

哈佛故事译林

# FAMILY TRAINING STORY IN HARVARD

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# 哈佛 家教

我们幸福成长的模板与指南

姜勇殷明◎编著

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HAFO JIAJIAO

姜勇 殷明◎编著

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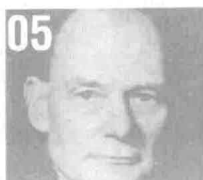
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# 梦想——飞翔的翅膀

## Dream—wings for flying



## 名人逸事

## 外交家逸事：热情的铁杆球迷

在人们的印象中，亨利·基辛格是一位杰出的外交家。作为美国前国务卿，他为世界和平作出了极大的贡献，还获得了诺贝尔和平奖。然而这位外交场合上的精英也像千千万万普通铁杆足球迷那样，对足球有着狂热的兴趣。

2006年，随着德国世界杯战幕的拉开，基辛格也和大家一起对赛事给予了热情的关注。受到美国《新闻周刊》的邀请，基辛格还特意撰写文章描述了自己对足球的认识、感受与期盼。基辛格生长在德国南部一个名叫费尔特的小镇。足球在当地的地位就相当于橄榄球在美国的地位。在人们的影响下，基辛格也成为了一个铁杆球迷。他在文章中描写了自己对世界杯的关注：“当地时间6月9日，东道主德国队与哥斯达黎加队的对阵将拉开2006年足球世界杯的帷幕。这个四年一度、为期一个月的足球狂欢节日也从那天开始。在这一个月里，世界各地的球迷都将坚守在电视机前，尽量不错过任何一场比赛。而我就是这些球迷当中的一个，我的生活在这期间将完全围绕着世界杯来安排。”对足球如此关注，想必让很多人大跌眼镜。

Henry Alfred Kissinger, a famous diplomat and expert of international issues, used to be the National Security Advisor as well as the Secretary of State in Nixon's administration. That was the top political position an immigrant could get in America. He kept that job till Ford's administration, and he was awarded of Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Ford in January 1977.

Henry Alfred Kissinger was born in a common Jewish family on May 27th, 1923 in Fuerth, Germany. His father, Louis Kissinger, was a teacher in a local middle school; his mother was a normal housewife named Paula Kissinger. Every day, Kissinger, together with his brother, played under the sunshine like the rest of the kids, filling the streets and lanes with their laughter. However, the happiness of childhood was soon darkened: series of murders drove Kissinger family to the road of escaping.

During the World War II, the German Fascist carried out the genocide police towards the Jews. A variety of concentration camps were set up in places like Buchenwald, Poland Oswiecim, Treblinka, Majdanek, which murdered a lot of innocent Jews as well as the political criminal in WWII and so on. German Nazi installed comprehensive facilities for slaughter in the camp, dissecting room, laboratory room, gas chamber, corpse cellar and cinerator for instance. In the dissecting room, by dissecting they proceeded all kinds of research and medical experiment, and even the most cruel vivisection; in laboratory room, the Jews were regarded as the tool to test measurement—doctors made use of the criminal to test the infectious capability of the virus and the anti-infection effect of the vaccine (疫苗); in the gas chamber, the Jews were driven into the “slaughtering bathroom”, minutes later, their fresh lives withered and vanished; in the corpse cellar and cinerator, Nazi disposed those dead body. The pain, the tears of blood of those innocents were nothing in the Nazi's mind eye, letting alone their lives. In this slaughter, countless innocent Jews were put into the camp and died of imputation. Kissinger's family was no exception.

Kissinger used to live in a big warm family, with mild grandparents, vigorous uncle, charming aunt, who were all his beloved kinsfolk. However, a nightmare broke the peace of the big family—the Nazi broke into the house and took his beloved ones from him. During the Hitler Slaughter in 1930s, at least 13 kinsfolk of little Kissinger were locked in the camp and lost their lives. At the beginning, he would raise his head and asked his parents softly when those ones could come back. While tears in mother's eyes and the murders on happening all the time on the



亨利·艾尔弗雷德·基辛格是美国著名的外交家、国际问题专家，曾经在尼克松任职期间担任美国政府的国家安全事务助理与国务卿，这是外来移民在美国所能获得的最高政治职务。在福特政府时期，他继续担任国务卿一职，还于1977年1月被福特总统授予了总统自由勋章，并被称赞为“美国历史上最伟大的国务卿”，如此评价可见他对美国所作出的杰出贡献。

亨利·艾尔弗雷德·基辛格于1923年5月27日出生于德国费尔特市一个普通的犹太家庭，父亲叫路易·基辛格，是当地一所中学的教师，母亲叫葆拉·基辛格，是一名普通的家庭妇女。基辛格带着弟弟像别的孩子一样每日里在阳光下玩耍，笑声溢满了街头巷尾，可是童年的快乐很快便被掩上了一层阴霾，身边发生的一桩又一桩血案直接把基辛格一家引领上了逃亡之旅。

在第二次世界大战期间，德国法西斯对犹太人实行了惨无人道的种族灭绝政策。他们在德国布痕瓦尔德，波兰奥斯威辛、特雷布林卡、马伊达内克等地设立了大量的集中营，杀害了一大批无辜的犹太人，以及二战的政治犯、战俘等。德国纳粹分子在集中营里还建立了综合性的、配套的灭绝设施。例如，解剖室、实验室、毒气室、尸窖及焚尸炉等。在解剖室中，他们会通过对人体进行解剖来完成各种研究及医学实验，甚至包括惨绝人寰的活体解剖；在实验室中，犹太人更成为他们用以进行试验测量的一种工具，医生利用犯人来试验病毒的传染性能和疫苗的抗感染效果；在毒气室中，犹太人被赶进“杀人浴室”，鲜活的生命在几分钟之后便枯萎、消逝；尸窖及焚尸炉便是纳粹用以处理尸体的地方。这些无辜者的痛苦与血泪在纳粹眼中毫无价值，生命更是贱如草芥。在这场大屠杀中，无数无辜的犹太人被关押进集中营，并死于非命，基辛格一家也难以幸免。

基辛格原本生活在一个温暖的大家族中，慈祥的爷爷奶奶、意气风发的叔叔、漂亮的姑姑都是小基辛格非常喜欢的亲人，然而噩梦的降临打破了这个大家族原有的平静与祥和。随着纳粹的破门而入，这些亲人都一个个离开了基辛格。在这场20世纪30年代的希特勒大屠杀中，小基辛格至少有13位亲人被送进了集中营，并失去了生命。刚开始他还会仰着脑袋悄悄地问爸爸妈妈那些亲人什么时候能够回来，然而看着母亲眼中的泪水及街道上随时发生的血案，他慢慢陷入

international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl] *adj.* 国际的；世界的

新课标 | 中考 | 高频

例句 She began working for the International Fund for Animal Welfare in the mid-1980s. 20世纪80年代中期，她开始在国际动物福利基金会工作。（2011年中考黄冈卷）

variety [vəˈraɪnti] *n.* 多样；种类；品种

新课标 | 高考 | 高频

例句 The variety of food at the restaurant is limited. 餐馆里食物的种类有限。（2011年高考湖南卷）

innocent [ˈɪnəsənt] *adj.* 无辜的；无罪的；天真的

新课标 | 高考 | 高频

例句 The professor could tell by the innocent look in Maria's eyes that she didn't understand a single word of his lecture. 从玛利亚无辜的眼神中，教授可以猜到地一点儿都没听懂他的讲座。（2011年高考浙江卷）

exception [ɪkˈsepʃən] *n.* 例外；异议

新课标 | 高考 | 高频

例句 The multiplication tables (乘法口诀表) are an exception to the general rule. 乘法口诀表是一般规则中的一个例外。（2012年高考全国卷）

beloved [brɪˈlʌvd, -ˈlʌvd] *adj.* 心爱的；挚爱的

新课标 | 高考 | 高频

例句 They might have had similar problems, such as dealing with the death of a beloved pet. 他们很可能面对相似的问题，如面对心爱的宠物的死。（2012年高考全国卷）



## 传世名言

基辛格名言：好作文的首选素材

I periodically raise human rights issues, usually on behalf of individuals, always without publicity. But for the advocates of human rights, publicity is a moral imperative because it puts us on the right side of history. I respect them for that.

我会定期提出人权问题，通常是以个人名义，从不公开宣扬。但对于主张人权的人士来说，公开宣扬是一项道德使命，因为它让我们站在历史的正确一边。为此，我尊重他们。

I know from personal experience that once you start a drawdown, the road from there is inexorable.

根据我的个人经验，一旦迈出撤军的第一步，这条路就得一直走下去。

Eventually, an India-Pakistan war becomes more probable.

最终，爆发一场印巴战争的可能性越来越大。

street made him keep silent **gradually**. Kissinger was too young to understand the reason why did the outrageous soldiers take away his kinfolk, why did his parents hide places from places, carrying his brother and him. Missing of his kinfolk, together with the affection towards his companions stirred up his yearn for peace.

In 1938, when Kissinger was only 15 years old, his parents took him and his brother, **escaping** from the place filled with violence and blood to London, and then to unfamiliar New York. Settled in an unacquainted foreign land, Kissinger didn't even know one single English word, but he mastered it through hard-working. His father took the job as a staff in the post office instead of being a teacher. His mother ran a candy-cookie shop. Kissinger was sent to Washington senior middle school. Though there were quite a lot of Jews, Kissinger always felt empty and had a sense of unsafe. To this, Walt Isaksson, one of Kissinger's biographers, once marked that Kissinger's every single characteristic—his pessimism philosophy, coexistence of confidence and insecurity, emptiness caused by fragile (脆弱), arrogance resulted from eagerness for praise, could be traced back to that historical disaster of German. Though he moved to America and became one of its citizens, insecurity brought by the disaster infused into his blood from beginning to end.

Kissinger's **original** wish was to be an accountant after graduation and to live happily with his family members. But this wish changed with the spread of warfare. Since America was **involved** in the WW II, Kissinger joined in the United States Army, where he was widely accepted. In March of 1945 he was appointed as an official in the city that was once occupied by Germany. During his term, Kissinger tried to overcome the idea of revenge instead of immersing in the hatred. He used carefully his power and had showed his administrative capacity.

When the WW II had finished, Kissinger went back to the USA and enrolled in the department of political science of Harvard. With hard working, he got the doctor's degree of philosophy. Besides, he acted as the lecturer, associate professor and professor in Harvard. In July 9th, 1971, Kissinger paid a secret visit to China, which helped open the door between the two countries. In January 1973, Kissinger accomplished the negotiation of Vietnam War, and his achievements gained him the Nobel Peace Prize.

**Words for your mind:** Every one of us bears a dream of our own. These fancy thoughts may wither as we growing, or change its former path, but as long as we have dreams, we could fly high through hard work. Kissinger's dream of peace was from the war, and was for the war. He didn't place his family hatred over the dream, but by keeping to the principle of "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones", he made his **contribution** to the world peace with his eagerness towards peace. Some may take this kind of dream as illusion, but as long as we have dream, and work for it, we would someday get the sweetness of success.

了沉默。年幼的基辛格还不明白为什么那些蛮横的士兵要把亲人带走，为什么爸爸妈妈要带着自己和弟弟东躲西藏，然而对亲人的思念、对小伙伴们的不舍却让他产生了强烈的对和平的向往之情。

1938年，为了逃离这个充满了暴力与血腥的地方，父母带着他和弟弟瓦尔特一起逃往伦敦，随后又来到陌生的纽约，那年他才15岁。在陌生的异国他乡，基辛格连一个英文也不认识，但是凭借着自己的努力他很快就学会了英语。父亲没有继续从事教师一职，而是在邮局做职员，母亲则开了一家糖果饼干店。基辛格被送进了华盛顿高级中学读书。虽然学校里有很多犹太人，但是他却总是觉得空虚、没有安全感。对此基辛格的传记作者之一沃尔特·伊萨克森曾经评论说，基辛格的几乎所有个性特征——他的哲学悲观主义、他的信心与不安全感的共存、他的因自己易受伤害而觉得空虚，以及他的因渴望赞誉而显得傲慢——都可以追溯到德国的那场历史灾难。虽然后来他移居美国并加入美国国籍，但是那场灾难所带来的安全感的缺失始终融入在他的血液中。

基辛格最初的愿望是毕业后做一名会计师，一家人幸福地生活在一起。但是很快这个愿望就随着战火的蔓延而改变了。在美国也被卷入第二次世界大战后，基辛格应征入伍，在美国陆军服役。在军队中他的才能得到广泛认可，1945年3月还被任命为接管德国被占领城市的官员。在这段任职期间，基辛格并未被家族的仇恨蒙蔽住双眼，而是努力克服了对德国人的报复心理，谨慎地使用手中的权力，表现出了杰出的行政能力。

在二战结束后，基辛格回到美国并进入哈佛大学政治系学习。经过刻苦攻读，他获得了哲学博士学位，并在哈佛大学担任讲师、副教授、教授等职。1971年7月9日，基辛格秘密访华，为中美外交打开了建交之门。1973年1月，基辛格又完成了结束越南战争的谈判，并凭借杰出的表现而获得了诺贝尔和平奖。

**心灵寄语：**我们每个人在儿时都有着属于自己的梦想，那些五彩斑斓的奇思妙想也许会在成长的过程中渐渐失去绚丽的色彩而黯淡无光，也许会随着某些突发事件的到来转换了原有的轨迹，但是只要有梦想，我们就能通过努力展翅翱翔。基辛格的和平之梦产于战乱中，又作用于战乱。他并未将家族的仇恨放置于梦想之上，而是本着“己所不欲勿施于人”的观点，怀揣着对和平的渴求，为人类的和平之梦作了属于自己的一份贡献。也许有人会觉得这种梦想很是虚无缥缈，但是只要我们拥有梦想，并为之而努力奋斗，终有一天我们会嗅到胜利之花的芬芳。

## 高频单词背背佳 / 真题例句大放送

**gradually** ['grædʒuəli] *adv.* 逐步地；渐渐地

新课标 | 中考 | 高频

例句 Gradually I become lazy. 渐渐地，我变得很懒。（2011年中考黄冈卷）

**escape** [ɪ'skeɪp] *v.* 逃脱；避开

新课标 | 高考 | 高频

例句 Pygmy rabbits also rely on winter cover by digging tunnels through the snow to escape predators. 侏儒兔冬季还依赖于在雪地里挖隧道作掩护来躲避捕食者。（2012年高考浙江卷）

**original** [ə'ri:dʒənəl] *adj.* 原始的；最初的；独创的

新课标 | 中考 | 高频

例句 I promise the above work is completely original. 我发誓以上作品完全是原创的。（2011年中考河南卷）

**involve** [ɪn'vɒlv] *v.* 包含；牵涉

新课标 | 高考 | 高频

例句 They were involved in some crimes in Australia. 他们在澳大利亚被卷入一些犯罪活动中。（2011年高考江西卷）

**contribution** [ˌkɒntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 贡献；捐献

新课标 | 中考 | 高频

例句 If everyone makes a contribution to protect the environment, the earth will become much more beautiful. 如果每个人都为环保作点儿贡献，那么地球将变得更加美丽。（2011年中考四川卷）