



# Gown and out: are British universities broke?

【经济学人播客 Intelligence | 礼服与出局：英国大学破产了吗？ | 20250718】

Summary: The Economist discusses the financial struggles of British universities, highlighting deficits, cost-cutting measures, and political responses, while also touching on China's amateur football league phenomenon and Superman's evolving role in reflecting US foreign policy.

摘要：《经济学人》探讨了英国大学的财务困境，包括赤字、削减成本的措施和政治应对，同时提及中国业余足球联赛的热潮和超人角色对美国外交政策的映射演变。





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🕒 Estimated Reading Time: 29 min.

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▶ The Economist Hello and welcome to the Intelligence from the Economist.

《经济学人》的听众们好，欢迎收听《经济学人》的“情报”栏目。

▶ I'm Jason Palmer.

我是杰森·帕尔默。

▶ And I'm Rosie Blore.

我是罗茜·布洛尔。

▶ Every weekday we provide a fresh perspective on the events shaping your world.

每个工作日，我们都会为您提供塑造世界事件的新视角。

▶ China's officials rarely encourage local and regional rivalries, but a wildly popular new amateur football league seems to have the party's blessing, possibly because it's bringing some much-needed economic activity.

中国官员很少鼓励地方和区域竞争，但一项极受欢迎的新业余足球联赛似乎得到了党的支持，可能是因为它带来了一些急需的经济活动。

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▶ And Superman has been standing up for truth justice in the American way for almost nine decades.

近九十年来，超人一直以美国方式捍卫真理与正义。

▶ With a rebooted film out, our correspondent asks what the Caped Wonders crime fighting tells us about US foreign policy.

随着新版电影上映，我们的记者探讨了这位披风斗士的打击犯罪行为对美国外交政策的启示。

▶ But first... Britain's universities are more broke than a student who's just spent the summer inter-railing around Europe.

但首先.....英国大学的破产程度堪比刚花完一整个夏天在欧洲搭火车旅行的学生。

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▶ Mark Johnson is a senior editor at the Economist.

马克·约翰逊是《经济学人》的高级编辑。

▶ The regulator reckons that four in ten universities are running deficits this year, and universities are making big cuts to make their budgets work.

监管机构认为，今年四成大学出现赤字，各大学正在大幅削减开支以平衡预算。

▶ Mark, we're always being told how brilliant British universities are.

马克，我们总是听说英国大学有多么出色。

▶ Why are they in such financial trouble?

为什么它们会陷入如此严重的财务困境？

▶ Well, the main thing they've been struggling with is the tuition fee that is paid by domestic students, by British students.

嗯，它们主要面临的问题是国内学生支付的学费。

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▶ It's been frozen for close to a decade, a little bit longer than that.

学费已冻结近十年，甚至更久。

▶ So it's been eaten away by inflation.

因此，它已被通货膨胀侵蚀。

▶ So in short, their incomes have been falling just as their costs have been rising.

简而言之，它们的收入在下降，而成本却在上升。

▶ Now, for years, they were able to adjust by accepting many more foreign students.

多年来，它们通过招收更多外国学生来调整。

▶ But lately, the government has decided it has reached its limit on how many foreigners it wants to come into the country.

但最近，政府决定限制外国人入境人数。

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▶ It's been put in the brakes on that.

这一收入来源已受到限制。

▶ So that source of income is no longer quite as easily available as it was before.

因此，这一收入来源不再像以前那样容易获得。

▶ Put those two things together and universities are finding that the budgets they'd planned no longer match the income that's coming in.

这两点结合起来，大学发现它们计划的预算与收入不再匹配。

▶ So what are universities doing to cut costs?

那么，大学如何削减成本？

▶ Largely, they've been cutting staff and courses, reducing options for students.

主要是通过削减教职员工和课程，减少学生的选择。

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▶ So a poll of 60 institutions by universities UK, a record of half of universities have closed courses in the last three years to save money.

英国大学协会对60所机构的调查显示，过去三年中，创纪录的一半大学为省钱关闭了课程。

▶ There's lots of cost cutting going on right now in terms of staff reductions.

目前正在大规模削减员工以节省成本。

▶ Durham has cut about 200 staff.

杜伦大学已裁减约200名员工。

▶ Newcastle has cut a similar number.

纽卡斯尔大学也裁减了类似数量。

▶ There's a new cost cutting plan at Lancaster University that unions say could see close to one in five academics lose their jobs.

兰卡斯特大学的新成本削减计划被工会认为可能导致近五分之一的学者失业。

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▶ So what are politicians doing about all this?

那么，政治家们对此有何举措？

▶ Labour has agreed to permit the cap on tuition fees to rise somewhat this year for the first time in eight years.

工党已同意今年首次在八年内允许学费上限小幅提高。

▶ So that is providing a small extra bump in income.

这将带来小幅收入增长。

▶ It's not though said that it will continue to increase those fees with inflation going forward.

但并未表示未来会随通货膨胀继续提高学费。

▶ So it's possible that this is just a one-off that actually changes nothing for universities in the long term.

因此，这可能只是一次性调整，长期来看对大学并无实质改变。

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▶ I think the sense is that the government is unlikely to want a sizable university to go under.

我认为政府不太可能希望一所规模较大的大学倒闭。

▶ So there is a sense that it would probably find the cash needed to keep one running if they ever got that close to the edge.

因此，如果大学濒临倒闭，政府可能会提供资金维持运营。

▶ Indeed, in Scotland, Dundee University has already received what looks like a bailout fund from the Scottish government.

事实上，苏格兰的邓迪大学已从苏格兰政府获得类似救助资金。

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▶ So this process is already in train.

这一进程已在进行中。

▶ But I think what universities really would like is for government to increase their incomes back to the levels they were at before inflation started eating away at these fees.

但大学真正希望的是政府将收入恢复到通货膨胀侵蚀学费前的水平。

▶ And there's no indication at all that that's what Labour has in mind.

而工党目前完全没有表现出这一意图。

🎧 You mentioned that fees are going to be allowed to rise now, which will be a bit of a short-term fix.

你提到学费将被允许上涨，这将是短期解决方案。

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🎧 But what are the long-term structural problems behind the current financial crisis universities find themselves in?

但大学当前财务危机背后的长期结构性问题是什么？

🎧 Well, one of the reasons why fees have stayed frozen for such a long time is that they are actually quite high by global comparison.

学费长期冻结的原因之一是，全球对比下它们已经相当高。

🎧 So every student or almost every university in the UK pays around £9,000 a year, that's about \$12,000 for a year's tuition.

英国每所或几乎所有大学的学生每年支付约9000英镑学费，约合1.2万美元。

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🎧 That's actually the highest fee in the world for any public university system.

这实际上是全球公立大学系统中的最高学费。

🎧 It's a bit less than you might pay to go to private university in America, but it's more than the majority of students who go to public universities pay there.

略低于美国私立大学学费，但高于大多数公立大学学生的支付金额。

🎧 For years, that was softened with generous repayment scheme that actually forgave quite a lot of that debt that was taken out to pay for those fees.

多年来，慷慨的还款计划减轻了这一负担，实际上免除了大量用于支付学费的债务。

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▶ But actually in recent years the government's made the repayment system a bit less generous, so in fact many students are going to be paying their fees off into their 60s.

但近年来，政府使还款计划变得不那么慷慨，许多学生将不得不还款至60多岁。

▶ That really makes this quite a tough debate for politicians to touch and explains why they've really done nothing about it and permitted fees to sink gradually.

这使得学费问题成为政治家难以触及的敏感议题，也解释了为何他们无所作为并允许学费逐渐贬值。

▶ But I think all of this needs to be dealt with.

但我认为所有这些问题都需要解决。

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▶ The government needs to come up with a long-term vision for how to solve this, so we don't end up in a similar situation a few years down the line.

政府需要提出长期解决方案，以避免几年后再次陷入类似困境。

▶ Lots of people believe that universities are far too spend-thrift, that they've got bloated administrations, that they pay their vice chance was too much, that they spend a lot of money building huge glossy campuses that don't actually improve research or learning.

许多人认为大学过于挥霍，行政臃肿，副校长薪酬过高，花费巨资建造华而不实的校园，却未能真正提升研究或教学水平。

▶ In this any years leading up to the pandemic, the number of managers in Britain's universities increased by about 60%.

在疫情前的几年里，英国大学的管理人员数量增加了约60%。

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▶ Universities say that students in Britain and their parents have very high expectations of what they should get.

大学表示，英国学生及其家长对教育服务的期望非常高。



▶ So Britain's students are much more likely to live away from home than those in other countries.

因此，英国学生比其他国家的学生更可能离家生活。

▶ In Britain only about 20% of students live with their parents.

在英国，只有约20%的学生与父母同住。

▶ In Italy it's something like 70% in Spain, it's 50%.

在意大利约为70%，西班牙为50%。

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▶ So living away from home is much more normal in Britain and that puts up costs.

因此，离家生活在英国更为普遍，这增加了成本。

▶ It means that universities need big mental health teams and unions and dormitories and things that other cheaper systems don't have.

这意味着大学需要庞大的心理健康团队、工会和宿舍等设施，而这些是其他低成本教育体系所不具备的。

▶ And British universities also tend to have quite a lot of academics given the number of students they have.

英国大学的学生人数相对较少，但学者数量较多。

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▶ Certainly if you compare to universities in places like France or Germany.

尤其是与法国或德国的大学相比。

▶ And that also adds costs.

这也增加了成本。

▶ So what would make it possible for universities to downsize gracefully then?

那么，如何让大学优雅地缩减规模？

▶ I think there are things the governments could do to change the expectations in British higher education.

我认为政府可以采取的措施改变英国高等教育的期望。

▶ Compared to other systems, Britain has a huge number of students doing full time intensive three year bachelor degrees.

与其他体系相比，英国有大量学生攻读全日制三年密集本科课程。

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▶ In places like Germany, far more students are doing one or two year courses.

在德国等地，更多学生选择一或两年制课程。

▶ In America something like a third of higher education students are in community colleges where they're studying towards two year degrees that are useful in the labor market in which you can also kind of trade up to full degrees later if you choose.

在美国，约三分之一的高等教育学生在社区学院攻读两年制学位，这些学位对就业市场有用，学生未来还可选择升级为完整学位。

▶ None of that really exists in Britain to any great extent.

英国几乎没有这类选择。

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▶ And there are things like the loan system kind of encourages you to do full long term bachelor's degrees.

而贷款制度等也鼓励学生攻读长期本科学位。

▶ It's quite hard to get loans to do pithy shorter courses.

较难获得短期课程的贷款。

▶ Things like that, the government need to address if it wants to see a sort of lighter touch more efficient, more effective kind of university sector.

如果政府希望建立更高效、更灵活的大学体系，就需要解决这些问题。

▶ There are people who would go much further.

有些人主张更激进的改革。

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▶ There is an argument that the British higher education system is very homogenous that there's lots of overlap that every university wants to do everything.

有人认为英国高等教育体系过于同质化，各大学目标重叠，都想包揽一切。

▶ They all want to invest in research.

它们都想投资研究。

▶ They all want to move up the league tables, which is what good research allows you to do.

都想提升排名，而优秀的研究能实现这一点。

▶ They all want heaps of international students and that actually this isn't producing good values.

都想招收大量国际学生，但这并未创造良好价值。

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▶ There are some people who would see walls thrown up that set different missions for different universities that allow the best research universities to chase global rankings, but maybe encourage meddling universities to have more local regional focus to have more sensible ambitions and to pour much more of their income into teaching students.

一些人主张为不同大学设定不同使命，让顶尖研究型大学追逐全球排名，而鼓励其他大学更关注本地需求，制定更合理的计划，并将更多收入投入教学。

▶ All this is up for discussion.

这一切都有待讨论。

▶ If Labour decides it wants to take these kinds of reform seriously.

如果工党决定认真对待此类改革。

▶ Mark, thank you very much for talking to me.

马克，非常感谢你的分享。

▶ Thank you.

谢谢。

▶ And while we're on the subject of learning, I wanted to tell you that economist education, a separate part of the economist group, is offering listeners of the intelligence 15% off our next business writing and storytelling course, which starts on July 23rd.

谈到学习，我想告诉大家，《经济学人》旗下的教育部门为“情报”栏目的听众提供15%的商务写作与叙事课程折扣，课程将于7月23日开始。

▶ But used by economist journalists, you can learn to write with the same clarity and eloquence as my esteemed colleagues by visiting [economist.com/writingcourse](http://economist.com/writingcourse) and using the code intelligence.

课程由《经济学人》记者设计，访问[economist.com/writingcourse](http://economist.com/writingcourse)并使用代码intelligence，您也能学会像我的杰出同事一样清晰、流畅地写作。

▶ The link is in the show notes.

链接在节目备注中。

▶ So I went to the city of sujo knowing that I probably wouldn't be able to get into this football match.

我前往苏州时就知道自己可能无法入场观看这场足球赛。

▶ Don Wainland is the economist of China, business and finance editor.

唐·韦恩兰是《经济学人》中国商业与金融编辑。

▶ My hope was I'd be able to find a tout selling a ticket probably for a very high price that would get me into this game between sujo and young joe.

我希望能找到黄牛高价出售苏州与扬州的比赛门票。

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▶ These are two cities in the province of Jungsu, which is very close to where I live in Shanghai.

这两座城市位于江苏省，距离我居住的上海很近。

▶ It ended up that I had to stand outside the whole time and watch the game on my phone on a live stream with hundreds of other people that were standing around.

最终，我不得不与数百人一起在场外通过手机直播观看比赛。

▶ So we could hear the crowd cheering on the inside, but all we could do is really just watch on our phones.

我们能听到场内观众的欢呼，但只能通过手机观看。

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▶ Keep in mind, this is an amateur football league.

请记住，这是一场业余足球联赛。

▶ This is not a national level game.

并非国家级比赛。

▶ And yet it sold out a stadium of 43,000 people.

却吸引了43000名观众坐满体育场。

▶ I should say I'm not a huge football fan.

我必须承认自己并非狂热球迷。

▶ In fact, I don't really know very much about football at all.

事实上，我对足球知之甚少。

▶ I was there to see what the impact on the economy was like because these amateur football matches are really helping the provincial economy in Jungsu province.

我去那里是为了观察经济影响，因为这些业余比赛确实促进了江苏省的经济。

🎧 So why was it so hard to get into that game?

那么，为何入场如此困难？

🎧 Why is it such a hot ticket?

为何门票如此抢手？

🎧 These provincial football matches that are happening in Jungsu province are the new biggest internet phenomenon in China this year.

江苏省的这些省级足球比赛是今年中国互联网最热门的新现象。

🎧 So people are coming from across the country to watch these amateur league games.

因此，全国各地的观众都来观看这些业余联赛。

🎧 It's become an internet phenomenon and it is taking over the Chinese internet and it's taking over Chinese sports.

它已成为互联网现象，席卷了中国互联网和体育界。

🎧 The stadiums are filling up across Jungsu.

江苏各地的体育场座无虚席。

🎧 The one that I was at was a 43,000 cedar.

我所在的体育场容纳了43000人。

🎧 The one the next weekend was a 60,000 cedar.

下周末的体育场可容纳60000人。

🎧 So these are not small matches.

这些并非小型比赛。

🎧 These are massive.

规模巨大。

▶ And they're really helping the economy as well.

它们也确实促进了经济。

▶ So beer sales are going through the roof.

啤酒销量飙升。

▶ Hotel rentals are really picking up.

酒店租赁大幅增长。

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▶ And presumably incomes for ticket touts also only up.

黄牛的收入想必也水涨船高。

▶ This is the economic effect you were talking about before.

这就是你之前提到的经济效应。

▶ Yes, so really everyone in the cities across Jungsu is seeing a bit of a boost from this amateur football league.

是的，江苏各城市的每个人都从这一业余足球联赛中获益。

▶ So this could not have come at a better time.

时机再合适不过。

▶ Jungsu province is really quite exposed to the trade war with America.

江苏省在中美贸易战中受到较大冲击。

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▶ In the city of Sujo, some 9% of Chinese exports to America came from that city alone last year.

去年，苏州一城就占中国对美出口的约9%。

▶ This is mainly electronics, manufacturing, and these are big cities.

主要是电子产品制造，而这些是大城市。

▶ Sujo's economy is bigger than the Czech Republics.

苏州的经济规模超过捷克共和国。

▶ So when the manufacturing sector gets hit there, you see all sorts of problems.

因此，当制造业受冲击时，各种问题随之而来。

▶ So youth unemployment is already rising in this area.

该地区的青年失业率已在上升。

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▶ And the local authorities are looking for a way to boost local sentiment and local spending.

地方政府正寻求提振本地情绪和消费。

▶ And to fire up local rivals to take each other on in local stadiums.

并激发地方对手在体育场上一较高下。

▶ That's correct.

没错。

▶ So one thing that's really worked well in Jungsu is that its cities have had rivalries going back a thousand years.

江苏真正运作良好的一点是，其城市之间的竞争可以追溯到一千年前。

▶ Just for an example, Sujo and Youngjo, the two cities that played each other at the game that I went to, they've been competing for a thousand years for economic dominance along the Grand Canal, which is this man-made canal in the area.

以苏州和扬州为例，这两座城市在我观看的比赛中对决，它们沿着大运河——该地区的一条人工运河——争夺经济主导权已有一千年。

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▶ Other cities also have big rivalries with each other.

其他城市之间也存在激烈的竞争。



▶ The city of Nanjing, which is the capital of the province, is detested by other cities in the area because of their dialect and because their culture is more associated with a nearby province.

省会南京因方言和文化更接近邻近省份而遭到该地区其他城市的厌恶。

▶ So there's all these tensions and local authorities are basically just kind of letting it rip and letting all these tensions out in the form of football matches.

因此，存在所有这些紧张关系，而地方政府基本上放任这些紧张情绪通过足球比赛释放。

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▶ Which doesn't sound like the action of a party that's normally so dedicated to the idea of unity or projecting it anyway.

这听起来不像是一个通常致力于团结或宣扬团结的政党的行为。

▶ Yeah, that's what makes this rather unique.

是的，这正是其独特之处。

▶ So usually whether it's between cities or provinces, the message is all about unity.

通常无论是城市还是省份之间，传达的信息都是关于团结。

▶ But here, local authorities are actually promoting the idea of city rivalries, which is strange.

但在这里，地方政府实际上在推动城市竞争的理念，这很奇怪。

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▶ I've never really seen anything quite like it before.

我以前从未见过类似的情况。

▶ Because presumably the economic benefits outweigh any dense to unity.

因为 presumably 经济利益超过了任何对团结的损害。

▶ But I guess the question is how scalable is this?

但我想问题在于这种模式的可扩展性如何？

▶ You mentioned it like it's an internet phenomenon that might just be a fad rather than a, well, essentially a new economic plan.

你提到这像是一种互联网现象，可能只是一时流行，而非本质上的一种新经济计划。

▶ That's right.

没错。

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▶ So a number of internet trends have popped up in the past couple of years.

过去几年出现了许多互联网趋势。

▶ They burn very bright and they burn out very, very fast.

它们燃烧得非常明亮，但也熄灭得非常快。

▶ And some people think that this could also happen with the Jiangsu football league.

一些人认为江苏足球联赛也可能如此。

▶ And at this point, we already see other provinces trying to replicate the success of this amateur league.

目前，我们已经看到其他省份试图复制这一业余联赛的成功。

▶ So Hunan province has launched a league already.

湖南已经推出了一个联赛。

 00:14:45

▶ It's not really doing that well from what we can tell Guangdong and Sichuan have plans to do this.

据我们所知，它表现不佳，广东和四川也有这样的计划。

▶ One thing that Jiangsu has going for it is, as I said, it's a rich province.

江苏的一个优势是，正如我所说，它是一个富裕的省份。

▶ It has great infrastructure.

它拥有良好的基础设施。

▶ It has world class stadiums in all of the 13 cities that are competing.

参赛的13个城市都拥有世界级体育场。

▶ So it's able to host these matches in other places like Hunan.

因此它能够举办这些比赛，而湖南等地则不行。

bilibili 00:15:06

▶ They just don't have the same infrastructure.

它们没有相同的基础设施。

▶ So I'd be surprised if some of these other provinces succeed in launching amateur leagues.

所以如果其他省份成功推出业余联赛，我会感到惊讶。

▶ But at this point, it's really working in Jiangsu.

但目前这在江苏确实有效。

▶ And I got to say it was a lot of fun and people seem to love it.

我必须说这很有趣，人们似乎很喜欢它。

▶ Don, thanks very much for your time.

唐，非常感谢你的时间。

▶ Thanks, Jason.

谢谢，杰森。

▶ You'd let me interview you as Superman.

你让我以超人的身份采访你。

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▶ Sure.

当然。

🎵 So in this scene between Superman, played by David Koronswett and Lois Lane, played by Rachel Brosnahan, Superman and Lois Lane are sat in her living room.

在这幕由大卫·科伦斯韦饰演的超人和瑞秋·布罗斯纳安饰演的露易丝·莲恩之间的场景中，超人和露易丝·莲恩坐在她的客厅里。

🎵 She's interviewing him about his latest intervention.

她正在采访他关于他最近的干预行动。

🎵 Rachel Lloyd is the economist deputy culture editor.

瑞秋·劳埃德是《经济学人》副文化编辑。

🎵 He's stopped one country called Barabia from invading another called Jarmport.

他阻止了一个叫巴拉比亚的国家入侵另一个叫贾姆波特的国家。

 00:16:01

🎵 And he feels like he's done a really good thing in his safe lives, but not everyone agrees.

他觉得自己做了一件真正的好事，在他的安全生活中，但并非所有人都同意。

🎵 Did you consult with the president?

你咨询过总统吗？

🎵 Oh, no.

哦，没有。

🎵 You seemingly acting as a representative of the United States, but anybody except for us and doing good.

你似乎以美国代表的身份行事，但除了我们之外，任何人都在做好事。

🎵 Lois is skeptical of unilateral action.

露易丝对单边行动持怀疑态度。

▶ Does Superman stop to think about the consequences of getting involved in other countries' conflicts?

超人是否会停下来思考介入其他国家冲突的后果？

bilibili 00:16:24

▶ This scene and this plot got me to thinking about the history of the character.

这一幕和这一情节让我思考这个角色的历史。

▶ He's endured for almost nine decades because he's handsome, bland and adaptable.

他经久不衰近九十年，因为他英俊、平淡且适应性强。

▶ He's able to reflect whatever the American way means at any particular moment in time.

他能够反映“美国方式”在任何特定时刻的含义。

▶ Superman's stated aim is to defend truth, justice and the American way, and maybe sell some comics, toys and movie tickets along the way.

超人的既定目标是捍卫真理、正义和美国方式，并在此过程中销售一些漫画、玩具和电影票。

bilibili 00:16:57

▶ But since his creation in 1938, Superman has had a serious calling.

但自1938年诞生以来，超人一直有一个严肃的使命。

▶ In fact, he's really a parable of how America feels about its role in the world.

事实上，他真正是一个寓言，反映了美国对其在世界中角色的感受。

▶ Having reached such a point in public acceptance, it is no wonder the comics have become a strong social force and influence on our behavior pattern that is bizarre to say the least.

达到如此公众接受度后，难怪漫画已成为一种强大的社会力量，并对我们的行为模式产生影响，这至少可以说是奇怪的。

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▶ Superman was originally created by Jerry Siegel, the son of the three-year Jewish immigrants.

超人最初由三年犹太移民之子杰瑞·西格尔创作。

▶ Initially, Superman's focus was domestic.

最初，超人的关注点是国内。

▶ In that first comic book, he saves an innocent woman from going to the electric chair.

在第一个漫画书中，他拯救了一名无辜女性免于电椅死刑。

▶ But the Second World War sort of complicated things.

但第二次世界大战使事情变得复杂。

▶ Jerry Siegel and the illustrator, Joe Schuster, face a dilemma when America entered the battlefield.

当美国参战时，杰瑞·西格尔和插画家乔·舒斯特面临一个困境。

 00:17:42

▶ The character sense of justice would undoubtedly have led him to intervene on the ally's side.

角色的正义感无疑会促使他站在盟友一边干预。

▶ But even the fearsome of Fuffa would have been no match for the Caped Wonder.

但即使是可怕的Fuffa也无法与披风奇才匹敌。

▶ Siegel and Schuster worried that soldiers would be dispirited by tales of Superman's easy victories.

西格尔和舒斯特担心士兵们会因超人轻松胜利的故事而士气低落。

▶ Some 80% of the American army's reading material was comics, with Superman atop the charts.

美军阅读材料的约80%是漫画，超人位居榜首。

 00:18:13

▶ Later, Superman grappled with whether he should interfere in Earthly Affairs.

后来，超人纠结于是否应该干预地球事务。

▶ In Superman 2, directed by Richard Leicester and Reese in 1980, Superman forced sakes his powers in order to live a normal life with Lois.

在1980年理查德·莱斯特和里斯执导的《超人2》中，超人放弃了他的力量，以便与露易丝过上正常生活。

▶ This leaves America and the world vulnerable to the expansionist ambitions of General Zod.

这使得美国和世界容易受到佐德将军扩张主义野心的侵害。

▶ General? Haven't you ever heard of Freedom of the Press?

将军？你没听说过新闻自由吗？

 00:18:34

▶ Superman! Superman, thank God! I mean...

超人！超人，谢天谢地！我是说...

▶ It's not hard to pass the message of this Cold War era story.

不难理解这个冷战时期故事传达的信息。

▶ Naturally, the film ends with Superman recovering his strength, returning to his duty as a global protector, and reinstating the American flag above the White House.

自然，电影以超人恢复力量、回归全球保护者的职责，并在白宫上空重新升起美国国旗结束。

▶ The comics and films of the late 20th and early 21st centuries depict Superman as quite nervous about overstepping, particularly when it comes to foreign intervention and questions of sovereignty.

20世纪末和21世纪初的漫画和电影将超人描绘为对越界相当紧张，特别是在外国干预和主权问题上。

 00:19:10

▶ So he aims to achieve as much as possible with as little force as possible.

因此他的目标是以尽可能小的力量实现尽可能多的成果。

▶ He uses surgical strikes, for instance, to eliminate terrorist cells.

例如，他使用外科手术式打击来消灭恐怖分子据点。

▶ And this mirrors America's policy since 2002 of killing individual foes with missiles fired from drones.

这反映了美国自2002年以来用无人机发射导弹消灭个别敌人的政策。

▶ They've always been wrong about me.

他们一直误解了我。

▶ I love! I get scared! But that is being human!

我爱！我害怕！但这就是人性！

 00:19:38

▶ This new Superman film has been written and directed by James Gunn and is released by Warner Bros.

这部新超人电影由詹姆斯·古恩编剧和导演，华纳兄弟发行。

▶ And it has the usual hokey dialogue and planetary parallel that you'd expect from a superhero film.

它有超级英雄电影中常见的俗套对话和星际平行。

▶ But early on it becomes clear that the conflict that Superman has rushed into is a setup.

但很快就能看出超人匆忙介入的冲突是一个陷阱。

▶ And this is more or less how some of Donald Trump's foreign policy team feel about skirmishes elsewhere, that America loses by getting involved.

这或多或少是唐纳德·特朗普的一些外交政策团队对其他地方小冲突的看法，即美国因介入而失败。

 00:20:02



▶ It may seem odd for a man who can do anything to contemplate doing nothing, but it makes for a timely film.

对于一个无所不能的人来说，考虑什么都不做可能看起来很奇怪，但这造就了一部及时的电影。

▶ That's all for this episode of The Intelligence.

以上就是本期《情报》的全部内容。

▶ We'll see you back here tomorrow.

明天见。

