

50+1

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英汉对照

Greatest Modern Heroes

50+1位
影响力巨星

风云人物

讲述风云人物如何影响社会，
改变我们的观念，让世界变得更加美好
How Heroes Influence Society,
Change Our Views &
Make the World
a Better Place

Greatest
Modern Heroes

安徽科学技术出版社
Encouragement Press, LLC



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当代英雄人物

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BL

他们创造了750亿美元的财富，
创造了地球上最富有的国家，
上流社会，他们就是他们。

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译者简介

方华文,男,1955年6月生于西安,现任苏州大学外国语学院英语教授,著名学者、文学翻译家及翻译理论家,被联合国教科文组织国际译联誉为“the most productive literary translator in contemporary China”(中国当代最多产的文学翻译家,Babel.54:2,2008,145-158)。发表的著、译作品达1000余万字,其中包括专著《20世纪中国翻译史》等,计200余万字;译著《雾都孤儿》《无名的裘德》《傲慢与偏见》《蝴蝶梦》《魂断英伦》《儿子与情人》《少年维特之烦恼》《红字》《从巅峰到低谷》《马丁·伊登》《套向月亮的绳索》《君主论》《社会契约论》以及改写本的《飘》《汤姆叔叔的小屋》《查特莱夫人的情人》《大卫·科波菲尔》《苔丝》《高老头》《三个火枪手》《悲惨世界》等;主编的译作包括《基督山伯爵》《红与黑》《简·爱》《汤姆·索亚历险记》《茶花女》《金银岛》《鲁滨孙漂流记》《巴黎圣母院》《莎士比亚戏剧故事集》《精神分析引论》《论法的精神》和《国富论》等;并主编了多部英汉对照读物。以上均为单行本著作,所发表文章不计在内。

Everyone needs a hero. Heroes are people who make the news and are larger than life. They are the men and women of action, who think great thoughts, have nerves of steel or who make personal sacrifices—who prompt generations upon generations to speak of them in that very special way. We hold up heroes as models for our children—idols of what we want them to be like and how we want them to act.

A modern hero is not always a great general or statesman (although there are some of them in our contemporary pantheon), but more often men and women who have influenced society, changed its views, sought to make the world a better place, entertained us or made us laugh or, even, given their lives for their ideals and their values. Our heroes are men and women from all walks of life, from all around the world, who through science, politics, war, letters, music, sports or the media stood head and shoulders above the rest of us. Heroes speak to us, sometimes directly but often indirectly, of the things that are most important in our own lives, and they challenge us to be like them, to follow them, to act like them and ultimately to respect them—even if we do not always agree with them.

Many of the heroes in this book are household names, recognized immediately for their presence on the world stage and for their accomplishments. But some of our heroes are not household names—9/11 victims and survivors and the veterans of World War II, for example. Some are from earlier generations, but without them, the lives that our generation has lived would have been significantly different. Some heroes are not people at all, but animated figures from comic books or characters from television and the movies.

Whatever you think a hero is, it is my hope that you will find this collection fun, entertaining and interesting. I also hope that one or two of these profiles will make you think about someone you thought you knew well in a new way. Or maybe one of these profiles will inspire you to take some actions to develop a great idea of your own. Every effort has been made to make the people real, showing both their admirable and less flattering sides. Even though they are our heroes, they are often not without controversy. After all, this is not a book about saints, but real people and real events.

Enjoy our heroes for what they are, learn from them, be inspired by them and most of all appreciate them for their contributions and their courage.

Happy reading!

Lucas Otto

风云人物充满了传奇色彩,造就了新闻。他们是实干家,有着伟大的思想,具有钢铁般的意志,或者作出了个人牺牲——他们促使着一代又一代的人以一种特殊的方式去追述他们。我们把英雄人物奉为子女的楷模,期望子女像他们那样,并以他们的方式来行事。

现代风云人物并非都是将军或者政治家(虽然本书内不乏其人),而往往是这样的人,风化社会、改变社会观念、努力让世界变得更加美好,或者娱乐我们、让我们发笑,抑或为了自己的理想与价值观献出了生命。他们来自全球,遍布各行各业,通过科学、政治、变革、文学、音乐、体育或者媒体脱颖而出,高人一等。他们向我们言说,多为间接,有时直接,言说我们生命中最重要东西;他们激励着我们向他们看齐,追随他们、如他们一样立世处事,并最终尊敬他们,即使有时我们对他们并不认同。

本书中的风云人物大多家喻户晓,他们出现在世界舞台上,成就非凡,立刻可辨认出来。但有些英雄的名字并非妇孺皆知,如“9·11”事件的罹难者与幸存者以及二战老兵。有些属于上一代人,但如果没有他们,我们这一代人的生活与现在将大不相同。有些英雄人物并非真人,而是连环漫画中的动画形象,或者是影视中的角色。

不管您认为风云人物是什么,我希望您会觉得该书读来饶有兴味,怡人耳目。希望其中的一两篇勾勒剪影会让您对业已熟悉的风云人物有新的认识。更希望其中某一篇会激发您采取行动,衍生出自己的伟大想法。该书力求真实勾勒,既呈现英雄受人尊敬的一面,也不粉饰其不算美好的另一面。尽管他们身为风云人物,但有时并非毫无争议。毕竟,该书呈现的不是圣人,而是真人真事。

希望您能喜欢真实的未加粉饰的风云人物,向他们学习,从他们那里得到灵感,并为他们的奉献与勇气而心存感激。

祝您阅读愉快!

卢卡斯·奥托

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2014-2015 中国年度影响力人物

50+1位最具影响力的风云人物

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让世界变得更加美好

Who They Are

As the eighth anniversary of the 9/11 disaster has come and gone, and the praise and memorials to all the victims have faded just a bit, we can only think of the thousands of people involved in this series of disasters as the truest of true heroes of the 21st century. Greatness has abounded throughout the world in the last 50 or 60 years, but nothing is more remarkable than the acts of self-sacrifice in an airplane or the willingness to go back into burning and falling buildings to save others.

This heroism has been recorded for posterity and as we move from that time, more books and movies will come forth to describe in graphic detail the lives and misfortunes of both victims and first-line responders. A nation will never forget the debt that it owes to so many people.

Stepping aside from the politics and the Monday morning recriminations about who should have known what, the events and people of 9/11 show the true spirit of human compassion and decency. Victims, survivors, helpers and those who cleaned up afterward are the truest of true heroes. We salute them all.

What Made Them

September 11, 2001, is one of those days on which people remember where they were and what they were doing when suddenly the world changed forever. In the midst of horrifying death and chaos, many of these people distinguished themselves and their country by risking their lives to save others.

They are all heroes in every sense of the word.

It was a perfect morning along the East Coast of the United States, but it would not last. Hijackers associated with bin Laden and the al-Qaida terrorist group had boarded four airliners and were preparing to use them as guided missiles to destroy targets on American soil. Airport security was spotty in those days; the airplanes were not fully booked and all the flights were going to California--ensuring the maximum amount of damage from full loads of airplane fuel.

Three of the planes took off at approximately the same time. Soon after they were airborne, the hijackers made their moves, overpowering the flight crews with small knives that they had smuggled on board and threatening to blow up the plane with a bomb if the passengers did not cooperate. At least one hijacker per plane had received enough flight training to fly the airliner but not to land it (which, it would turn out, would not be necessary). The hijackers turned off the planes' transponders and began seeking their targets.

American Airlines Flight 11 struck the north face of the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York at 8:46 a.m. Eastern time. At the time, the authorities and the

他们是谁

转瞬之间，“9·11”灾难8周年降临而又远去，对所有受难者的赞扬与悼念也有些许黯淡，我们只能把卷入这一系列灾难中的数千人看做21世纪英雄中的英雄。在过去的五六十年里，世界从不缺乏伟大，但在“9·11”事件中，有人在飞机上做出自我牺牲，有人自愿重返烟熏火炙、摇摇欲坠的大楼去救助他人，他们行为的伟大无可比拟。

这一英雄行为已经记录下来，留与后人。自此之后，会有更多的书籍和电影涌现出来，更加详细地展现罹难者和第一时间反应人的生活与不幸。国家不会忘记这些人的恩情。

抛开政治与“9·11”之后周一早晨关于“谁本该知道什么”的推诿责难不谈，“9·11”事件与卷入其中的人显示了人类怜悯与仁爱的真正精神。那些遇难者、幸存者、救助者以及善后清理工作的人都是真正的英雄。我们向他们致敬。

是什么成就了他们

2001年9月11日，世界突然之间改变了，人们会记得那天他们身在何处，在做什么。在恐怖的死亡与混乱之间，有很多人冒着生命危险去救助别人，这给他们自己与国家带来了莫大的荣光。

无论怎么看，他们都是英雄。

美国东海岸的清晨近乎完美，可好景不长。与本·拉登和基地恐怖组织有关联的劫机者已经登上了4架飞机，准备把飞机当成制导导弹来打击美国本土的目标。那时，机场安检十分松懈，机上乘客没有完全登记在案。所有4架飞机都飞往加利福尼亚，因此劫机者可以确保满载燃油的飞机给预定目标最大的创伤。

3架飞机几乎同时起飞。在升空不久，劫机者就开始行动了，他们用偷偷带上的小刀制服了机组人员，并且威胁说，如果乘客不配合，他们就用炸弹炸掉飞机。每架飞机上至少有一名劫机者接受过驾机训练，但没有接受过着陆训练（后来证明也无必要）。劫机者关闭了飞机的应答器，开始寻找目标。

美国东部时间早上8点46分，美国航空第11次航班撞上了纽约世贸中心北塔的北面。当时，美国当局和媒体认为是意外事故。但他们的观点很快转变了，因为第2架飞机，





media thought it was an accident. That view changed when a second airliner, United Airlines Flight 175, hit the South Tower of the World Trade Center only 15 minutes later. American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the west wall of the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., at 9:37 a.m. Finally, the fourth plane, United Flight 93, crashed into an empty field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, at 10:03 a.m.

The planes hit the upper floors of the World Trade Center towers, effectively dooming almost everyone above the crash zone. Victims below the crash zone faced fire, heavy smoke, nonfunctioning communications and blocked stairwells when trying to escape the buildings. Many of them helped free other people and were able to locate passable stairwells.

While the victims were trying to make their way down, members of the New York City fire department, police department and Port Authority were climbing the towers to try to rescue any survivors. In many places, the victims and the rescuers passed each other on the stairwells. Many of the rescuers who survived believed they would not be able to save many victims, but were willing to risk their lives for anyone who might still be alive.

The rescuers would soon find themselves fleeing along with the victims. A halfhour from the time it was struck by the airliner, the South Tower collapsed from the damage caused by the crash. Victims and rescuers in the North Tower could hear and feel the collapse and realized they needed to escape while they still could. The rescuers were ordered to return to the ground, but several lingered trying to find any victims that could make it downstairs. Thirty minutes after the South Tower collapsed, the North Tower fell, killing or trapping anyone left in the structure, as well as heavily damaging nearby buildings. Even though some victims and rescuers were recovered by search teams who risked their lives going over the still unstable rubble, overall, 2,800 people were dead or missing, including fire fighters and police officers and everyone onboard the airliners.

At the same time rescuers, both inside and outside the damaged Pentagon, were trying to pull people out of the flames and smoke of the collapsed portion of the building. Professional firefighters took over the rescue operations, but not after many people were safely removed from the building by their co-workers. The collapsed section of the building claimed 189 lives, including all of the passengers and crew of the airliner.

Meanwhile, the final act of the tragedy was taking place in the skies over Pennsylvania. United Flight 93 would have been the fourth airliner to be guided into a target, but, due to heavy traffic, did not depart Newark International Airport until almost 45 minutes past its scheduled time. The plane was bound for San Francisco, California.

This delayed the takeover of the airliner by the hijackers to the point where news of the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks was making its impact. Flight controllers sent out a warning to all flights to beware of cockpit intrusion. The pilot of Flight 93 tried to confirm the message when controllers suddenly heard the sounds of a fight and screams from the cockpit. After a few minutes, an Arabicsounding voice told passengers to remain calm, there was a bomb on board and they were returning to the airport. In reality, the plane was making a slow turn to the south and east to get to its intended target, believed to have been the U.S. Capitol in Washington.

Two hijackers remained at the front of the plane and herded the passengers and remaining flight crew to the back. Passengers now had an opportunity to use cell phones to call family and friends and realized what their probable fate was going to be. Several of the

即联合航空175次航班15分钟后撞上了世贸中心的南塔。美国航空77次航班在9点37分撞向了华盛顿特区五角大楼的西墙。最后,第4架飞机联合航空93次航班于10点03分在宾夕法尼亚州的萨默塞特县的旷野坠毁。

飞机击中了世贸中心高塔的上半部分,这就注定了身在撞击区以上区域中的人的命运。而撞击区以下的人在逃生时,则面临着大火、浓烟、通讯中断、楼梯通道堵塞等种种考验。很多人帮助解救其他人,寻找可通行的通道。

当受难者在逃生的时候,纽约消防局、警察局和港务局人员正爬上危楼去搜救幸存者。很多地方,受害者和救援人员在通道中迎面而过。很多幸存下来的救援人员认为他们根本救不了很多受害者,但依然愿意冒着生命危险去搜救每个可能还活着的人。

救援人员不久发现自己在和受害者一起逃生。在遭受第一架飞机撞击半小时后,世贸中心南塔轰然倒塌。北塔中的受害人和救援人员能够听到并感受到坍塌,他们意识到应该趁着还有机会赶快逃生。救援人员被命令回到地面,但有一些迟迟不肯撤离,他们试图寻找能够设法下楼的受害者。南塔倒塌之后30分钟,北塔也猝然倾颓,断壁残垣掩埋或困住了每一个尚在楼中的人,还严重毁坏了邻近建筑。有些搜救队冒着生命危险在尚不稳定的废墟中救出了一些受害者和救援人员,但仍然有2800人死亡或失踪,其中包括消防队员、警员和机上所有人员。

同时,五角大楼的坍塌部分大火熊熊、浓烟滚滚,大楼内外的救援人员尽力地把受害者从烟火中拖出来。专业消防队员承担起了救援任务,但还没有等很多人一起逃脱,灾难就发生了。五角大楼的倒塌部分夺去了189人的生命,包括机上所有乘客和机组人员。

与此同时,在宾夕法尼亚的上空,最后的悲剧也发生了。联合航空第93次班机本来可能作为第4件制导武器击向目标。但由于航班繁忙,比预定时间晚了45分钟才离开纽沃克国际机场,飞往加利福尼亚的洛杉矶。

这就延误了劫机者劫持飞机的时间,恰好世贸中心和五角大楼受到袭击的消息开始产生了影响。机场控制中心向所有的航班发出了警告,要警惕驾驶舱入侵。就在第93次航班的飞行员试图确认这一消息时,控制中心的人员突然听到驾驶舱传来打斗和喊叫声。几分钟后,有个操阿拉伯口音的男子告诉乘客保持镇静,机上有炸弹,他们正返回机场。实际上,飞机正慢慢转向南方和东部来寻找既定目标,而这一目标据信就是华盛顿的美国国会大厦。

两名劫机犯在飞机前部,把乘客和剩下的机组人员驱赶到后部。乘客现在有机会用手机给家人和朋友打电话,他们意识到了自己可能的命运。其中有几个开始谋划夺回飞



passengers now started making plans to attempt to retake the plane. Many of them were larger than the hijackers and were even trained in martial arts. It is believed they discussed using a serving cart as a shield and improvised weapons, including carafes of boiling water.

The passengers made their move on the hijackers, forcing the two left in the cabin to retreat into the cockpit. Later, the recovered black box voice recorder would show the hijackers discussing whether to fight back or crash the airplane. Just when it sounded like the passengers were breaking through the cockpit door, one of the hijackers yelled, "Allahu akbar"(God is Great) and the recording cuts out.

The plane dove straight into the ground, impacting at almost 600 miles per hour and creating a crater 115 feet deep. The only remains of the plane were small bits of debris scattered around the area. None of the passengers survived.

America changed forever after September 11, 2001. All planes were grounded for several days, the military was instructed to shoot down any unauthorized air flights and the economy took a hard hit. The United States would eventually strike back by overthrowing the Taliban regime (believed to have aided al-Qaida) in Afghanistan. But it should never be forgotten that the first heroes of 9/11 were ordinary men and women who rose to the occasion under extraordinary danger.

The Legacy of the 9/11 Heroes

The sacrifice of the heroes of 9/11 was an inspiration to a country in a state of shock. Their bravery showed that whether a trained professional or an average person, Americans were willing to put their lives on the line to help others in danger.

The country has expressed its debt of gratitude to the 9/11 victims, rescuers and passengers of United Flight 93. Memorials to the heroes include the Flight 93 Memorial in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and the soon-to-be-completed Pentagon memorial.

As upsetting and devastating as the actual day of September 11th, the trauma and confusion continue more than five years after the event as the city and people of New York (as well as the rest of the country) struggle with what should be done to the site of the World Trade Center as a memorial to the victims. At the same time, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which owns the land and the buildings of the entire World Trade Center complex (recall that there are more than just the two major towers), wants to replace the lost buildings with a complex that is both sensitive and economically viable.

In addition, the families of the victims (many of whom were never recovered from the rubble for proper burial) have equally strong opinions as to whether the site has been cleared of human remains. (As late as 2006, new efforts were made to recover victims.) To say the least, the tension and disagreements as to what the future will hold both for rebuilding and for a permanent memorial are fever-pitch. Everyone has a view on the matter.

The Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) began a worldwide competition to design the World Trade Center Memorial in April of 2003. It would turn out to be one of the largest public design contests ever, generating competing ideas from all 50 states and 93 countries. By January of 2004, LMDC's selection committee had chosen the entry by Michael Arad and Peter Walker, Reflecting Absence, as the winning