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寄语

“一年好景君须记，最是橙黄橘绿时”。

秋天是美丽的季节，秋林映着落叶，天边酡红如醉，清山绿水，山高云淡。

秋天是温柔的，像母亲辛劳的双手，孕育成熟了每一粒种子，抚育成熟了每一片绿叶。

一年之中秋最美，在这丰收的季节，由图书馆主办的英语课外读物《英语阅读文摘》第二期如约与读者见面了，书中的内容每一篇都是我们精挑细选出来的，这期《英语阅读文摘》，除保持第一期的版面，在内容上更注重美感，同时我们也主动走近海那头，倾听心手相牵的校园传递的声音，声声掠过，希望能有讯息停留在学子心间。

诚然，我们的路还很长，也许不一定能直挂云帆，但办刊路上，笃行人并不缺少披荆斩棘的勇气和信心，一如既往是我们的主题。



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◆ Global Personage ◆

Catwoman ready to ‘kick ass’ at 30

Until the recent Hollywood blockbuster *The Dark Knight Rises*, no one would have imagined Anne Hathaway landing the classic role of the sexy, smart Catwoman—neither did she.

“I didn’t think they would revisit that character, because Michelle Pfeiffer’s performance (in the 1992 *Batman Returns*) had been so iconic,” Hathaway told *Entertainment Weekly*.

With two big projects out this year, *The Dark Knight Rises* and *Les Misérables*, Hathaway is Hollywood’s golden girl. And it’s not only because of her signature smile and natural beauty. Determination and hard work played a big role, too.

Even just getting into Catwoman’s trademark outfit was no mean feat. “It was a psychological terrorist,” said Hathaway,

who appeared on the cover of Allure magazine's July issue. "I didn't understand how you could be thin and strong. I went into the gym for 10 months and didn't come out." Right after losing weight for Catwoman, the actress also had to cut her long hair for her role as Fantine in *Les Miserables*. "There's no need mentioning what long hair means to a woman, but I'm glad it turned out to be a new breakthrough," she told Allure magazine.

Hathaway's two big breaks as an actress came in 2001 and 2006. After acquiring fame through *The Princess Diaries* (2001); a more mature and sophisticated Hathaway in *The Devil Wears Prada* (2006) made her a worldwide hit.

Since then, Hathaway has widened her territory by portraying different characters: Jane Austin in *Becoming Jane* (2007); Kym the drug addict in *Rachel Getting Married* (2008), which gained Hathaway a nomination for Best Actress in the Academy Award; and not least, the graceful White Queen in *Alice in Wonderland* (2010).

Although only a few months away from turning 30,

Hathaway is relaxed because she thinks it is the age when actresses start “kicking ass”.

“I think it’s the beginning of a process that really blossoms when you hit 30. It’s when you stop apologizing for who you are. That’s such a freedom,” she told Marie Claire magazine earlier this year.

She added that it is also an age when she will put less pressure on herself.

“Success is such a subjective thing. Certainly when I was starting out, I just had this unbelievable pressure to get jobs,” Hathaway said. “But that has changed. Now I do it with hope.



安妮·海瑟薇：从纯真公主到性感猫女

导读：从 2001 年《公主日记》中的清纯公主到 2012 年《蝙蝠侠》中的性感猫女 (Catwoman)，安妮·海瑟薇完成了完美蜕变。即将步入 30 岁的她仍信心十足：“我的 30 岁正当年”！

若非近日上映的好莱坞大片《蝙蝠侠：黑暗骑士崛起》，没人能想到安妮·海瑟薇竟能成功驾驭猫女这一聪明、性感的经典角色，就连她本人亦是如此。

“我没想到他们会颠覆这一角色，因为米歇尔·菲佛在 1992 年的影片《蝙蝠侠归来》中的表扬一直被奉为经典。”海瑟薇在接受《娱乐周刊》的记者采访时表示。

随着今年由海瑟薇主演的两部大制作——《蝙蝠侠：黑暗骑士崛起》和《悲惨世界》的上映，她俨然已经成为好莱坞的“黄金女郎”。而这不全是因为她那标志性的笑容以及与生俱来的美貌，坚定的意志以及不懈的努力也是功不可没的。

光是穿上猫女那标志性的戏服就绝非易事。“这简直是精神虐待。我不明白怎会有人能在这么苗条的同时还这

么强壮。我在健身房坚持锻炼了 10 个月还是无法做到这点。”登上今年《Allure》杂志 7 月刊封面的海瑟薇表示。

刚刚为出演猫女而减肥的海瑟薇，又不得不为接下来在《悲惨世界》中出演的芳汀一角剪掉长发。“长发对女人的意义不言而喻，但我还是很高兴，因为这是对我自己的新突破。”海瑟薇在接受《Allure》杂志采访时说道。

海瑟薇演艺生涯中的两次突破分别发生在 2001 年和 2006 年。2001 年的《公主日记》让她一炮走红，而在 2006 年《穿普拉达的女王》中，那个更加成熟、老练的海瑟薇则使得她一跃成为国际巨星。

从那时起，海瑟薇开始尝试各种不同角色，以拓宽自己的戏路。在 2007 年的影片《成为简·奥斯汀》中饰演简·奥斯汀一角，2008 年的《蕾切尔的婚礼》一片中出演吸毒者凯姆，更是凭借凯姆一角获得了奥斯卡最佳女主角的提名；随后她又现身 2010 年的《爱丽丝漫游仙境》一片中化身优雅的白雪公主。

虽然再过几个月就要步入 30 岁了，但海瑟薇毫无压力。因为她认为，30 岁正是女演员黄金期的起点。

“我觉得 30 岁是一个全盛时期的开始。此时，你不

会再为了自己的身份而道歉。感觉如此自由自在。”海瑟薇在今年早些时候接受《Marie Clare》杂志采访时表示。

她补充道，30岁也是她奉行自我减压的年龄。

“成功是件主观的事情。在我刚起步的时候，我确实顶着难以想象的压力去工作，”海瑟薇说，“但现在一切都变了。如今我带着希望去做事。”（摘自 China Daily）

From the jaws of death

He seems an unlikely hero, especially one that would save two children from the jaws of a wild cougar.

Standing barely 1.7 meters, the 22-year-old with black-frame glasses might pass more for a Chinese Harry Potter.

Yet Shen Huigang is just now getting recognition for his bravery in fighting off a cougar on Vancouver Island, Canada, during a family outing on Aug 30.

Shen, also known as Ian, was then an exchange student at Kwantlen Polytechnic University enjoying the afternoon on a beach near Ucluelet, a small town on the edge of the

Pacific Ocean.

With him was a friend, Myles Hagar, and Hagar`s two grandchildren.

Silently and suddenly a cougar appeared out of nowhere.

By the time the two adults spotted the cat, believed to be young but still weighing 30 to 35 kilograms, it already had the head of 18-month old Julien in its mouth.

"At first, my brain was nothing but blank," Shen recalled. "But I still had the belief I could get the child back."

Instinctively, the young man gestured as if he were ready for a fight, and tried to scare the beast off with the bag in his hands.

On hearing the noise Shen made, the animal dropped the toddler and Hagar lunged to grab his grandson from the cougar`s jaws.

But the animal did not run, instead turning toward 3-year-old Iris, who was standing beside Shen.

"Had Ian not been there, shouting at the cougar, remaining calm in his face, standing firm, the cougar would certainly have attacked Iris while I was trying to take care of Julien. I could not have fought off the cougar alone, without Ian`s help," Hagar recalled.

With Iris in his arms, Shen and Hagar gradually chased the animal back into the woods.

"We also moved slowly to our vehicle, as we waved our fists and bags, pretending we wanted to wrestle it," Shen said. "The vehicle wasn't far away but it felt like it took us a century to travel the short journey."

As Hagar drove for help, Shen held the heavily-bleeding boy in the passenger seat and calmly kept him awake to avoid the toddler going into a coma.

"I asked Ian to hug and kiss Julien in case he was dying, which Ian did without any flinching or qualms," Hagar said.

The boy was flown to a major hospital in nearby Vancouver that night.

Doctors later told the family that his little skull had

been punctured through to his brain in two places.

"Any hesitation, at any moment, even a split second delay, would have resulted in certain death for Julien. The cougar was just about to break his neck and carry him away to be eaten in the forest, and then approached Iris to do the same to her, but Ian was there holding his ground and protecting her," Hagar said.

Julien has since made a full recovery.

Following the incident, the story appeared on Canadian TV networks in every major city, and in many small town newspapers across the country - plus some US Internet news sites.

But all reports identified the two adults as a "grandfather and a family friend" because the children's mother kept their names from the media to let the group recover from the attack and move on with their lives.

"The family members did everything right," Parks Canada spokeswoman Arlene Armstrong told the National Post newspaper of Canada in an interview in August.

"There`s no indication the family is at fault."

The two men acted properly by maintaining eye contact with the big cat and aggressively scaring it off, she added.

The Royal Canadian Humane Association planned to grant Shen a Canada Bravery Award, but it could not reach him because he had returned to China.



90 后中国交换生加拿大狮口救人(背景材料)

导读：22 岁的中国交换生沈慧刚在加拿大的海滩上勇斗美洲狮(cougar)，从狮口中救下了两名加拿大儿童。对于这位 90 后大学生在异国他乡的英勇举动，众人交口称赞。

他看起来可能和大英雄根本不搭边，更别说是从凶猛的美洲狮爪下救出两个孩子的英雄了。

这位戴着一副黑框眼镜的 22 岁小伙子身高仅有 1 米 7，看上去更像是中国版的哈利·波特。

而这位名叫沈慧刚的年轻人却因为去年 8 月 30 日在全家前往加拿大温哥华岛旅行时勇斗美洲狮而声名渐起。

沈慧刚英文名叫伊恩，当时他是昆特兰理工大学的一名交换生，正在大西洋海滨小镇尤克卢利特附近的海滩上享受午后时光。

和他在一起的有他的朋友迈尔斯·哈格，以及哈格的孙子和孙女。

突然间，不知从哪里悄无声息地蹿出一只美洲狮。

这只狮子虽年幼，但也重达 30-35 公斤，当两个大人发现它时，它已经咬住了 18 个月大的朱利安的头。

“开始，我的脑子一片空白，”沈慧刚回忆说，“但我相信自己可以救下那个孩子。”

出于本能，沈慧刚摆出一副准备好要与狮子搏斗的架势，试图挥动手里的包来吓跑猛兽。

听见沈慧刚的喊声，狮子松开了口，将朱利安弃在地

上，哈格趁机冲过去从美洲狮的爪下抱走了孙子。

但猛兽没有跑开，而是转向了站在沈慧刚身旁的 3 岁大的艾丽斯。

“在我去救朱利安的时候，如果不是伊恩在那儿冲着狮子大吼，而且面不改色，那野兽肯定就会去攻击艾丽斯了。没有伊恩的帮忙，我不可能一个人击退美洲狮。”哈格回忆道。

沈慧刚抱起艾丽斯，和哈格一步步地将美洲狮赶回树林中去。

“我们一边挥动着拳头和包，假装要跟它搏斗，一边慢慢地向汽车靠近”，沈慧刚说，“汽车离得不远，但我们感觉像是走了一个世纪。”

哈格开车前往（医院）求助，一路上沈慧刚坐在旁边，抱着流血不止的朱利安，冷静地同他讲话不让他昏迷。

“我告诉伊恩抱着朱利安，并不时地亲吻他，以防他失去意识。对此伊恩没有丝毫退缩或犹豫。”哈格说。

孩子当晚被送进温哥华附近的一家大型医院。

医生后来告诉哈格一家，朱利安的头骨被狮子咬出了两个洞。“那时候，任何一刻只要稍有迟疑，哪怕只是一

瞬间，恐怕都会要了朱利安的命。那只美洲狮当时正准备咬断他的脖子然后把他带回森林里吃掉，之后靠近艾丽斯也是出于同样目的。但伊恩毫不让步，保护了艾丽斯。”哈格说。

朱利安后来完全康复。这次事件发生后，沈慧刚的事迹被众多媒体报道，其中有加拿大各大城市的电视网，也有许多小镇上的报纸，另外还有一些美国的新闻网站。

而所有报道都将两位大人描述为“祖父和家庭世交”，因为孩子的母亲想保护他们的姓名不被媒体曝光，好让两个孩子能够摆脱事件的阴影，继续过平静的生活。

“这家人做得非常正确，”加拿大公园的发言人艾琳娜·阿姆斯特朗在8月份接受加拿大《国家邮报》的采访时说，“事实证明他们没有错。”

她补充说，两人与美洲狮保持目光接触，并勇敢地将其吓退，这是十分正确的。

加拿大皇家人道协会原计划授予沈慧刚“加拿大英勇勋章”，但由于他已返回中国，他们未能与沈慧刚取得联系。（摘自21stCentury报）

◆ Hot Spot ◆

DiaoYu islets belong to China

As a matter of fact, the islets were known to China probably since 770 B.C. based on a passage in the Shan Hai Ching(山海经), Chapter “Haineipei ching(海内北经),” and were controlled by the Qing Dynasty along with Taiwan, which was ceded to Japan in 1895. In fact, the Empress Dowager granted them to her court minister Sheng Hsuan-huai as a fief in perpetuity. Sheng's granddaughter presented the Empress Dowager's brief endowment edict to the Academia Historica in Taipei in 1973. Between 1895 and 1945, Japan administered the islets as part of Taiwan. The Treaty of Shimonoseki that ended the first Sino-Japanese War in 1895 stipulated that Qing China would cede to Japan “the island of Taiwan together with all islands appertaining or belonging to said island of Taiwan.” There is a

disagreement as to whether the Diaoyu islets are implied to be part of the islands appertaining or belonging to said island of Taiwan.” In 1877, the Ryukyu(琉球群岛) king asked for Qing intervention to revive his former tributary relations with China. Sino-Japanese negotiations were opened at Tianjin in regard to the position of the Ryukyu. An agreement was reached in 1882. According to the agreement which Qing China refused to ratify, the kingdom of the Ryukyus would be divided in half, with all the islands north of Okinawa Island belonging to Japan and those south of the same island to China. The Diaoyu islets are to the south of Okinawa Island. Though Japan erected a marker each on Kubajima 黄海屿(日文) and Uotsuri-jima 鱼钓岛(日文) to formally incorporate the Diaoyu islands in 1895, its decision and action were publicized in 1950.

The Okinawa Islands were occupied by the United States toward the end of the Second World War in 1945. Washington restored the Amami Islands to Japan in 1953, but Taiwan Government protested because it was not

consulted in accordance with the stipulations in the Potsdam Declaration. Moreover, the transfer was incompatible with the peace treaty signed at San Francisco, of which only Article 3 obligates Japan to concur in the proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority, certain islands including the Ryukyus. At the same time, the treaty stipulates that pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States would have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters. There is no provision in the treaty which can be construed as authorizing the United States to transfer the islands to Japan, or any other power at any time. Madame Chiang Kai-shek (蒋介石) was a diplomat par excellence. But she was not familiar with Japanese history. Had she had enough knowledge of the history of the Land of the Rising Sun, which was facing an imminent crushing

defeat in World War II, there wouldn't have been a sovereignty issue over the Diaoyu Islets, known in Japanese as the Diaoyu islets. She spoke for her husband, President Chiang, at the Cairo Conference of 1943, where he agreed with President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Taiwan and the Penghu islands would have to be restored to the China after the war. Had she suggested that Japan which annexed the kingdom of the Ryukyus as the prefecture of Okinawa in 1872 return the entire island chain to the Ryukyans(琉球群岛), Roosevelt (罗斯福) and Winston Churchill would have agreed to restore an independent sovereign state of the Ryukyus like Korea, which was annexed by Japan in 1910. The kingdom of the Ryukyus, which was a vassal state of China since the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1372), never claimed the Diaoyu islets as part of its territory.

◇ Good children make glad parents.

钓鱼岛是中国的领土（背景材料）

早在公元前 770 年，中国便知道钓鱼岛列屿的存在，《山海经》中《海内北经》一章有关钓鱼台的记载可以证明。台湾及钓鱼台列屿皆曾受清朝统治，其中台湾于 1895 年割让给日本。慈禧太后曾于 1893 年将钓鱼台赐封与盛宣怀，其后 1895 至 1945 年间，日本将钓鱼岛视为台湾的岛屿。1973 年，盛宣怀孙女将慈禧赐封的谕旨捐给国史馆。1895 年，中日签订《马关条约》，结束甲午战争，条约载明，清朝须将台湾及其附属岛屿割给日本，关于钓鱼岛是否包含在附属岛屿已有争议。

1877 年，琉球国王向清朝求救，盼能恢复和清政府间的朝贡关系。之后，中、日就琉球问题在天津展开磋商，日本提出「分岛改约」，将琉球一分为二，将琉球群岛主岛冲绳岛以北并入日本，以南的岛屿则纳在清朝版图，钓鱼岛便是其一，但是清廷并没有批准。虽然日本早在 1895 年便在钓鱼岛及黄尾屿建立国标、强纳版图，此窃占领土的行径却迟至 1950 年才正式公开。

1945 年，二战接近尾声之际，美军攻占琉球。1953 年美国违背「波茨坦宣言」由同盟国共同决定岛屿主权的

规定，未先与我政府协商，就片面将琉球群岛最北端的奄美群岛交给日本，我政府随即发出严正抗议。此外，这项统治权的转移还违反了《旧金山和约》，其第三条明定日本应同意美国向联合国作的提案，也就是将琉球在内的诸多岛群交给美国托管，而且美国是唯一的管理当局。在此提案通过之前，美国对上述地区、所属居民与所属海域拥有行政、立法、司法权利。但是《旧金山和约》中，没有任何一条明定美国日后有权将托管地移交给日本。宋美龄是位“杰出的外交家”，只是对日本史不够熟谙。接近二战尾声、日本溃不成军之际，倘若宋美龄当时对日本史有充足的了解，那么钓鱼岛（日文称尖阁诸岛）主权争议也就无从而生。1943年，蒋介石总统参加开罗会议，与美国罗斯福总统及英国首相邱吉尔达成协议，将台湾及澎湖在战后归还中华民国。假使当时蒋夫人提议让琉球恢复独立，小罗斯福及邱吉尔就会比照韩国的处理方式，恢复琉球的主权独立。日本于1872年兼并琉球王国，划归为冲绳县，韩国则是在1910年遭日本并吞。琉球王国自明朝即为中国的藩属国，从未将钓鱼岛及其列屿纳入其领土。

（摘自 <http://www.ltaaa.com/bbs/thread-1024-1-1.html>）

Europe's Rising Risks from Greece

Eurozone leaders recognize the great difficulties in solving Greece's terrible problems, worsened by serious deficiencies in Greek administrative capabilities and even worse problems with its political culture.

To their credit, they have been willing to provide large amounts of financial and administrative assistance to help things along. But they have also been fervently hoping to buy time for the rest of the eurozone to become stable enough to handle the problems that could arise if Greece explodes.

For this reason, they were strongly rooting for the traditional mainstream parties to win a majority in parliament, since those parties have each promised to honor their previous commitments to European and global institutions.

But, that did not happen. The two parties that traditionally dominated Greek politics fell just short of a

majority, despite a 50-seat bonus that went to one of them for winning the largest number of popular votes.

Parties that oppose the international agreements won about 70% of the popular vote, as the public revolted against the political elites that got Greece into such a mess and the Germans and other Europeans who are seen as having imposed excessive pain. One cannot blame the anger: Greece is now in its fifth year of recession and the damage is very severe.

Here are so many uncertainties surrounding Greece that satellite photos probably show a giant question mark. Where the peninsula used to be. The one thing that seems fairly clear is that another election will have to be held shortly, since there does not appear to be any combination of the parties that can command a stable majority.

There is a real chance that the leftist party that came in second this time will come in first next time, gaining that critical 50-seat bonus, and perhaps creating a solid majority with other parties that share its refection of the international

agreements.

Greece is a small country which does not directly affect America much, even though our hearts go out to the Greeks in their struggles. The real issue for us is whether Greek contagion will again infect the rest of the eurozone and, this time, produce a catastrophe.

I continue to believe that Europe will muddle through, avoiding the worst outcomes, which would be national debt defaults beyond Greece or withdrawals from the Euro. If they succeed in that modest goal, they will likely avoid the kind of sharp recession that would trigger a recession here as well.

The eurozone as a whole has the economic strength to get through its problems, since it has an economy roughly the same size as the United States, with significantly lower annual budget deficits, and accumulated debt modestly below ours. As with the United States, the real issues are about political will and the ability to forge the necessary consensus.

My continued cautious optimism is based on the strong desire of all key European leaders to avoid a recession severe enough to get them fired, combined with long commitments by those leaders to the ‘European Project,’ the kind of commitments that carry major political costs when they are broken.

In other words, the economics make a compelling case for sticking together, and the broader political structure pushes the leaders in the same direction, despite less Euro-enthusiasm among the public in some countries.

The risk, though, is that many things need to go right to work through the Greek mess without knocking the eurozone economy over and to avoid the problems that lurk in many other eurozone countries. Will Greece pull back from the brink of a confrontation with its key financial supporters?

Will the European leaders find yet another clever way to finesse their differences with Greece and with each other? Are the financial “firewalls” built up by the Europeans sufficient to reassure the markets if the Greek situation falls

apart?

Will the European Central Bank and national governments step in with the necessary massive financial commitments if worse comes to worst? The list of questions goes on, especially once we look outside of Greece to other potential trouble spots.

Don't count Europe out: they have been probing doubters wrong for several decades and my money is on them to do it again. But don't bet too heavily on success either, there are simply too many risks. Cautious optimism should be the watchwords.



希腊危机恶化欧洲风险上升（背景材料）

欧元区领导人们认识到要解决希腊面临的严重问题困难重重；更糟糕的是，希腊政府执政能力严重缺陷，政治文化问题异常突出。

值得赞赏的是，各国都愿意提供大量的财政和行政援助来帮助希腊渡过难关。但他们热心出手的同时，亦想争取更多的时间；因为如果一旦希腊局势崩溃，欧元区其他成员也能平稳应对。

为此，各国政府都强烈支持希腊传统主流党派，使其在议会选举中赢得多数席位。而所有这些党派也都曾表示，会遵循先前对于欧洲各国和其他全球性机构的许诺。

但料想之事并未发生。一直以来控制希腊政治的两大党派未能赢得大多数席位，尽管其中一派还曾获得为赢取全民普选大多数票数而专设的 50 个额外席位。

由于公众厌弃这群政治精英把希腊拖入如此泥潭，反对德国及其他欧洲国家使希腊蒙受如此苦痛，那些反对国际协定的党派赢得大约百分之七十的全民选票。俗话说，怒者言行勿须责；目前希腊连续不景气时已五载，而且此

痛亦会愈加加重。

太多的未知悬于希腊上空。正如其卫星版图形状一般，画上一个大大的问号：曾经辉煌的半岛如今在何方？唯一可以确定的是，希腊不久将会举行另外一次选举，因为已经没有任何党派联盟能够赢得稳定的大多数选民支持。

而本次选举位居第二的左翼政党很有可能会在下次的选举中拔得头筹，进而赢得至关重要的 50 个额外席位，并且可能联合其他党派行成坚固同盟来获得大多数席位，共同分享其国际协定的利益承诺。

希腊是个小国，其影响也不会直接波及美国，但是在这场灾难中，我们人人心系其民。我们眼前真正的问题是此次希腊危机的不断深入是否会再次影响其他欧元区国家，进而造成灾难性后果。

我依然认为此次欧洲会蒙混过关来避免最坏的结果，例如希腊政府因超拖欠国债或者退出欧元区。如若欧洲各国达成其适度目标，就会避免一场急速衰退，并且美国也能逃于这场恶性连锁。

欧元区作为一个整体，有足够的经济实力度过此次难

关。其经济体规模大约与美国相当，并且有极低的年财政赤字，累积债务也适当地低于我国。如果美国一样，希腊的真正问题在于其政治意愿和达成必需共识的能力。

我的持续审慎乐观是基于所有欧洲重要领导人极力避免经济严重衰退的的强烈愿望，确保本国不会引火上身。同时结合这些领导人对于“欧洲项目”的长期承诺，如若欧元区全线崩溃，各自都将背负重大的政治成本。

换句话说，各经济体正在不留退路地并肩奋战。尽管个别国家存在一些欧盟意识淡薄的民众，但是一个更广阔的政治框架推动所有成员奔向同一个目标。

即便如此，风险依然存在。例如要在不击垮欧元区经济或避免引起潜伏在其他欧元区国家内部问题的前提下，为解除希腊危机展开诸多事宜。而希腊会不会与其重要财政盟友在应对危机的并肩交锋中力挽狂澜？

欧洲领导人是否会另施巧计来应对与希腊和其他成员彼此间的不同形势？如果一旦希腊局势崩溃，欧洲各国共建的财政“防火墙”是否会有效确保该区域市场的稳定安全？

如果形势每况愈下，欧洲央行和各国政府是否会以必

要的大幅财政规划介入？诸如此类问题不胜枚举，尤其当我们把目光投向希腊之外的欧洲其他问题潜在点。

欧洲还有希望：他们用几十年的时间一直在向迟疑者调查证明，并且我也拿钱押他们会重振昔日雄风。只是到处危机重重，对其成功万勿押太多赌注。谨记口号：审慎乐观。（摘自上海英文星报）

Titanic's dead mourned 100 yrs later in poignant ceremony at sinking site

Children walk past the grave of an unknown child from the Titanic sinking, after the 100th anniversary memorial service at the Fairview Lawn Cemetery in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 15, 2012.

At the shrill sound of a ship's whistle in the North Atlantic, relatives of some of the more than 1,500 people who died when the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg remembered their ancestors in a poignant ceremony a century later.

On a still, starry night and with little glare from the

moon, the memorial cruise ship MS Balmoral floated above the wreckage of the famous 'unsinkable' luxury liner precisely 100 years to the day it foundered.

"At 2:20 am all was quiet, as it would have been 100 years ago when it went deathly quiet, when the screaming stopped," British Titanic historian Philip Littlejohn told the reporters on Sunday. Littlejohn's grandfather, Alexander Littlejohn, was a 1st class steward in charge of lifeboat 13 when the ship began to go down.

About 700 people were rescued that night, including his grandfather, but there were too few lifeboats to save the rest.

David Haisman, 74, a retired seaman from the English port town of Southampton, mourned the loss of his grandfather who had been on his way to Seattle to start a new life in the United States with his wife and daughter.

"I've been brought up with the story but now I could feel it," he said. "My mother used to tell me how she got into lifeboat 14 and her feet became soaked with the 3 to 4 inches of water that remained in the bottom despite bailing."

The last time she saw her father was when he cupped his hands and shouted "I'll see you in New York".

The story of the world's most famous maritime disaster has gripped the world's imagination, inspiring Hollywood films.

While some of those on board the memorial cruise were relatives of the victims, others had paid thousands of pounds in order to retrace the vessel's fateful journey from Southampton to New York.

The ship, the biggest in the world at the time, foundered in frigid Atlantic waters off Newfoundland on April 15, 1912. On Saturday, Balmoral's ship's whistle pierced the air at 11.40 pm, the exact time the Titanic hit the iceberg, followed by a two-minute silence.

Most of Balmoral's 1,300 passengers then squeezed onto the deck for a service and hymns, and to watch three wreaths be thrown into the calm waters at 2.20am Sunday morning, the moment she sank.

泰坦尼克号失事百年沉船地点举行纪念

(背景材料)

泰坦尼克号海难事故发生一百周年之际,伴随着大西洋上船舶汽笛的尖锐声响,部分遇难者家属举行沉痛的悼念仪式纪念先辈。一个世纪前,泰坦尼克号撞上冰山沉没,超过 1500 人因此丧生。

在这个寂静的夜晚,月光朦胧,天空布满繁星,纪念邮轮“巴尔莫勒尔号”巡游在泰坦尼克号的失事地点。100 年前的当晚,这艘号称“永不沉没”的著名豪华邮轮沉没海底。

英国泰坦尼克号历史学家菲利普-利特尔约翰上周日告诉记者:“凌晨两点二十分,一片沉寂,就如同 100 年前的当晚一样死寂,这时,船的汽笛声突然停止了。”利特尔约翰的祖父亚历山大-利特尔约翰当时是头等舱的管事,船舶开始沉没时主管第 13 号救生艇。

当晚,大约 700 人获救,其中包括他的祖父,但救生艇太少,导致多人遇难。

英国港口城市南安普敦 74 岁的退休海员大卫-海斯曼悼念了他的祖父。当时他的祖父乘船与妻女一同前往西

雅图，想在美国开始新的生活。

他说：“我长大的过程中一直听到这个故事，但我现在可以感受到它了。”

“我的母亲曾告诉我，她是如何登上了 14 号救生艇，双脚浸泡在三到四英寸深的水里，尽管向外排水也排不干净。”

她和父亲永别时，父亲紧握住她的双手喊道：“我会在纽约见你。”

全球这起最著名的海难的故事引来了整个世界的无限遐想，也给好莱坞影片带来了灵感。

尽管纪念邮轮上的一些人是遇难者的亲属，但也有一些是专门花费了几千英镑的船票来重游泰坦尼克号从南安普敦开往纽约的宿命之旅。

泰坦尼克号在当时是全球最大的船舶，于 1912 年 4 月 15 日在纽芬兰附近冰冷的大西洋海域沉没。

上周六晚间 11 点 40 分，也就是泰坦尼克号撞击冰山的准确时间，“巴尔莫勒尔”号纪念邮轮的汽笛划破长空，之后是两分钟的默哀。

之后，“巴尔莫勒尔”号上 1300 名乘客中的大多数

人挤到甲板上举行仪式，唱赞美诗。周日凌晨 2 点 20 分，也就是泰坦尼克号沉没的时刻，人们把三个花圈扔进平静的水里。（摘自 China Daily 英文版）



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- ◇ He that runs fastest gets the ring.
 - ◇ I love you not because of who you are, but because of who I am when I am with you.
 - ◇ To the world you may be one person, but to one person you may be the world.
 - ◇ Don't cry because it is over, smile because it happened.
 - ◇ Easy come, easy go.
 - ◇ All for one, one for all.

◆ Sci-Tech Front ◆

**Manual docking between Shenzhou-9,
Tiangong-1 slated for Sunday**

BEIJING, June 23, 2012, Sunday (Xinhua) -- A manual docking will be conducted between Shenzhou-9 spacecraft and the orbiting Tiangong-1 lab module around noon Sunday, according to a spokesperson of China's manned space program.

Since Shenzhou-9 and Tiangong-1 successfully conducted an automated docking and astronauts entered the Tiangong-1 module on June 18, both the spacecraft and the module have been operating normally and the three astronauts were in good condition, said the spokesperson.

All scientific tests have been conducted without any glitches and a manned conjoint flight has been realized, according to the spokesperson.

Compared with the automated docking, the upcoming manual docking will be more challenging in terms of orbit

control, said Xie Jianfeng, a space scientist with the Beijing Aerospace Control Center.

Scientists have to get prepared to cope with changes in space environment, although space environment has been forecasted to be relatively calm around noon Sunday, he said. According to Xie, changes in space environment had exerted "greater than expected" impact on orbit control of Shenzhou-9 on June 17, the second day after it lifted off from a launch center in northwest China's Gobi Desert.

China's first unmanned space docking was completed successful last year with the docking of the Shenzhou-8 spacecraft and the Tiangong-1.



神舟 9 号和天宫 1 号星期日成功对接

(背景材料)

北京，2012 年 6 月 23 日（新华社）——星期日中午，在神舟 9 号航天器和天宫 1 号实验室模块之间的轨道会进行对接，根据中国载人航天计划发言人说，自神舟 9 号和天宫 1 号成功地进行了自动对接，宇航员进入天宫一号模块。6 月 18 日，双方的航天器和模块都运行正常，三名宇航员均在良好的条件，所有的科学试验已进行无任何故障和载人联合飞行已经实现，根据发言人说，比起自动对接，即将到来的手动对接将更具挑战性的方面在轨道控制方面，太空科学家与北京航天飞行控制中心科学家解振华说必须做好准备，应付变化的空间环境，虽然空间环境已预测是相对平静的星期日下午。据谢振华说，6 月 17 日初二后神舟 9 号从发射中心升空，在中国西北的戈壁滩沙漠变化的空间环境产生了比预期的更大的影响轨道的控制，完成去年对接的神州 8 号飞船和天宫 1 号，中国第一次载人空间对接成功。（摘自 China Daily）

◇Where there is life, there is hope.

◆ Tourist ◆

Bargain breaks in 2012

Deal experts of Travelzoo, a global Internet media company, have narrowed down the world to four top destinations where they anticipate “wow deals” this year.

The company researched thousands of deals and interviewed more than 400 travel executives during the past three months in making these *predictions. Here’s what it found.

Thailand

Thailand is also in recovery from disaster. The months-long flooding has left the country hungry for tourists. As waters *recede, the government and *hoteliers are quickly sounding the all clear and advertising incredible deals.

“We’ve seen hotel occupancy after the floods dropping by 40 percent,” says Gabe Saglie, senior editor for Travelzoo.

“2012 will be a good year for Thailand.”

The Mediterranean

Stretching for 46,000 kilometers, this tourist *paradise *lures millions of tourists every year with everything from white sandy beaches and rolling *dunes to superb *redolent cafes. “The region holds a heck of a lot of charm and cultural and historical appeal,” says Saglie. “Mediterranean *cruises provide a budget-friendly option for traveling to and throughout Europe.”

The good news is, Saglie adds, that Norwegian, Celebrity and some other cruise lines are putting a record number of ships on the routes. Ports of call include Spain, France, Greece and Italy – with weeklong cruise prices starting at less than \$600 (3,804 yuan) per person.

Costa Rica

The multicultural country in Central America is the perfect destination to get in touch with nature in an adventurous way. From *volcanoes to the beach to the rainforest, there are plenty of options to experience all that

Costa Rica has to offer. According to Travelzoo, airlines are increasing the number of flights to Costa Rica, which could signal more competition and more deals for consumers.



2012 年环球旅游指南：去哪里最划算

（导读）：新年来临，你许下愿望了吗？想必很多人都期待新的一年，能踏上一次放松之旅，为自己充充电。囊中羞涩 (cash-strapped)？没关系，这里我们为你介绍了几条超值的旅行路线。虽是异国风情，但绝对价格超值（Get your passport ready for 2012）

来自全球网络媒体公司 Travelzoo 的旅游专家们搜罗

了世界各地的旅行优惠套餐，最终预测出 2012 年“全球四大超值旅游圣地”。

为了得出这些预测信息，该公司在过去三个月内对数千个全球旅游特惠套餐进行研究分析，并且访谈了 400 多位旅游业经营者。最终结论如下。

泰国

泰国也正处于灾后恢复期。长达数月的洪灾使得这个国家渴望全球各地游客的光临。随着洪水退去，泰国政府以及当地旅游业经营者们迅速宣布解除灾情警报，并宣传推广一些令人意想不到的超值旅行套餐。

Travelzoo 的资深编辑 Gabe Saglie 表示：“洪水过后，泰国酒店的入住率下降了 40%。对于泰国来说，2012 年是一个好年景。”

地中海

绵延 4.6 万公里，从白色沙滩到延绵起伏的沙丘，再到香气四溢的超棒咖啡馆，地中海这个度假天堂每年都会吸引无数游客的造访。

Gabe Saglie 称：“地中海地区极富魅力，历史文化更是卖点十足。对于那些将展开欧洲之旅的人来说，地中

海邮轮观光不失为一种便宜划算的选择。

Saglie 还透露了一个好消息，包括挪威邮轮、名人邮轮等在内的一众邮轮公司纷纷开设地中海航线，数量之多可谓前所未有。停靠的港口包括西班牙、法国、希腊和意大利。长达一周的邮轮之旅的最低售价还不到 600 美金（约合 3804 元人民币）/人。

哥斯达黎加

哥斯达黎加这个位于美洲中部的多元文化国家是很多喜欢亲近自然的旅行者的冒险乐园。从火山、沙滩再到热带雨林，哥斯达黎加为你提供充足的选项。

Travelzoo 网站表示，各大航空公司都在增加飞往哥斯达黎加的航班数量，这也预示着当地旅游业竞争越发激烈、因而也衍生出更多的超值旅行套餐供游客选择。

（摘自 21stCentury 报）

◇Lookers-on see most of the game.

◇Beggars cannot be choosers.

◇A great man is always willing to be little.

◇Anything one man can imagine, other men can make real.

◆ Environmental Protection ◆

Global warming "could make us shorter"

导读：科学家警告说，全球变暖可能会使人类变矮。科学家宣称已经找到证据：近 5000 万年前全球变暖就曾让世界上最早的马个头变小。

Global warming could make humans shorter, warn scientists who claim to have found evidence that it caused the world's first horses to shrunk nearly 50 million years ago.

In fact, a team from the universities of Florida and Nebraska says it has found a link between the Earth heating up and the size of mammals -- horses, in this case, the last time the world heated up.

The scientists used fossils to follow the evolution of horses from their earliest appearance 56 million years ago.

As temperatures went up their size went down, and vice versa; at one point they were as small as a house cat, said Dr

Jonathan Bloch, curator of the Florida Museum of Natural History, was quoted by the "Daily Mail" as saying.

The scientists say that the current warming could have the same effect on mammals -- and could even make humans smaller.

"Horses started out small, about the size of a small dog like a miniature schnauzer. What's surprising is that after they first appeared, they then became even smaller and then dramatically increased in size, and that exactly corresponds to the global warming event, followed by cooling.

"It had been known that mammals were small during that time and that it was warm, but we hadn't understood that temperature specifically was driving the evolution of body size," Dr Bloch said in the "Science" journal.

科学家：全球变暖将使人类变矮(背景材料)

科学家警告说，全球变暖可能会使人类变矮。科学家宣称已经找到证据：近 5000 万年前全球变暖就曾让世界上最早的马个头变小。

事实上，来自佛罗里达州和内布拉斯加州的大学的一支研究团队称，他们已经找到地球变暖和哺乳动物个头之间的联系。这一案例中马变矮的现象是上一次全球变暖时发生的。

科学家用化石来追溯马从 5600 万年前诞生至今的进化历程。

随着气温的上升，马的个头变小，反之马的个头就变大。《每日邮报》援引佛罗里达自然历史博物馆馆长乔纳森·布洛赫博士的话说，它们曾一度像家猫那么小。科学家称，当前的全球变暖可能也会对哺乳动物产生同样的影响，甚至可能会让人类的个子也变小。

布洛赫博士在《科学》杂志中写道：“马最初的个头很小，和一只小狗的个头差不多，大约也就像一只迷你型雪纳瑞犬那么大。令人惊讶的是，在马诞生后过了一段时间，它们的个子变得更小，之后个头又显著变大，而这些变化与全球变暖和变冷正好是相对应的。我们已经知道哺乳动物在那个时期个头比较小，而那个时期气候也较暖，但我们还未意识到正是温度驱动着身体大小的进化。

（摘自 21st Century 报）

◆ Bilingual Essay ◆

Peeling Away Artifice for the Pure Original

Sarah came running in. "Look what I found." Over the top of the paper I was reading came a crispy, crumbling long object that caused me to jump. It was a snake skin that had been shed by one of our many garden snakes.

"Isn't it beautiful?" said my wide-eyed seven-year-old. I stared at the organic wrapper and thought to myself that it really wasn't that beautiful, but I have learned never to appear nonchalant or jaded with children. Everything they see for the first time is elementary to their sense of beauty and creativity; they see only merit and excellence in the world until educated otherwise.

"Why does it do this?" Sarah asked.

Robert, ever the innocent comedian, said: "We have a naked snake in our garden!" I also try to customize every

opportunity to teach my children that there is almost always something beyond the obvious; that there is something else going on besides what they see in front of them. "Snakes shed their skin because they need to renew themselves," I explained. As is so often the case in my family, the original subject leads to another and another, until we are discussing something quite different. "Why do they need to renew themselves?" Sarah asked.

Robert quipped: " 'Cos they don't like who they are and they want to be someone else."

Sarah and I politely ignored her brother. I suddenly remembered an article on this page many years ago where the writer was expressing her concept of renewal. She used layers of paper over a wall to describe how we hide our original selves, and said that by peeling away those layers one by one, we see the underlying original beneath. "We often need to shed our skins, those coatings and facades that we cover ourselves with," I said to my now absorbed daughter. "We outgrow some things and find other stuff

unwanted or unnecessary. This snake no longer needs this skin. It is probably too stiff and crinkly for him, and he probably doesn't think he looks as smart in it as he once did. Like buying a new suit."

Of course, I'm sure this explanation won't sit well with bonafide naturalists. But Sarah was getting the point. As we talked, I knew that she began to comprehend, albeit slightly, that renewal is part of progress; that we need to take a good look at ourselves, and our rooms and schoolwork and creativity and spirituality, and see what we need to keep and what we need to cast off. I was careful to point out that this is a natural process, not one to be forced. "Snakes don't peel off their skin when they feel like it." I explained. "It happens as a natural consequence of their growth."

"I see, Dad," said Sarah and jumped off my lap, grabbed the snakeskin, and ran off.

I hoped she would remember this. That often, in order to find our real selves underneath the layers of community and culture with which we cloak ourselves year after year,

we need to start examining these layers. We need to gently peel some away, as we recognize them to be worthless, unnecessary, or flawed; or at best, store the discarded ones as mementoes of our promotion to a better vitality or spirit.



回归童真(背景材料)

萨拉跑进来。“看，我发现了什么。”我正在看报，一条卷长的有点支离破碎的东西出现在报纸上，把我吓得跳了起来。那是一条蛇的蜕皮，我们的花园里有很多蛇。

“它难道不漂亮吗？”我那 7 岁的小女儿眨着她的大眼睛问道。我看着那条蛇皮，自忖它实在算不上漂亮，但我明白决不能对孩子冷淡抑或感到厌烦。孩子们初次见到

的东西对于他们是形成美感以及创造力的基础。在接受相关教育之前，他们应当只会看到世上美好的事物。

萨拉问：“蛇为什么要蜕皮？”

曾经做过天真喜剧演员的罗伯特说：“我们花园里有一条光着身子的蛇。”我也利用一切机会教给孩子们知道任何事物不单有其表象，更有其深层原因的含义。我解释说：“蛇为了获得新生，所以要蜕皮。”正如我家常常出现的情况，最初的话题会引出其它一个又一个新问题，直到我们谈论的内容与最初的萨拉问：“蛇为什么要获得新生？”

罗伯特诙谐地说：“因为它们不喜欢自己的样子，想要变成另外的样子。”

萨拉和我没再理会她哥哥。我忽然记起许多年前报上曾有一篇文章，作者表述了她对新生的看法：她用糊在墙壁上的一层层的壁纸来形容我们是如何将真实的自我隐藏起来的，并且说一层一层地剥去那些壁纸，我们便会发现藏在下面的纯真。毫不沾边为止。我告诉全神贯注的小女儿：“我们常常要‘蜕皮’，换掉身上那些衣服。我们长大了，有些东西不想要了，有些不需要了。这条蛇不

再需要这张皮了。可能是蛇感到这张皮既僵硬又难看，穿在身上不像以前那么漂亮。就像买一套新衣服那样。”

当然了，我敢肯定这样的解释不能让真正的博物学家满意。但萨拉听明白了。谈话间，我知道萨拉尽管是朦朦胧胧的，但理解了新生是进步的一部分，理解到我们需要好好审视自我、房间、功课、创造力以及灵性，想想需要留下什么，摒弃哪些。我用心地解释这是自然过程，并非强迫着去做的。我解释说：“蛇喜欢它的皮的时候，就不会蜕皮。随着它们的生长，蜕皮是自然的过程。”萨拉说：“爸爸，我懂了。”说完从我腿上跳下去，拿着蛇皮跑了。我希望她能记住这一次。为了找寻年复一年为社会和环境所掩盖的真正的自我，我们需要检查这些“壁纸”，一旦认识到它们毫无价值，不再需要或者有缺陷，需要轻轻剥去一些，最好是将那些摒弃的东西尘封在记忆中，激励我们更有活力和更有精神地前进。By Roy H. Barnacle
(袁堂欣译 The Christian Science Monitor)

◇ Do not, for one repulse, forgo the purpose that you resolved to effort.

Free Minds and Hearts at Work

At the beginning of the World Series of 1947, I experienced a completely new emotion, when the National Anthem was played. This time, I thought, it is being played for me, as much as for anyone else. This is organized major league baseball, and I am standing here with all the others; and everything that takes place includes me.

About a year later, I went to Atlanta, Georgia, to play in an exhibition game. On the field, for the first time in Atlanta, there were Negroes and whites. Other Negroes, besides me. And I thought: What I have always believed has come to be.

And what is it that I have always believed? First, that imperfections are human. But that wherever human beings were given room to breathe and time to think, those imperfections would disappear, no matter how slowly. I do not believe that we have found or even approached perfection. That is not necessarily in the scheme of human

events. Handicaps, stumbling blocks, prejudices — all of these are imperfect. Yet, they have to be reckoned with because they are in the scheme of human events.

Whatever obstacles I found made me fight all the harder. But it would have been impossible for me to fight at all, except that I was sustained by the personal and deep-rooted belief that my fight had a chance. It had a chance because it took place in a free society. Not once was I forced to face and fight an immovable object. Not once was the situation so cast-iron rigid that I had no chance at all. Free minds and human hearts were at work all around me; and so there was the probability of improvement. I look at my children now, and know that I must still prepare them to meet obstacles and prejudices.

But I can tell them, too, that they will never face some of these prejudices because other people have gone before them. And to myself I can say that, because progress is unalterable, many of today's dogmas will have vanished by the time they grow into adults. I can say to my children:

There is a chance for you. No guarantee, but a chance. And this chance has come to be, because there is nothing static with free people. There is no Middle Ages logic so strong that it can stop the human tide from flowing forward. I do not believe that every person, in every walk of life, can succeed in spite of any handicap. That would be perfection. But I do believe — and with every fiber in me — that what I was able to attain came to be because we put behind us (no matter how slowly) the dogmas of the past: to discover the truth of today; and perhaps find the greatness of tomorrow.

I believe in the human race. I believe in the warm heart. I believe in man's integrity. I believe in the goodness of a free society. And I believe that the society can remain good only as long as we are willing to fight for it — and to fight against whatever imperfections may exist 。 My fight was against the barriers that kept Negroes out of baseball. This was the area where I found imperfection, and where I was best able to fight. And I fought because I knew it was not doomed to be a losing fight. It couldn't be a losing

fight-not when it took place in a free society. And in the largest sense, I believe that what I did was done for me — that it was my faith in God that sustained me in my fight. And that what was done for me must and will be done for others.

自由思想与心灵的作用（背景材料）

1947 年的世界职业棒球大赛开赛那天，当美国国歌奏响的那一刻，我产生了一种全新的情感。这一次，国歌是为我而奏，就像为其他人奏一样。我终于能和其他人一样，站在职业棒球大联盟球赛的赛场上，成为这一切的一部分。

大约一年以后，我参加了在乔治亚州首府亚特兰大举办的一次棒球表演赛。这是亚特兰大的赛场上第一次同时出现白人和黑人运动员。除我之外，还有其他黑人选手。那一刻，我一直坚守的信念终于实现了。

我一直坚守的信念是什么呢？首先，我知道人类不可避免会有缺陷。但只要人类有一息尚存，只要人类还能思考，这些缺陷一定会逐渐消失，无论过程会多么漫长。我

并不认为我们已经到达或正在接近完美无缺的境界。完美无缺的境界并非人类社会不可或缺的一部分。有些缺陷，例如残疾、障碍和偏见，在人类社会中都存在，也就需要我们勇敢地去面对。

我一路上遇到的阻碍都促使我更加努力地去抗争、去奋斗。然而，如果不是我内心深处坚信我的奋斗有希望，我就根本无法坚持。我的奋斗有希望，因为这是一个自由的社会。在这里，我不止一次遇到过无法逾越的障碍，也不止一次经历过令人绝望的境况。但那时，思想与心灵的自由便能起作用，让我摆脱困境。如今我看着自己的孩子们，我知道我仍需要他们准备面对困难与歧视。

然而，我可以告诉他们，正因为前人的努力奋斗，他们今后不必再经受我们现在承受的某些偏见。我也告诉自己，社会进步是必然的，当我的孩子们长大成人时，现在社会上的许多教条一定会消失。因此，我可以告诉我的孩子们：你们有希望——我不敢保证什么，但肯定有希望。有自由思想的人决不会停滞不前，所以你们有希望。再也没有中世纪强大荒谬的逻辑能阻挡人类历史的潮流滚滚向前。我并不认为从事任何职业的任何人都能排除一切

障碍获得成功——这样的完美不现实。但我的确有一条坚定不移的信念——我现在所做到的一切是因为我们能够抛开从前的教条（无论多么缓慢），能探寻当下的真理，也许还能发现未来的美好。

我相信人类。我相信热诚的心。我相信人们的正直与诚实。我相信自由社会中的美德。我相信只要我们愿意为之奋斗，愿意与所存在的缺陷抗争到底，这个社会就能永远美好。棒球比赛将黑人拒之门外就是人类社会的一种缺陷。既然我有这个能力，我就要和这种现象抗争到底。我抗争，因为我知道这场战斗并非注定以失败告终。这场战斗不会失败——在一个自由社会中这场战斗不可能失败。大而言之，我所做到的一切都是上苍的眷顾——正是我对上帝的信仰支撑着我，给我抗争的勇气。我相信被眷顾的不仅仅是我一个人，而应是、也将是我们所有人。

附注：杰基·罗宾逊：是一位杰出的黑人棒球运动员。

From:<http://www.hxen.com/englisharticle/yingyumeiwen/2012-06-03/183717.html> by Jackie Robinson

◇Time is a bird for ever on the wing.

I like for you to be still 我喜欢你是静静的

I like for you to be still: it is as though you are absent and
you hear me from far away and my voice does not touch you,
It seems as though your eyes had flown away and it seems
that a kiss had sealed your mouth.

我喜欢你是静静的：仿佛你消失了一样
你从远处聆听我，我的声音却无法触及你
好像你的目光已经游离而去如同一个吻，
封缄了你的嘴

as all things are filled with my soul your emerge from the
things, fill with my soul you are like my soul, a butterfly of
dreams and you are like the word melancholy

如同我积满一切的灵魂
而你从一切中出现，充盈了我的灵魂
你像我的灵魂，像一只梦想的蝴蝶
你如同“忧郁”这个词

I like for you to be still, and you seem far away
It sounds as though you are lamenting, a butterfly cooing
like a dove And you hear me from far away, and my voice
does not reach you Let me come to be still in your silence.

我喜欢你是静静的：好像你已远去
你听起来像在悲叹，一只如鸽般细语的蝴蝶
你从远处聆听我，我的声音却无法触及你
让我在你的静谧中安静无声

And let me talk to you with your silence
That is bright like a lamp, simple as a ring
You are like the night, with its stillness and constellations
Your silence is that of a star, as remount and candid
并且让我籍着你的沉默与你说话
你的沉默亮若明灯，简单如环
你如黑夜，拥有寂静与群星
你的沉默就是星星的力量，遥远而明亮

I like for you to be still: it is as though you are absent

distant and dull of sorrow, as though you had died

One word then, one smile, is enough

And I'm happy, happy that's not true

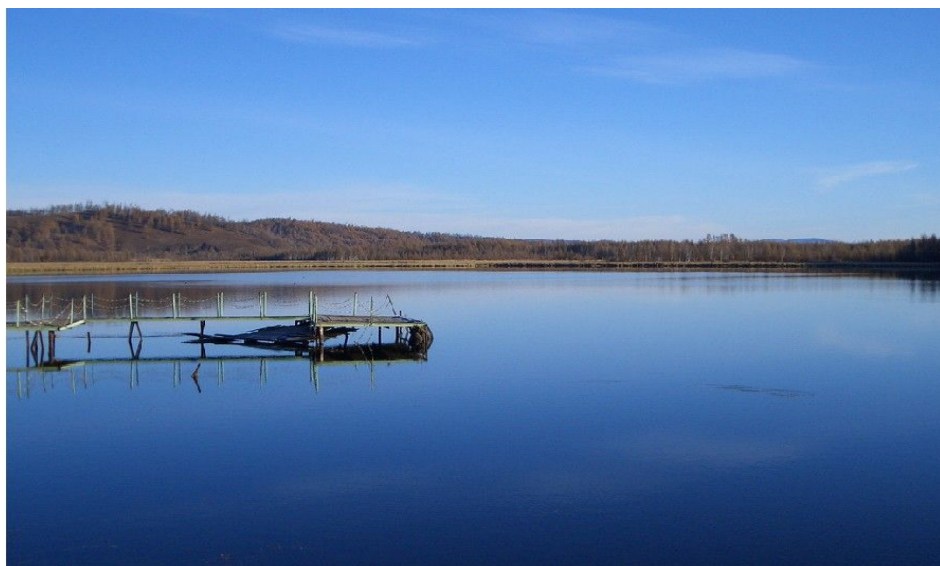
我喜欢你是静静的：仿佛你消失了一样

远隔千里，满怀哀恸，仿佛你已不在人世

彼时，一个字，一个微笑，就已足够

而我会感到幸福，因那不是真的而感到幸福。

（摘自沪江英语网）



◇ Never frown, even when you are sad, because you never know who is falling in love with your smile.

◇ A friend is a loving companion at all times.

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