formulate the inflation-fighting blueprint of the 1970s that reduced inflation from 11 to 6.5 percent.

Greenspan is also known for taking hot morning baths that last as long as an hour, with his in-box¹⁴ within reach. The practice began years ago to counter a bad back.

That has not kept him off Washington's tennis courts, where he is a renowned competitor. "I found his intensity remarkable and his approach shot serious," says one of Greenspan's partners.

Married to NBC newswoman Andrea Mitchell, Greenspan is also famous for his syntax, or rather, the way it conceals virtually anything that could be said to be an opinion.¹⁵ This is partly the result of the natural reticence of Fed officials, who understand that markets hang on their every word.¹⁶ But it is also part of Greenspan's personality.

One friend remembers encountering him in an airport, after violent storms had almost shut down air traffic on the East Coast. Asked about the weather, the Fed chairman said hesitantly that it was "OK."

"He couldn't even bring himself to be conclusive about the weather!" says the friend.



Greenspan's Next Move

After years of very high growth, the American economy is starting to slow down. Recently, corporations have been making less money and people are starting to have a harder time finding jobs.

Greenspan is hoping to ease the economy into a soft landing¹⁷ — to make the car come to a gentle stop instead of hitting a brick wall. If he succeeds, the country will avoid two possible problems: rising prices and high unemployment.

At the Fed's meeting, Greenspan and the other members decided that the economy was growing at an OK rate, but that there is a possibility of a serious slowdown. If they are worried that the whole economy is starting to sag¹⁸, they could lower interest rates at the next meeting in an attempt to encourage people to borrow and spend.

While there's no way to know what they will decide, one thing is certain: the decisions that Greenspan and the Federal Reserve Board make will affect everyone who earns, borrows or spends money. ■

17. soft landing: [经] 软着陆。软性滑坡 (指不引起衰退和高失业率的经济增长率缓慢滑坡)。

18. sag: 下跌, 萧条, 衰退。



Alan Greenspan:

“塞勒姆巫师案件”引发的

思考

By Mary Beth Norton

■秋叶 评注

In 17th-century New England, almost everyone believed in witches. Struggling to survive in a vast and sometimes unforgiving land, America's earliest European settlers understood themselves to be surrounded by an inscrutable¹ universe filled with invisible spirits, both benevolent² and evil, that affected their lives.

They often attributed a sudden illness, a household disaster or a financial setback to a witch's curse. The belief in witchcraft was, at bottom, an attempt to make sense of the unknown.

While witchcraft was often feared, it was punished only infrequently. In the first 70 years of the New England settlement, about 100 people were formally charged with being witches; fewer than two dozen were convicted and fewer still were executed³.

Then came 1692. In January of that year, two young girls living in the household of the Reverend Samuel Parris of Salem Village began experiencing strange fits⁴. The doctor identified witchcraft as the cause. After weeks of questioning, the girls named Tituba, Parris's female Indian slave, and two local women as the witches who were tormenting⁵ them.

Judging by previous incidents, one would

1. inscrutable: 神秘莫测的。

2. benevolent: 仁慈的, 善心的。

3. be executed: 被处以极刑。

4. fits: (阵阵) 痉挛。

5. torment: 折磨。

6. afflict: 折磨, 使苦恼。

7. consort with: 与……交往。

8. factionalism: 派系纷争 (往往指宗教派别)。

9. deliberate faking: 故意伪装。

10. ingestion of hallucinogens: 服用幻觉剂。

11. be precipitated: 被突然地促成。

12. surge: 爆发, 事态突然扩大。

13. devastating: 灾难性的。

14. ringleader: (骚乱、违法活动中的) 头目。

15. pastor: 基督教的本堂牧师。

16. mulatto: 穆拉托人 (指黑人与白人的第一代混血儿或有黑白两种血统的人)。

have expected the episode to end there. But it didn't. Other young Salem women began to suffer fits as well. Before the crisis ended, 19 people formally accused others of afflicting⁶ them, 54 residents of Essex County confessed to being witches and nearly 150 people were charged with consorting with⁷ the devil. What led to this?

Traditionally, historians have argued that the witchcraft crisis resulted from factionalism⁸ in Salem Village, deliberate faking⁹, or possibly the ingestion of hallucinogens¹⁰ by the afflicted.

I believe another force was at work. The events in Salem were precipitated¹¹ by a conflict with the Indians on the northeastern frontier, the most significant surge¹² of violence in the region in nearly 40 years.

In two little-known wars, fought largely in Maine from 1675 to 1678 and from 1688 to 1699, English settlers suffered devastating¹³ losses at the hands of Wabanaki Indians and their French allies.

The key afflicted accusers in the Salem crisis were frontier refugees

whose families had been wiped out in the wars. These tormented young women said they saw the devil in the shape of an Indian. In testimony, they accused the witches' reputed ringleader¹⁴ — the Reverend George Burroughs, formerly pastor¹⁵ of Salem Village — of bewitching the soldiers dispatched to fight the Wabanakis.

While Tituba, one of the first people accused of witchcraft, has traditionally been portrayed as a black or mulatto¹⁶ woman from Barbados, all the evidence points to her being an American Indian.

To the Puritan settlers, who believed themselves to be God's chosen people, witchcraft explained why they were losing the war so badly. Their Indian enemies had the devil on their side.

In late summer, some prominent New Englanders began to criticize the witch prosecutions. In response

^AThe Devil in the Details of Salem's Witch Trials