

024. 50年代的

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1. 解说

1.1. The 1950s: Happy Days / 20世纪50年代：快乐的日子

Of course, not everything was as rosy (a.)粉红色的；红润的；美好的；乐观的 as it seemed.

Beneath the pristine (a.)崭新的；清新的；未开发的；处于原始状态的 exterior (尤指建筑物的)外部，外观，表面，外貌, a small group of critics and nonconformists (n.)不从国教者；不遵循传统规范的人；不认同主流思想的人 **pointed out** *the flaws* in a suburbia 郊区；郊区居民 they believed had no soul, *a*

government they believed was growing dangerously powerful, and **a lifestyle** they believed was fundamentally repressed (v.)压制；镇压。

And much of America was still segregated (v.)隔离并区别对待（不同种族、宗教或性别的人）；（使）分开，分离，隔离。

当然，并非一切都像看起来那么美好。在原始的外表下，一小群批评家和不墨守成规的人指出了他们认为郊区没有灵魂的缺陷，他们认为政府正在变得危险的强大，他们认为生活方式从根本上受到压制。美国大部分地区仍然处于种族隔离状态。

Example 1. 案例

pristine

(a.) fresh and clean, as if new 崭新的；清新的

- The car is in pristine condition . 这辆汽车是全新的。

Nevertheless 尽管如此；不过；然而, 主 the notion 观念；信念；理解 of the 1950s as happy days 谓 lived (v.) on.

Perhaps when **measured (v.)使相比较 against** the Great Depression of the 1930s, the world war of the 1940s, the strife 冲突；争斗；倾轧 of the 1960s, and the malaise（广泛存在的）难以捉摸的问题，无法描述的问题；莫名的不适（或不快、不满等） of the 1970s, the 1950s were indeed fabulous (a.)极好的；绝妙的；寓言中的；神话似的。

尽管如此，20 世纪 50 年代的快乐时光依然存在。或许，与20世纪30年代的大萧条、1940年代的世界大战、1960年代的冲突，和1970年代的萎靡相比，1950年代确实是神话般的。

Example 2. 案例

malaise

(n.)the problems affecting a particular situation or group of people that are difficult to explain or identify（广泛存在的）

难以捉摸的问题，无法描述的问题

• economic/financial/social malaise 揣摩不透的经济/金融/社会问题

→ 前缀mal-常表示负面含义，来自拉丁语malus “坏的”，所以我直接归为否定前缀，如malady（疾病），malaria（疟疾）；词根aise和单词ease（安逸）同源，来自同一个古法语单词；它的字面义为“不安逸，不舒服”，所以表“身体不适”。

1.1.1. McCarthyism 麦卡锡主义

1952 Republican Convention 共和党代表大会

"Our job as Americans and as Republicans is to dislodge (v.) (把某人) 逐出，赶出，驱逐出 the traitors 叛徒，卖国贼 from every place 后定 where they' ve been sent to do their traitorous (a.)叛逆的；不忠的；背叛的 work." -Joseph McCarthy, speech (n.) before the Republican National Convention (1952)

“作为美国人和共和党人，我们的工作就是将叛徒赶出他们被派去从事叛国工作的每一个地方。” ——约瑟夫·麦卡锡，共和党全国代表大会前的演讲（1952年）

Example 3. 案例
dis-lodge

→ dis-除去 + -lodge来源于德语loge(小房间)

"Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist party?"

“你现在或者曾经是一名共产党员吗？”

In the 1950s, 主 thousands of Americans who toiled (v.) (长时间) 苦干，辛勤劳作 in the government, served in the army,

worked in the movie industry, or came from various 各种不同的；各种各样的 **walks of life** 行业；职业；地位；阶层 谓 had to answer that question before a congressional panel 专家咨询组；（广播、电视上的）讨论小组。

在 20 世纪 50 年代，成千上万在政府工作、在军队服役、在电影行业工作，或来自各行各业的美国人，必须在国会小组面前回答这个问题。

Example 4. 案例

a walk of 'life

a person's job or position in society 行业；职业；地位；阶层

SYN background

•She has friends from all walks of life. 她在社会各界中都有朋友。

SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY **rose (v.) to** national prominence (n.)重要；突出；卓越；出名 by initiating (v.)开始；发起；创始 a probe (n.)探究；详尽调查；（医生用的）探针 **to ferret (v.) out** 搜索出；搜寻出；查获 communists holding prominent positions.

During his investigations, 主 safeguards (n.)安全设施；保护措施 后定 promised by the Constitution 谓 were trampled (v.)踩伤；践踏。

参议员约瑟夫·麦卡锡通过发起一项调查，找出担任要职的共产党人，从而在全国声名鹊起。在他的调查过程中，宪法承诺的保障措施，被践踏。

Example 5. 案例

fer-ret

(n.)雪貂（身体细长，用以猎兔、捕鼠等）(v.) ~

(about/around) (for sth) : (informal) to search for sth that

is lost or hidden among a lot of things 搜索，四处搜寻，翻找
(丢失或藏匿的东西)



ferret sb/sth ↔ 'out

(informal) to discover information or to find sb/sth by searching thoroughly, asking a lot of questions, etc. 搜索出；搜寻出；查获

Why **were** so many **held** (v.)使保持 (在某位置) **in thrall** (n.)
受...控制；深受...影响 **to** the Wisconsin lawmaker? Why **was**
主 an environment 后定 that some **likened** (v.)把...比作 **to** the
SALEM WITCH TRIALS (法院的) 审讯，审理，审判 谓
tolerated 容忍；忍受?

为什么这么多人受"威斯康星州立法者"的奴役？为什么有人会容忍类似"塞勒姆女巫审判"的环境？

Example 6. 案例

IN (SB' S/STH' S) 'THRALL | IN 'THRALL TO SB/STH

(literary) controlled or strongly influenced by sb/sth 受...控制；深受...影响

LIKEN (v.) STH/SB TO STH/SB

(formal) to compare one thing or person to another and say they are similar 把...比作...

• Life is often likened to a journey.人们常把人生比作旅程。

Why **were** so many **held** **in thrall to** the Wisconsin lawmaker?

这里的 "were held" 是被动语态，表示 "许多人为何被...迷住/控制住" 。

其主动形式是：Why **did** someone **hold** (v.) so many **in thrall to** the Wisconsin lawmaker?

Why **was** an environment that some **likened to** the SALEM WITCH TRIALS **tolerated**?

这里的“was tolerated”，也是被动语态，表示“为什么...的环境被容忍”。其主动形式是：Why **did** someone **tolerate** (v.) an environment that some likened (v.) to the SALEM WITCH TRIALS?

在这两个句子中，“被动语态”的使用，突出强调了“受动者”（许多人和环境），而不是“施动者”（谁使许多人迷住或谁容忍了这种环境）。

主 Fears (v.) that children would be corrupted (n.)使腐化；使堕落 by *the "communist" practices* depicted (v.)描写；描述；刻画 in Robin Hood 谓 led many schools and libraries to ban (v.) *the classic tale* about **taking (v.) from the rich to give (v.) to the poor.**

由于担心孩子们会被《罗宾汉》中描述的“共产主义”做法所腐蚀，许多学校和图书馆禁止阅读这个“关于从富人那里夺取穷人的财富的经典故事”。

The Atomic Era 原子时代

In 1947, President Truman had ordered (v.) background checks 背景调查 of every civilian 平民 in service to the government.

When Alger Hiss, a high-ranking *State Department* 国务院 official was convicted (v.)证明.....有罪；宣判（某人）有罪 on espionage charges, fear of communists intensified (v.)增强；加强.

1947 年，杜鲁门总统下令对每一位为政府服务的平民，进行背景调查。当国务院高级官员阿尔杰·希斯因“间谍罪”被定罪时，人们对共产党的恐惧加剧了。

McCarthy **capitalized (v.)**充分利用；从...中获得更多的好处 on national paranoia 妄想症；偏执狂；（对别人的）无端恐惧，多疑 by proclaiming (v.)宣布；宣告；声明 that COMMUNIST SPIES

were omnipresent (a.)无所不在的 and that he was America' s only salvation (危险、灾难、损失等的) 避免方式, 解救途径;得救; 救恩; 救世.

麦卡锡利用全国性的偏执, 宣称"共产主义间谍"无处不在, 他是美国唯一的拯救者。

Example 7. 案例

omni-pres-ent

→ omni-,全, 总, present,出现。引申词义无处不在的。

An atmosphere of fear of *world domination* 控制, 统治 by *communists* 谓 hung over America in the postwar years.

There were fears of *a nuclear holocaust* (尤指战争或火灾引起的) 大灾难, 大毁灭;大屠杀 谓 **based on** the knowledge that the Soviet Union exploded (v.) its first A-bomb in 1949.

That same year, China, the world' s most populous nation, became communist.

Half of Europe was under Joseph Stalin' s influence, and every time Americans read (v.) their newspapers /there seemed to be a new atomic threat.

战后的岁月里, 美国笼罩着一种对"共产主义统治世界"的恐惧气氛。由于苏联在 1949 年爆炸了第一颗原子弹, 人们担心会发生"核浩劫"。同年, 世界上人口最多的国家中国, 成为共产主义国家。半个欧洲都处于约瑟夫·斯大林的影响之下, 每次美国人读报纸时, 似乎都会出现新的原子威胁。

At a speech in WHEELING 城市名, WEST VIRGINIA, on February 9, 1950, McCarthy launched (v.) his first salvo 齐射; 齐投; 奇袭.

He proclaimed that he was **aware (a.) of** 205 card-carrying (a.) (政治组织) 正式成员的 members of the Communist Party

who worked (v.) for the United States Department of State. A few days later, he repeated the charges at a speech in Salt Lake City.

McCarthy soon began to attract (v.) headlines, and the Senate asked him to make his case 陈述他的理由.

1950 年 2 月 9 日, 麦卡锡在西弗吉尼亚州惠灵市的一次演讲中, 发起了他的第一次齐射。他宣称, 他知道有 205 名在美国国务院工作的共产党员。几天后, 他在盐湖城的一次演讲中重申了这些指控。麦卡锡很快就开始成为头条新闻, 参议院要求他阐述自己的观点。

Example 8. 案例 case

(n.)~ (**for/against sth**) : a set of facts or arguments that support one side in a trial, a discussion, etc. (在审判、讨论等中支持一方的) 论据, 理由, 辩词

- the case for the defence/prosecution 有利于被告/原告的论据
- Our lawyer didn' t think we had a case (= had enough good arguments to win in a court of law) . 我们的律师认为我们论据不足, 无法赢得官司。
- the case for/against private education 赞成/反对实行私立学校教育的理由

On February 20, 1950, McCarthy addressed the Senate /and made a list of dubious (a.)可疑的; 不可信的; 靠不住的; 不诚实的 claims against suspected communists.

He cited (v.)提及 (原因) ; 举出 (示例) ; 列举 81 cases that day.

He skipped several numbers, and for some cases repeated the same flimsy (a.)劣质的; 不结实的; 不足信的 information.

He proved nothing, but the Senate **called for** a full

investigation.

McCarthy was in the national spotlight.

1950 年 2 月 20 日，麦卡锡在参议院发表讲话，列出了一系列针对共产党嫌疑人的可疑指控。当天他列举了81个案例。他跳过了几个数字，并且在某些情况下重复了同样脆弱的信息。他没有证明什么，但参议院要求进行全面调查。麦卡锡成为全国关注的焦点。

Example 9. 案例

flimsy → 可能来自film的拼写变体，薄膜，膜片，引申词义脆弱的，劣质的。-s, 复数后缀，比较ballsy, folksy. 或直接来自flimflam, 胡扯，欺骗，劣质。

Staying in the headlines was a full-time job.

After accusing (v.) low-level officials, McCarthy **went for the big guns**, even questioning (v.) the loyalty of DEAN ACHESON and George Marshall.

Some Republicans in the Senate were aghast (a.) 惊恐；惊骇 and disavowed (v.) 不承认；否认；拒绝对...承担责任 McCarthy.

成为头条新闻是一项全职工作。在指责低层官员后，麦卡锡开始大肆宣扬，甚至质疑迪恩·艾奇逊和乔治·马歇尔的忠诚度。参议院的一些共和党人感到震惊，并否认了麦卡锡的观点。

Example 10. 案例

the big guns

the most powerful people, companies, organizations, etc.

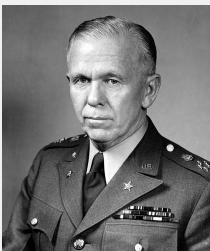
“went for the big guns” 是一个习语，意思是“对重要人物或大人物下手”或“采取更强硬的行动”。

Dean Acheson

美国第 51 任“国务卿”。他制定了 1949 年至 1953 年哈里·S·杜鲁门政府的外交政策。他也是 1945 年至 1947 年杜鲁门的主要外交政策顾问，特别是在冷战方面。艾奇逊帮助设计了杜鲁门主义和马歇尔计划以及北大西洋公约组织。

George Marshall

他在杜鲁门总统领导下, 担任"国务卿"和"国防部长"。马歇尔主张美国对战后欧洲复苏做出经济和政治承诺, 包括以他的名字命名的"马歇尔计划"。



dis·avow

(v.)[VN] (formal) to state publicly that you have no knowledge of sth or that you are not responsible for sth/sb
不承认; 否认; 拒绝对...承担责任

•They disavowed claims of a split in the party. 他们否认了党内出现分裂的说法。

Others **such as** ROBERT TAFT and Richard Nixon, **saw him as** an asset 资产; 财产; 有价值的人 (或事物) ; 有用的人 (或事物) .

The public rewarded (v.) the witch-hunters by sending (v.) red-baiters 诱饵, 鱼饵 (communist accusers 指控者, 控诉者) before the Senate and the House in 1950.

其他人, 如罗伯特·塔夫脱和理查德·尼克松, 则将他视为一笔财富。
1950 年, 公众通过向参议院和众议院派出红色诱饵 (共产主义指控者) 来奖励政治迫害者。

"Tail Gunner" 尾炮手 Joe" Shot Down

"尾枪手" 被击落

Example 11. 案例
tail gunner

A **tail gunner** or **rear gunner** is a crewman 乘务员, 船员 (通常指男性) on a military aircraft who **functions (v.) as** a gunner **defending (v.) against** enemy fighter or interceptor 拦截机; 妨碍者; 截击机 attacks from the rear, or "tail", of the plane.

机尾炮手或后炮手是军用飞机上的机组人员, 充当炮手, 防御敌方战斗机或拦截机从飞机后部或“尾部”的攻击。

When Dwight Eisenhower became president, he had no love for McCarthy.

Ike was reluctant (a.)勉强的, 不情愿的 to condemn (v.) McCarthy for fear of splitting (v.) the Republican Party.

McCarthy' s accusations **went on** into 1954, when the Wisconsin senator **focused (v.) on** 集中 (注意力、精力等于); 集中 (光束于); 聚焦 (于) the United States Army.

For eight weeks, in televised (a.)通过电视播放的 hearings 听证会, McCarthy interrogated (v.)讯问; 审问; 盘问 army officials, including many decorated 授予 (某人) 勋章 war heroes.

当德怀特·艾森豪威尔就任总统时, 他对麦卡锡没有任何感情。艾克不愿谴责麦卡锡, 因为担心分裂共和党。麦卡锡的指控一直持续到 1954 年, 当时这位威斯康星州参议员, 将矛头指向了美国陆军。在八周的时间里, 麦卡锡在电视听证会上审问了军队官员, 其中包括许多荣获勋章的战争英雄。

Example 12. 案例

in-ter-ro-gate

→ inter-, 在内, 在中间, 相互, -rog, 要求, 询问, 词源同 reach, arrogate. 引申词义质问, 审问。

But this was his tragic mistake.

Television illustrated (v.)表明...真实; 显示...存在 the mean-spiritedness 心胸狭窄, 恶毒 of McCarthy' s campaign.

The army then **went on the attack** 发起攻击, questioning McCarthy' s methods and credibility 可靠性, 可信度.

In one memorable fusillade (n.) (枪炮的) 连发, 连续齐射 ; (某物的) 连续投掷, the Council 委员会, 理事会 for the Army 谓 simply asked McCarthy, "**At long last** 终于,到头来, have you no *sense of decency* 正派 ; 得体 ; 彬彬有礼 left (v.)?"

但这是他的悲剧性错误。电视展现了麦卡锡竞选活动的卑鄙。军队随后发起攻击, 质疑麦卡锡的方法和可信度。在一次令人难忘的连击中, 陆军委员会简单地问麦卡锡: “最终, 你还有没有一点体面?”

Example 13. 案例

mean

(a.)(BrE) (NAmE also cheap) not willing to give or share things, especially money 吝啬的 ; 小气的

~ (to sb) : (of people or their behaviour人或其行为) unkind, for example by not letting sb have or do sth 不善良 ; 刻薄

fu·sil·lade

→ 来自fusilier, 火枪。来自拉丁语 focus, 火炉, 火。因17世纪的火枪是由燧石点火发射。

Poll after poll 谓 showed the American people thought (v.) McCarthy unscrupulous (a.)不道德的 ; 无道德原则的 ; 不诚实的 ; 不公正的 in his attack of the army.

一次又一次的民意调查显示, 美国民众认为麦卡锡对军队的攻击是不择手段的。

Fed up 厌烦 ; 厌倦 ; 不愉快, McCarthy' s colleagues censured (v.)严厉谴责, 责备 him for dishonoring (v.)使蒙羞 ; 玷辱 the Senate, and the hearings came to a close.

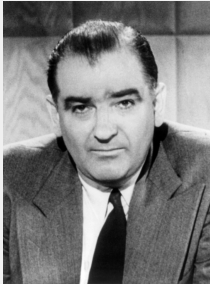
Plagued (v.)困扰,折磨 with poor health and alcoholism 酗酒, McCarthy himself died three years later.

麦卡锡的同事们厌倦了，谴责他羞辱了参议院，听证会结束了。由于健康状况不佳和酗酒，麦卡锡本人在三年后去世。

Example 14. 案例

McCarthyism 麦卡锡主义

Joseph McCarthy



广义上是指用大规模的宣传, 和不加以区分的指责, 特别是没有足够证据的指控, 造成对人格和名誉的诽谤。

另外, 这个词语在英语里的定义, 也延伸到“用不充分的证据, 公开指责对方政治上的不忠或颠覆, 或者是用不公平的调查或指责, 来打压反对人士”。

麦卡锡主义也是“猎巫”、“集体发疯”和“道德恐慌”的同义词。

这个词语源自于1950年代以美国共和党参议员约瑟夫·雷蒙德·麦卡锡为代表的一种政治态度。麦卡锡认为共产党渗透了美国政府的一些部门以及其他机构。为了阻止国家被颠覆, 他用大规模的宣传和不加以区分的指责, 制造了一系列的调查和听证去曝光这些渗透。**被怀疑的主要对象是政府雇员、好莱坞娱乐界从业人士、教育界、工会成员。**

而从1950年代中期起, 麦卡锡主义逐渐衰败, 主要原因包括公众支持度的下降、麦卡锡本人在1957年逝世、以及第14任美国首席大法官厄尔·沃伦领导的美国最高法院的反对。 其中, 沃伦法院作出的一系列重要判决, 协助终结了麦卡锡主义。

McCarthy was not the only individual **to seek out** potential communists.

麦卡锡并不是唯一——一个寻找潜在共产主义者的人。

The HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

(HUAC) targeted the Hollywood film industry.

Actors, writers, and producers alike were summoned 传唤 ; 召集 to appear before the committee /and provide names of colleagues who may have been members of the Communist Party.

众议院非美活动委员会 (HUAC) 瞄准了好莱坞电影业。演员、作家和制片人, 都被传唤到委员会面前, 并提供可能是共产党员的同事的姓名。

Example 15. 案例

The House Un-American Activities Committee

众议院非美活动调查委员会.

创立于1938年, 以监察美国"纳粹"地下活动。后负责调查与"共产主义"活动有关的嫌疑个人、公共雇员和组织, 调查不忠与颠覆行为。

1947年12月17日, 开始对联邦政府、武装部队和国防订货承包商, 实行“忠诚调查”。

1975年废除该委员会。

Those who repented (v.)后悔 ; 悔过 ; 忏悔 and named (v.) names of suspected communists were allowed to return to business as usual.

Those who refused to address the committee 谓 were cited 嘉奖 ; 表彰 ; 表扬 for contempt (n.)蔑视 ; 轻蔑 ; 鄙视.

Uncooperative 不合作的 ; 不配合的 artists were blacklisted (v.) 被列入黑名单 from jobs in the entertainment industry.

Years passed /until many **had** their reputations **restored**.

那些悔改, 并点名涉嫌共产主义者的人, 被允许恢复正常工作。那些拒绝向委员会发表讲话的人, 则被指控藐视法庭。不合作的艺术家, 被列入娱乐行业工作黑名单。多年过去后, 许多人才恢复了名誉。

Example 16. 案例

re·pent

(v.)~ (of sth) : (formal) to feel and show that you are sorry for sth bad or wrong that you have done 后悔；悔过；忏悔
•She **had repented of** what she had done. 她对自己所做的事深感懊悔。

→ re-,表强调, -pent,惩罚, 悔罪, 词源同 pain,punish,penitentiary.引申词义悔过, 忏悔。

Were there **in fact** communists in America?

美国实际上有共产主义者吗？

The answer is undoubtedly yes.

But many of the accused 谓 had attended *party rallies* 公众集会，群众大会（尤指支持某信念或政党的）；（汽车、摩托车等的）拉力赛 15 or more years before the hearings — it had been fashionable to do so in the 1930s.

答案无疑是肯定的。但许多被告在听证会前 15 年或更长时间, 就参加过政党集会——这种做法在 20 世纪 30 年代很流行。

Although the Soviet spy ring（尤指秘密的或非法的）团伙，帮派，集团 谓 did penetrate (v.)the highest levels of the American government, the vast majority of the accused were innocent victims.

All across America, state legislatures 各州立法机构 and school boards mimicked (v.)模仿，摹拟 McCarthy and HUAC.

Thousands of people lost (v.) their jobs and had their reputations tarnished (v.)（使）失去光泽，暗淡；玷污，败坏，损坏（名声等）。

尽管苏联间谍网确实渗透到了美国政府最高层，但绝大多数被告都是无辜的受害者。在美国各地，州立法机构和学校董事会，都效仿麦卡锡和 HUAC。成千上万的人失去了工作，名誉也受损。

Example 17. 案例

tar-nish

→ 来自古法语 ternir,使暗淡,黯淡,来自 Proto-Germanic*darnijana,隐藏,来自 PIE*dher,固定,握住,保护,词源同 darn,firm.引申诸相关词义。

Other Witch-Hunt Victims

其他政治迫害受害者

Unions were *special target* of communist hunters.

Sensing (v.)感觉到,察觉出 an unfavorable 不利的;有害的 environment, the AFL (AMERICAN FEDERATION 联邦;联合会 OF LABOR 美国劳工联合会) and the CIO (CONGRESS 代表大会 OF *INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS* 产业工会联合会) **merged** in 1955 **to** close (a.)亲密的;密切的 ranks (团体或组织的)成员;排;行;列.

Books were pulled from library shelves, including Robin Hood, which was deemed communist-like for suggesting (v.) stealing 偷;窃取 from the rich **to give to the poor**.

工会是共产主义猎手的特殊目标。察觉到不利的环境, AFL (美国劳工联合会) 和 CIO (工业组织大会) 于 1955 年合并, 关系更加紧密。图书馆书架上的书籍被撤下, 其中包括《罗宾汉》, 该书因建议从富人那里偷窃送给穷人, 而被视为共产主义。

Example 18. 案例

fed-er-ation

[U] the act of forming a federation 联邦;同盟;联盟

[C] a group of clubs, trade/labor unions, etc. that have joined together to form an organization (俱乐部、工会等的) 联合会

rank

1. **the ranks** : [pl.]the members of a particular group or organization (团体或组织的) 成员

• At 50, he was forced to join the ranks of the unemployed.
他50岁时被迫加入了失业行列。

2. [C]a line or row of people or things 排 ; 行 ; 列

•massed ranks (n.) of spectators 聚集起来的旁观者的行列

•The trees grew in serried ranks (= very closely together) .
树木一排靠一排地生长。

No politician could consider *opening trade with China* or *withdrawing (v) from Southeast Asia* without being branded (v.)商标;给 (牲畜) 打烙印; (尤指不公正地) 丑化 (某人) , 败坏 (某人) 名声 a communist 共产主义者。

Although McCarthyism was dead by the mid-1950s, its effects lasted for decades.

任何政客在考虑与中国开放贸易, 或从东南亚撤军时, 都会被贴上"共产主义者"的标签。尽管麦卡锡主义在 20 世纪 50 年代中期已经消亡, 但其影响却持续了数十年。

Above all, several messages became crystal (a.)晶莹的, 清澈透明的 clear to the average American: Don' t criticize (v.)批评, 指责; 评论 the United States. Don' t be different. Just conform (v.)顺从, 顺应 (大多数人或社会) ; 随潮流;相一致; 相符合; 相吻合。

最重要的是, 有几个信息对普通美国人来说变得非常清楚: 不要批评美国。别与众不同。顺应就好。

1.1.2. Suburban Growth 郊区增长

POSTWAR AFFLUENCE 富裕, 富足 redefined (v.)改变...的本质 (或界限) ; 重新定义; 使重新考虑 the American Dream.

*Gone (a.)*不复存在; 一去不复返 *was the poverty* 后定 **borne**

(v.) of 由.....导致的, 起源于...的 the Great Depression, and the years of *wartime sacrifice* were over.

战后的富裕重新定义了美国梦。"大萧条"带来的贫困已经一去不复返，战时牺牲的岁月也结束了。

Example 19. 案例

borne 是 bear(承受、负担) 的过去分词形式。

chatgpt: "bear of" 并不是一个常见的短语，确实没有 "bear of" 这样的固定搭配。然而，"borne of" 这种结构是一个较为正式的表达方式，常用来描述某事物由某个原因引起或产生。

- Gone (a.) was the poverty 后定 **borne (v.) of** the Great Depression. 这里的 "borne" 表示贫困是由大萧条 "产生" 或 "引起" 的。"Of" 连接贫困和其原因 (大萧条)。

- The wisdom **borne (v.) of** experience is invaluable. 由经验产生的智慧是无价的。

主 Families that **had delayed** having (v.) additional children for years 谓 no longer waited (v.), and the nation enjoyed a postwar BABY BOOM.

多年来一直推迟生育孩子的家庭不再等待，整个国家迎来了战后的婴儿潮。

主 racial fears, affordable 便宜的，付得起的 housing, and the desire *to leave (v.) decaying* 腐烂的；衰减的，衰落的 *cities* 系 were all factors that prompted (v.) many white Americans **to flee (v.) to** SUBURBIA 郊区及其居民的生活方式 (或态度等)。

种族恐惧、经济适用房，以及离开衰败城市的愿望，都是促使许多美国白人逃往郊区的因素。

Example 20. 案例

sub·ur·bia

[U] (oftendisapproving) the suburbs and the way of life, attitudes, etc. of the people who live there 郊区及其居民的生

1.1.3. The Cold War Continues (v.) 冷战仍在继续

The end of the Korean War in 1953 **by no means** 绝不, 决不, 一点也不 brought an end to global hostilities.

1953 年朝鲜战争的结束, 并没有结束全球的敌对行动。

As the British and French Empires slowly **yielded (v.)** 屈服; 让步 to independence movements, a new Third World emerged.

This became the major battleground of the Cold War /as the United States and the Soviet Union struggled to bring new nations into their respective 分别的, 各自的 orbits 轨道.

Across the Third World, the two superpowers **squared off** 使成正方形; 使成四方形; (和某人) 打斗; 摆好架势 (和某人) 打斗 through **proxy** 代理权; 代表权; 代理人; 受托人; 代表 **armies**.

随着英帝国和法兰西帝国慢慢屈服于独立运动, 一个新的第三世界出现了。随着美国和苏联努力将新国家纳入各自的轨道, 这里成为冷战的主要战场。在第三世界, 两个超级大国通过“代理人”军队, 展开对峙。

Example 21. 案例

square

(v.) ~ **sth (off)** : to make sth have straight edges and corners 使成正方形; 使成四方形

- It was like trying to square (v.) a circle. That is, it was impossible.这就好比要把圆的变成方的。也就是说, 是不可能的。

- The boat is rounded at the front but **squared (v.) off** at the back. 这条船船头是圆的, 船尾则是方的。

square 'off (against sb)

(NAME) to fight or prepare to fight sb (和某人) 打斗 ; 摆好架势 (和某人) 打斗

proxy

(n.) [U]the authority that you give to sb to do sth for you, when you cannot do it yourself 代理权 ; 代表权

•You can vote either in person or **by proxy** . 你可以亲自投票或请人代理。

→ 缩写自procuracy,代理权,代表权。

The United States' s recognition 承认 ; 认可 of Israel in 1948 谓 created a strong new ally 盟友, but created many enemies. Arab nations, enraged (v.)使发怒 ; 触怒 by American support for the new Jewish state, found (v.) *supportive ears* in the Soviet Union.

美国1948年承认以色列, 创造了一个强大的新盟友, 但也树下了许多敌人。阿拉伯国家对美国对新犹太国家的支持感到愤怒, 并在苏联找到了支持。

Example 22. 案例

supportive ear

It refers to someone who is willing to listen (v.) and provide (v.) moral and emotional support. 它指的是愿意倾听, 并提供道德和情感支持的人。

When Egyptian President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER sought (v.) to strengthen ties with the Soviet bloc 集团, 阵营, the United States withdrew its pledge 誓言, 保证, 承诺 to help (v.) Nasser construct (v.) the all-important (a.)极重要的, 至关重要的 ASWAN DAM.

Nasser responded (v.) by nationalizing (v.)使国有化 ; 使民族化 ; 使归化 the SUEZ CANAL, an action that compelled (v.)强

迫；迫使；使必须 British, French, and Israeli armies to invade (v.) Egypt.

当埃及总统加迈勒·阿卜杜勒·纳赛尔, 寻求加强与苏联集团的关系时, 美国撤回了帮助纳赛尔建设至关重要的阿斯旺大坝的承诺。纳赛尔的回应是将“苏伊士运河”国有化, 这一行动迫使英国、法国和以色列军队, 入侵埃及。

Egyptian president Gamal Abder Nasser' s 1956 nationalization (n.)国有化；同化, 归化 of the Suez Canal, crippled (v.)使残疾, 使成为跛子;严重损坏, 严重削弱 the ability of Great Britain and France to trade (v.) internationally. As a result, the two countries allied (v.) with Israel to attack Egypt.

埃及总统贾迈勒·阿卜杜尔·纳赛尔 1956 年将苏伊士运河国有化, 削弱了英国和法国的国际贸易能力。于是, 两国联合以色列, 进攻埃及。

The Eisenhower Doctrine

艾森豪威尔主义

The Western alliance was threatened /as President **Dwight Eisenhower** called upon 请求, 要求, 要 (某人做某事) Britain and France to show (v.) restraint (n.)克制；抑制；约束; 约束力；管制措施；制约因素.

With Soviet influence growing (v.) in the oil-rich region, Ike issued (v.) the Eisenhower Doctrine, which pledged (v.) American support to any governments fighting (v.) communist insurgencies (n.)起义；叛乱；造反 in the Middle East.

Making good on 兑现诺言 that promise, he sent over 5,000 marines 海军陆战队员 to LEBANON to forestall (v.)预先阻止；

在（他人）之前行动；先发制人 an anti-Western takeover 收购；接收；接管。

德怀特·艾森豪威尔总统呼吁英国和法国表现出克制，西方联盟受到威胁。随着苏联在石油资源丰富地区的影响力不断增强，艾克发布了《艾森豪威尔主义》，承诺美国支持任何政府打击中东的“共产主义”叛乱。他兑现了这一承诺，派遣了 5,000 多名海军陆战队员前往黎巴嫩，以阻止反西方的接管。

Example 23. 案例

Eisenhower Doctrine 艾森豪威尔主义

是指美国总统德怀特·艾森豪威尔，于1957年1月5日提出的一份演说。

主旨是：若中东国家受到另一个国家武装侵略，可以向美国要求经济或军事上的援助，只要这些国家面临“国际共产主义控制的任何国家的武装侵略”。

演说中提到中东对“自由世界”的重要性，联合国不可能是一个完全可靠的自由保卫者，因此要求美国国会授权总统，为了保卫中东的主权独立与领土完整，可以使用美国武装部队。

make good on something

to do what you have said you would do 做你说过你会做的事
- My grandfather said he would pay for me to go to college, and he **made good on** that promise. 我的祖父说他会支付我上大学的费用，他兑现了这个诺言。

Asia provided more challenges for American containment 控制，抑制；（对他国力量的）遏制 policy.

亚洲给美国的“遏制政策”带来了更多挑战。

To the south, communist revolutionary 革命者，革命家 Ho Chi Minh successfully defeated the French colonial army to create the new nation of Vietnam.

American commitment (n.) 承诺；许诺；允诺承担；保证 to the

containment of communism 谓 led to a protracted (a.)延长的；拖延的；持久的 involvement 参与；加入；插手 that would become the Vietnam War.

在南方，共产主义革命家胡志明，成功击败了法国殖民军，创建了新的越南国家。美国对“遏制共产主义”的承诺，导致了一场旷日持久的卷入，最终演变成了“越南战争”。

The CIA

中央情报局

In the aftermath (战争、风暴、事故的)后果，余波 of World War II, the United States created a new weapon to assist (v.) in fighting the Cold War: the **CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**.

In addition to 除了...之外 gathering (v.) information on Soviet plans and maneuvers 军事演习, the CIA also involved itself in **covert (a.)秘密的；隐蔽的；暗中的 operations** designed to prevent (v.) communist dictators from **rising to power**.

二战结束后，美国创造了一种协助对抗冷战的新武器：中央情报局。除了收集有关苏联计划和演习的信息外，“中央情报局”还参与旨在“防止共产主义独裁者上台”的秘密行动。

Example 24. 案例

covert

(a.) (formal) secret or hidden, making it difficult to notice
秘密的；隐蔽的；暗中的 → 来自cover, 覆盖。

The first such instance occurred (v.) in Iran, when Iranian 伊朗的；伊朗人的 Prime Minister MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH nationalized (v.) **BRITISH PETROLEUM** 石油，原油.

Fearing (v.) Soviet influence in the powerful oil nation, the CIA recruited (v.)招聘，招收 (新成员) a phony (a.)假的；冒充

的；欺骗的 mob **to drive (v.) off** 击退；赶走 Mossadegh /and **return (v.)** the American-backed (a.) SHAH MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI **to power**.

第一个这样的例子发生在伊朗，当时伊朗总理穆罕默德·摩萨德将英国石油公司国有化。由于担心苏联对这个强大的石油国家的影响，中央情报局招募了一群虚假的暴民，来赶走摩萨台，并让美国支持的沙阿·穆罕默德·礼萨·巴列维重新掌权。

When JACOBO ARBENZ **came to power** in Guatemala, he promised to relieve (v.) *the nation' s impoverished (a.)* 贫困的，赤贫的 *farmers* by seizing (v.) land 后定 held by the American-owned UNITED FRUIT COMPANY 联合果品公司 /and **redistributing (v.)**再分配；重新分布 it **to** the peasants 农民.

With the support of American air power 空军力量, a CIA-backed band of mercenaries 雇佣兵 overthrew (v.) Arbenz /and established a military dictatorship 独裁；专政;独裁国家.

当雅各布·阿本斯在“危地马拉”上台时，他承诺通过没收美国联合水果公司持有的土地，并将其重新分配给农民，来减轻该国贫困农民的负担。在美国空军的支持下，中央情报局支持的雇佣军，推翻了阿本斯，建立了军事独裁政权。

Example 25. 案例 Guatemala 危地马拉



mer·cen·ary

→ 来自拉丁语mercari,交易, 买卖, 词源同 market.引申词义买卖的, 花钱雇的, 词义贬义化, 用于指只为金钱的人, 最后特用于指雇佣兵。

Throughout Latin America, the United States **was seen as a** brutal defender 守卫者; 保护人; 防御者 of **thuggish (a.)**暴力的, 野蛮的; 暗杀的; 谋财害命的 **autocrats** 独裁者 **at the expense of** popularly elected 普选的 leaders.

Fidel Castro **capitalized (v.) on** 充分利用; 从...中获得更多的好处 this sentiment (基于情感的) 观点, 看法; 情绪 by overthrowing (v.)推翻; 打倒; 倾覆 U.S.-backed dictator Fulgencio Batista from power in Cuba in January 1959.

在整个拉丁美洲, 美国被视为残暴独裁者的残酷捍卫者, 牺牲了民选领导人的利益。菲德尔·卡斯特罗 (Fidel Castro) 利用这种情绪, 于 1959 年 1 月推翻了美国支持的古巴独裁者富尔亨西奥·巴蒂斯塔 (Fulgencio Batista)。

Policy of Mass (a.)大批的; 数量极多的; 广泛的 Retaliation 报复, 反击

大规模报复政策

Relations remained icy (a.)冰冷的; 结冰的; 不友好的, 冷漠的 between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Relying on the knowledge that the United States had a much larger nuclear arsenal 兵工厂; 军械库; 武器; 军火库 than the Soviet Union, Eisenhower and Dulles announced (v.) a policy of massive retaliation 大规模报复.

Any attack by the Soviets on the United States or its allies 谓 would **be met (v.)**遭遇 (某事); 受到某种对待 **with** nuclear force.

美国和苏联之间的关系仍然冰冷。艾森豪威尔和杜勒斯基于美国拥有比苏联大得多的核武库的知识，宣布了大规模报复政策。苏联对美国或其盟国的任何攻击，都将遭到核武力的反击。

The Soviet crackdown (n.)打击，镇压 on the HUNGARIAN UPRISING 起义；暴动；造反 OF 1956 谓 further strained (v.)使紧张 relations.

In an effort to reduce (v.) tensions, Eisenhower **offered** an "OPEN SKIES" 开放领空 PROPOSAL to Soviet leader NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

Planes 飞机 from each nation would be permitted to fly (v.) over the other to inspect (v.)检查；查看；审视 nuclear sites. But Khrushchev declined (v.)谢绝；婉言拒绝 the offer.

A *summit conference* between Eisenhower and Khrushchev was canceled in 1960 when the Soviets shot down an American U-2 SPY PLANE piloted (v.)驾驶（飞行器）；领航（船只） by GARY POWERS.

1956 年苏联对匈牙利起义的镇压，进一步加剧了两国关系的紧张。为了缓解紧张局势，艾森豪威尔向苏联领导人尼基塔·赫鲁晓夫提出了“开放天空”提案。两国的飞机将被允许飞越对方上空检查核设施。但赫鲁晓夫拒绝了这一提议。1960 年，由于苏联击落了一架由加里·鲍尔斯 (GARY POWERS) 驾驶的美国 U-2 间谍飞机，艾森豪威尔和赫鲁晓夫之间的峰会将被取消。

2. pure

2.1. The 1950s: Happy Days

Of course, not everything was as rosy as it seemed. Beneath the pristine exterior, a small group of critics and

nonconformists pointed out the flaws in a suburbia they believed had no soul, a government they believed was growing dangerously powerful, and a lifestyle they believed was fundamentally repressed. And much of America was still segregated.

Nevertheless, the notion of the 1950s as happy days lived on. Perhaps when measured against the Great Depression of the 1930s, the world war of the 1940s, the strife of the 1960s, and the malaise of the 1970s, the 1950s were indeed fabulous.

2.1.1. McCarthyism

1952 Republican Convention

"Our job as Americans and as Republicans is to dislodge the traitors from every place where they' ve been sent to do their traitorous work." -Joseph McCarthy, speech before the Republican National Convention (1952)

"Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist party?"

In the 1950s, thousands of Americans who toiled in the government, served in the army, worked in the movie industry, or came from various walks of life had to answer that question before a congressional panel.

SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY rose to national prominence by initiating a probe to ferret out communists holding

prominent positions. During his investigations, safeguards promised by the Constitution were trampled.

Why were so many held in thrall to the Wisconsin lawmaker? Why was an environment that some likened to the SALEM WITCH TRIALS tolerated?

Fears that children would be corrupted by the "communist" practices depicted in Robin Hood led many schools and libraries to ban the classic tale about taking from the rich to give to the poor.

The Atomic Era

In 1947, President Truman had ordered background checks of every civilian in service to the government. When Alger Hiss, a high-ranking State Department official was convicted on espionage charges, fear of communists intensified.

McCarthy capitalized on national paranoia by proclaiming that COMMUNIST SPIES were omnipresent and that he was America's only salvation.

An atmosphere of fear of world domination by communists hung over America in the postwar years. There were fears of a nuclear holocaust based on the knowledge that the Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949. That same year, China, the world's most populous nation, became communist. Half of Europe was under Joseph Stalin's influence, and every time Americans read their newspapers there seemed to be a new atomic threat.

At a speech in WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, on February 9, 1950, McCarthy launched his first salvo. He proclaimed that he was aware of 205 card-carrying members of the Communist Party who worked for the United States Department of State. A few days later, he repeated the charges at a speech in Salt Lake City. McCarthy soon began to attract headlines, and the Senate asked him to make his case.

On February 20, 1950, McCarthy addressed the Senate and made a list of dubious claims against suspected communists. He cited 81 cases that day. He skipped several numbers, and for some cases repeated the same flimsy information. He proved nothing, but the Senate called for a full investigation. McCarthy was in the national spotlight.

Staying in the headlines was a full-time job. After accusing low-level officials, McCarthy went for the big guns, even questioning the loyalty of DEAN ACHESON and George Marshall. Some Republicans in the Senate were aghast and disavowed McCarthy.

Others such as ROBERT TAFT and Richard Nixon, saw him as an asset. The public rewarded the witch-hunters by sending red-baiters (communist accusers) before the Senate and the House in 1950.

When Dwight Eisenhower became president, he had no love for McCarthy. Ike was reluctant to condemn McCarthy for fear of splitting the Republican Party. McCarthy's accusations went on into 1954, when the Wisconsin senator

focused on the United States Army. For eight weeks, in televised hearings, McCarthy interrogated army officials, including many decorated war heroes.

But this was his tragic mistake. Television illustrated the mean-spiritedness of McCarthy's campaign. The army then went on the attack, questioning McCarthy's methods and credibility. In one memorable fusillade, the Council for the Army simply asked McCarthy, "At long last, have you no sense of decency left?"

Poll after poll showed the American people thought McCarthy unscrupulous in his attack of the army.

Fed up, McCarthy's colleagues censured him for dishonoring the Senate, and the hearings came to a close. Plagued with poor health and alcoholism, McCarthy himself died three years later.

McCarthy was not the only individual to seek out potential communists.

The HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HUAC) targeted the Hollywood film industry. Actors, writers, and producers alike were summoned to appear before the committee and provide names of colleagues who may have been members of the Communist Party.

Those who repented and named names of suspected communists were allowed to return to business as usual. Those who refused to address the committee were cited for

contempt. Uncooperative artists were blacklisted from jobs in the entertainment industry. Years passed until many had their reputations restored.

Were there in fact communists in America?

The answer is undoubtedly yes. But many of the accused had attended party rallies 15 or more years before the hearings — it had been fashionable to do so in the 1930s.

Although the Soviet spy ring did penetrate the highest levels of the American government, the vast majority of the accused were innocent victims. All across America, state legislatures and school boards mimicked McCarthy and HUAC. Thousands of people lost their jobs and had their reputations tarnished.

Other Witch-Hunt Victims

Unions were special target of communist hunters. Sensing an unfavorable environment, the AFL (AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR) and the CIO (CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS) merged in 1955 to close ranks. Books were pulled from library shelves, including Robin Hood, which was deemed communist-like for suggesting stealing from the rich to give to the poor.

No politician could consider opening trade with China or withdrawing from Southeast Asia without being branded a communist. Although McCarthyism was dead by the mid-1950s, its effects lasted for decades.

Above all, several messages became crystal clear to the average American: Don' t criticize the United States. Don' t be different. Just conform.

2.1.2. Suburban Growth

POSTWAR AFFLUENCE redefined the American Dream. Gone was the poverty borne of the Great Depression, and the years of wartime sacrifice were over.

Families that had delayed having additional children for years no longer waited, and the nation enjoyed a postwar BABY BOOM.

racial fears, affordable housing, and the desire to leave decaying cities were all factors that prompted many white Americans to flee to SUBURBIA.

2.1.3. The Cold War Continues

The end of the Korean War in 1953 by no means brought an end to global hostilities.

As the British and French Empires slowly yielded to independence movements, a new Third World emerged. This became the major battleground of the Cold War as the United States and the Soviet Union struggled to bring new nations into their respective orbits. Across the Third World, the two superpowers squared off through proxy armies.

The United States' s recognition of Israel in 1948 created a strong new ally, but created many enemies. Arab nations, enraged by American support for the new Jewish state, found supportive ears in the Soviet Union.

When Egyptian President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER sought to strengthen ties with the Soviet bloc, the United States withdrew its pledge to help Nasser construct the all-important ASWAN DAM. Nasser responded by nationalizing the SUEZ CANAL, an action that compelled British, French, and Israeli armies to invade Egypt.

Egyptian president Gamal Abder Nasser' s 1956 nationalization of the Suez Canal, crippled the ability of Great Britain and France to trade internationally. As a result, the two countries allied with Israel to attack Egypt.

The Eisenhower Doctrine

The Western alliance was threatened as President Dwight Eisenhower called upon Britain and France to show restraint. With Soviet influence growing in the oil-rich region, Ike issued the Eisenhower Doctrine, which pledged American support to any governments fighting communist insurgencies in the Middle East. Making good on that promise, he sent over 5,000 marines to LEBANON to forestall an anti-Western takeover.

Asia provided more challenges for American containment policy.

To the south, communist revolutionary Ho Chi Minh successfully defeated the French colonial army to create the new nation of Vietnam. American commitment to the containment of communism led to a protracted involvement that would become the Vietnam War.

The CIA

In the aftermath of World War II, the United States created a new weapon to assist in fighting the Cold War: the CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. In addition to gathering information on Soviet plans and maneuvers, the CIA also involved itself in covert operations designed to prevent communist dictators from rising to power.

The first such instance occurred in Iran, when Iranian Prime Minister MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH nationalized BRITISH PETROLEUM. Fearing Soviet influence in the powerful oil nation, the CIA recruited a phony mob to drive off Mossadegh and return the American-backed SHAH MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI to power.

When JACOBO ARBENZ came to power in Guatemala, he promised to relieve the nation's impoverished farmers by seizing land held by the American-owned UNITED FRUIT COMPANY and redistributing it to the peasants. With the support of American air power, a CIA-backed band of mercenaries overthrew Arbenz and established a military dictatorship.

Throughout Latin America, the United States was seen as a brutal defender of thuggish autocrats at the expense of popularly elected leaders. Fidel Castro capitalized on this sentiment by overthrowing U.S.-backed dictator Fulgencio Batista from power in Cuba in January 1959.

Policy of Mass Retaliation

Relations remained icy between the United States and the Soviet Union. Relying on the knowledge that the United States had a much larger nuclear arsenal than the Soviet Union, Eisenhower and Dulles announced a policy of massive retaliation. Any attack by the Soviets on the United States or its allies would be met with nuclear force.

The Soviet crackdown on the HUNGARIAN UPRISING OF 1956 further strained relations. In an effort to reduce tensions, Eisenhower offered an "OPEN SKIES" PROPOSAL to Soviet leader NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. Planes from each nation would be permitted to fly over the other to inspect nuclear sites. But Khrushchev declined the offer. A summit conference between Eisenhower and Khrushchev was canceled in 1960 when the Soviets shot down an American U-2 SPY PLANE piloted by GARY POWERS.
