

SFLEP Biography Titles

外教社人物传记丛书

第二辑

MOTHER TERESA



英 汉 对 照 Amy Ruth

德兰修女



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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Amy Ruth

吴狄译注

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出版前言

曾经有人做了一项调查，拥有最多读者的书籍是传记。阅读一本优秀的人物传记，往往可以使人振作精神，奋发图强，尤其对于青少年，阅读传记更可以使他们建立起正确的人生坐标，从而开拓美好的未来。

上海外语教育出版社从美国乐勒出版集团引进的“外教社人物传记丛书”就是这样一套奉献给青少年朋友的优秀传记丛书。本丛书第一辑13册自2006年初问世以来，得到了广大青年读者的认可和好评。为满足他们了解优秀人物、获取精神财富的需求，我社今年又隆重推出该丛书第二辑13册，包括诺贝尔和平奖获得者德兰修女、曼德拉，政坛风云人物拿破仑·丘吉尔，文学巨匠马克·吐温和简·奥斯丁，天才科学家霍金，影视娱乐界巨星乔治·卢卡斯、克里斯托弗·里夫和奥普拉·温弗瑞，环法自行车赛冠军兰斯·阿姆斯特朗，以及世界历史上著名的两位女王——伊丽莎白一世和克娄巴特拉。阅读这些著名人物的传奇人生，可以帮助青少年朋友们了解西方不同时代的社会历史背景，更能激励他们树立远大理想，以积极的态度直面人生的风雨。

这套传记丛书均由专门从事青少年文学创作的美国资深作家撰写，语言生动活泼，故事性强，引人入胜。外教社特邀一批在翻译方面颇有建树的年轻学者对丛书进行翻译和注释，希望英汉对照加注这一形式能更好地帮助读者学习英语，享受阅读。

这套丛书特别适合高中生和大学一二年级的学生阅读。我们相信它必将成为青少年朋友们学习英语、探求人生真谛的好伙伴！

上海外语教育出版社

2008年1月

MOTHER TERESA

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德兰修女

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CHAPTER ONE

AGNES

艾格尼丝

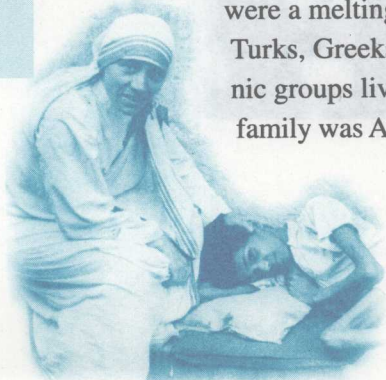
CHAPTER ONE

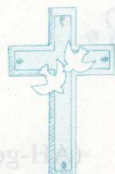
Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu trotted^[1] alongside her mother, Drana, as they made their way through the cobbled streets of Skopje, a town in southeastern Europe. The two walked past the corner street vendors^[2] and artisans^[3] and into the city's poorest neighborhoods, where young Agnes learned her first lessons in charity. Many poor peasants lived in Skopje (SKOP-yay) and in villages on the surrounding plains. Some of these people lacked enough money to buy food. Agnes and her mother gave out food, medicine, clothes, and money to the poor. Sometimes the mother-daughter pair cared for a sick widow who couldn't look after her six children. On other days they tended an elderly woman named File, who lived alone and had no one to see to her needs. Drana told Agnes that serving the poor was a way to serve God.

By the time Agnes was a senior in high school, she had decided to devote herself to God and follow his will for her. She joined a convent^[4], and her work took her into India's worst slums^[5]. Here, she eventually became the world-renowned and beloved Mother Teresa, who worked among the world's poorest people, carrying out her mission of charity in the name of God.

Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu (bo-yah-JEE) was born on August 26, 1910, in Skopje, a town in Macedonia^[6]. Macedonia was a region in the Balkan Peninsula^[7], also called the Balkans, in southeastern Europe. The Balkans were a melting pot of cultures, traditions, and languages. Turks, Greeks, Italians, Albanians, Serbs, and other ethnic groups lived throughout the peninsula. The Bojaxhiu family was Albanian, as were most of Skopje's residents.

Baby Agnes Gonxha (Gonxha [GOHN-jeh] means "flower bud" in Albanian), had a four-year-old sister, Age





[1] trotted 快步 小艾格尼丝·贡可夏·博亚克修小跑着跟着妈妈卓娜，穿过东南欧小城斯科普里砾石铺就的

[2] vendors 商贩 的小路。她们从街角的小商贩和手工艺者身边走过，来到城里最贫困的街区。这是小艾格尼丝接

[3] artisans 手艺人；技工 受慈善启蒙的地方。许多一贫如洗的农民居住在斯科普里城及其周边平原的村落里。他们中的一

部分人没有足够的钱购买食物。小艾格尼丝和妈妈一起给他们分发食品、药品、衣物和钱款。母女俩有时要仔细照料一位寡妇，她因生病而无法

顾及自己的六个孩子；有时又要悉心呵护一位名叫法尔的老奶奶，她上了年纪却又无依无靠。卓娜告诉艾格尼丝，为穷人服务就是为上帝服务。

上高中时，艾格尼丝决定投身于服务上帝的事

[4] convent 女修道会；女修道院 业中，追随上帝对她的召唤。她进了一家女修道院，并来到了印度状况最差的贫民区。在这

[5] slums 破房；陋巷；贫民窟 里，她最终成为举世皆知并受人爱戴的德兰修女。她以上帝的名义全身心地为世界上最贫困的人服务。

艾格尼丝·贡可夏·博亚克修于1910年8月

[6] Macedonia 马其顿 26日在马其顿一个叫斯科普里的小城里出生。马其顿位于东南欧巴尔干半岛。巴尔干半岛是一个

[7] Balkan Peninsula 巴尔干半岛 多种文化、传统和语言融会交织的大熔炉。半岛上居住着土耳其人、希腊人、意大利人、阿尔巴尼亚人、塞尔维亚人和一些其他民族的人们。和斯科普里城大多数居民一样，博亚克修家族也是阿尔巴尼亚人。

刚出生的艾格尼丝·贡可夏（贡可夏在阿尔巴尼亚语中是“蓓蕾”的意思）有一个4岁的姐

(AH-geh), and a seven-year-old brother, Lazar. The children and their parents lived comfortably in a large house surrounded by a flower garden and many fruit trees. By Balkan standards, the family was **well off**^[1].

Agnes's father, Nikola Bojaxhiu, was a successful, **self-made**^[2] businessman who owned a construction company and imported luxury foods, including oil and sugar. Nikola, often called Kole, was known throughout the region for his generous donations to individuals, families, and institutions. He often gave money to the Church of the Sacred Heart, the **Catholic**^[3] church his family attended almost daily. Kole had once helped pay for the construction of Skopje's first theater, and he had served on the local town **council**^[4].

Agnes's father spoke many languages and often traveled throughout the region and to **exotic**^[5] places such as Italy and Egypt. The Bojaxhius all spoke the Albanian, Macedonian, and Serbo-Croatian languages. Upon his return from his business trips, Kole always arrived with gifts for his children. But more than presents, Agnes, Age, and Lazar awaited the stories Kole told of his travels.

Agnes's mother, Dranafile Bernaj Bojaxhiu, ran the household and cared for the children. Dranafile, often called Drana, was a deeply religious woman who was known in town for her **charitable**^[6] works toward Skopje's poor people. Besides walking the streets giving out badly needed supplies, Drana made sure that those who came to the Bojaxhiu door **in search of**^[7] food never left empty-handed.

When family friends gathered at the Bojaxhiu home, the house rang with stories, music, songs, and laughter. Agnes's father was an **accomplished**^[8] musician who played in a local brass band and enjoyed singing. He took great pride in his Albanian **heritage**^[9] and passed this **sentiment**^[10] on to his children, telling them never to forget whose





姐艾姬和一个7岁的哥哥拉扎。孩子们和父母惬意地生活在一所被花园和果树环绕的大房子里。以巴尔干的标准来衡量，他们的家庭是富庶的。

[1] well off 富裕的

[2] self-made 靠

个人奋斗而成

功的

艾格尼丝的父亲尼古拉·博亚克修是一位白手起家的成功商人。他自己经营着一家建筑公司，并从国外进口食用油、白糖等高级食品。常被人们称为古乐的尼古拉由于向个人、家庭及各类机构慷慨捐助而在家乡家喻户晓。他多次向他们全家几乎每天都去的天主教堂——圣心教堂捐款。此外，古乐还出资兴建了斯科普里城第一座剧院并长期在城市委员会中供职。

[3] Catholic 天主

教的

[4] council 委员

会；理事会

[5] exotic 外国

的；异国情调的

艾格尼丝的父亲会说好几种语言。他去过附近很多地方，到过意大利和埃及等国家。博亚克修家的人都会说阿尔巴尼亚语、马其顿语和塞尔维亚—克罗地亚语。古乐每次从外面做生意回来都要给孩子们带很多礼物回来。比礼物更让艾格尼丝、艾姬和拉扎期待的是爸爸讲述的旅途中的奇闻趣事。

[6] charitable 慈

善的

艾格尼丝的妈妈，卓娜法尔·博纳吉·博亚克修，负责操持家务和抚育儿女。常被人们叫做卓娜的卓娜法尔是一位虔诚的教徒。她乐善好施，经常帮助斯科普里的穷人，在斯科普里城有很好的名声。她主动上街为穷人们分发各类生活必需品，并且从未让一个上门乞讨食物的人空手而归过。

[7] in search of 搜

寻

[8] accomplished 有

有才艺的

每当朋友们到博亚克修家聚会时，故事、音乐、歌声和笑语总是不绝于耳。艾格尼丝的爸爸在音乐上颇有造诣。他在当地一家铜管乐队演奏乐器并喜好演唱。身为一名阿尔巴尼亚人，他深感自豪，并将这种情感传递给了自己的孩子们，告诫他们不要忘记自己

[9] heritage 遗

产；传统

[10] sentiment 感情

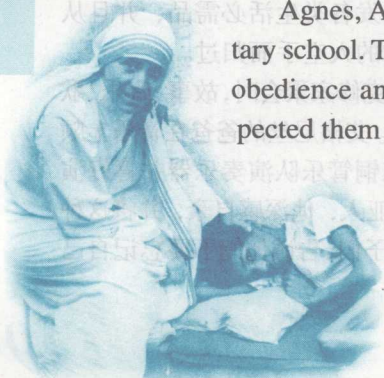
children they were and what background they came from. The family dressed in brightly colored traditional folk costumes when they celebrated Albanian holidays and festivals. “We were a very happy family,” Agnes said. “We lived for each other and we made each other’s lives very full and very happy.”

Agnes and her older brother had a special **bond**^[1] even though their personalities were very different. Agnes was a serious, hard-working girl who rarely got into trouble, while Lazar was often lazy and **mischievous**^[2]. Agnes polished Lazar’s shoes and helped him with his household chores so he would not get into trouble. Their mother would tell Lazar, “Follow Agnes’s example, even though she is younger than you.” Agnes would stop her pantry-raiding older brother from eating after midnight, which was forbidden if the family was going to receive **Communion**^[3] in church the next day. She didn’t tattle on him but in her own gentle way helped Lazar overcome his weakness.

Agnes also had a special relationship with her mother. “My mother was a holy woman,” Agnes said. “She **brought us up**^[4] very closely, in the love of Jesus. She herself prepared us for our first communion, and so we learned to love God above all things from our Mother.”

It was Agnes, more than her **siblings**^[5], who followed in her mother’s footsteps to care for Skopje’s poor people. On days when Drana was busy at home, Agnes would venture out alone. The sensible Agnes took her mission very seriously.

Agnes, Age, and Lazar attended a Catholic elementary school. Their father, a strict disciplinarian, demanded obedience and good behavior from his children and expected them to **excel**^[6] in school. Often in the evenings, Agnes, Lazar, and Age would answer questions about what they had learned in school that day. Kole was an unusual





的身份和背景。全家人在庆祝阿尔巴尼亚节假日时，总是穿戴富有民族情调的鲜艳服饰。“我们有一个快乐的大家庭，”艾格尼丝常常这么说，“我们为了彼此而活着；也使彼此的生活充实而快乐。”

[1] bond 联结；

联系

[2] mischievous

淘气的

[3] Communion

【宗】圣餐

[4] brought...up

抚养；培育

[5] siblings 兄弟

或姐妹

[6] excel 擅长；杰

出

尽管个性迥异，艾格尼丝却和哥哥十分亲密。艾格尼丝性格严谨、刻苦努力、很少惹事，而拉扎则懒懒散散、调皮捣蛋。为了让哥哥不惹麻烦，艾格尼丝常常会帮拉扎擦鞋，并为他分担家务。妈妈常会对拉扎说：“多学学艾格尼丝，别看她比你小。”她哥哥喜欢在食品储藏室里翻箱倒柜找东西吃。但艾格尼丝会阻止她哥哥午夜后进食，因为如果第二天全家人要去教堂参加圣餐仪式的话，这种行为是被禁止的。她从不在哥哥面前喋喋不休，而是以自己特有的温柔方式帮助拉扎克服缺点。

艾格尼丝对妈妈也有着特殊的情感。“妈妈是位神圣的女性，”艾格尼丝说，“她以耶稣一样的爱将我们抚养成人。她亲自为我们准备了第一次圣餐，而我们也从她那儿学到如何向上帝奉献我们的至爱。”

与她的兄弟姐妹们比起来，艾格尼丝更加热心于跟随妈妈为斯科普里城的穷人们提供帮助。当妈妈忙于家务时，艾格尼丝就会独自外出帮助穷人。懂事的她非常看重自己这份神圣的职责。

艾格尼丝、艾姬和拉扎在一所天主教的教会小学读书。爸爸是一个非常严谨自律的人，要求他们顺从听话、乖巧懂事，还希望他们在学校能出类拔萃。晚上回家后，爸爸常会问三个孩子当天在学校学了哪些东西。与其他阿尔巴尼亚的父亲不同，古

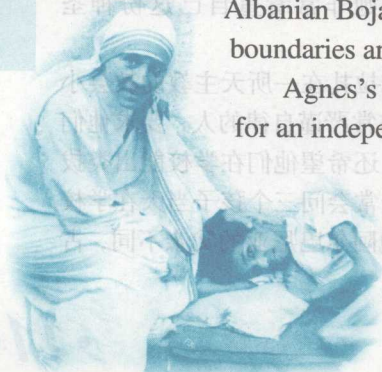
Albanian father since he believed that his daughters should be fully educated and prepared for careers. Many Albanians in the early twentieth century still believed that education was wasted on women, since most would end up working as wives and mothers. Agnes thought maybe one day she would become a teacher or a writer.

During Agnes's childhood, Skopje had only a small Catholic population; most residents were Muslim^[1]. Muslims follow the teachings of the prophet^[2] Mohammed and worship the god Allah. Because of their small number, the Catholics of Skopje were closely united, and like the Bojaxhius, their lives centered around^[3] the church.

Skopje, like other Balkan towns, had a violent history. For hundreds of years, different ethnic^[4] and religious groups throughout the Balkans had fought one another for territory. By the end of the 1400s, the powerful Turkish Ottoman Empire occupied most of the Balkans, which the Turks ruled for more than four hundred years. The Turks were Muslim, and they converted^[5] many Christians to this religion. People all over the Balkans, including Albanians, wanted to gain independence from the Turks.

In 1912, when Agnes was two years old, the Greeks, Serbs, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins finally defeated the Turks in what was called the First Balkan War^[6]. As a result, the Ottoman Empire's hold on the Balkans crumbled^[7]. Macedonia and other Balkan regions were divided into new countries. Albania became an independent country. Unfortunately for the Albanian Bojaxhius, Skopje fell outside the new Albanian boundaries and became part of Serbia.

Agnes's father had long been active in a movement for an independent Albania. Determined to get his home into Albanian territory, he joined a group dedicated to^[8] getting Skopje and neighboring towns into the new Albanian nation.





[1] Muslim 穆斯林

[2] prophet 【宗】先知

[3] centered around 以……为中心

[4] ethnic 种族的

[5] converted 使改变信仰; 使皈依某宗教

[6] First Balkan War 第一次巴尔干战争

[7] crumbled 把……弄碎; 毁坏

[8] dedicated to 奉献于; 致力于

乐认为女孩子也应该接受良好的教育,为自己以后的事业作准备。在20世纪初的阿尔巴尼亚,许多人觉得让女孩子上学是一种浪费,因为她们将来的出路无非是相夫教子。艾格尼丝却梦想着有一天自己能成为一名教师或作家。

在艾格尼丝的儿童时期,斯科普里城的居民大多是穆斯林,只有很少一部分人是天主教徒。穆斯林们都遵循先知穆罕默德的教诲并崇敬真主安拉。由于人数不多,斯科普里城的天主教徒们总是非常团结。和博亚克修家一样,他们的生活也是以教堂为中心的。

同巴尔干半岛的其他城市一样,斯科普里城的历史也充满了血雨腥风。几百年来,该半岛上不同的种族和宗教团体总是在为领土而纷争。15世纪末,强大的土耳其奥斯曼帝国掌控了巴尔干半岛的大部分地区。土耳其人在这儿延续了400多年的统治。土耳其人是穆斯林,他们让许多基督徒皈依他们的宗教。包括阿尔巴尼亚人在内的巴尔干半岛的各族人民都希望能赶走土耳其人,早日赢得独立。

1912年,当艾格尼丝两岁的时候,希腊人、塞尔维亚人、保加利亚人和黑山人最终在第一次巴尔干战争中击败了土耳其人。奥斯曼帝国在巴尔干半岛的统治也因此土崩瓦解。马其顿和其他巴尔干地区被划分为新的国家。这其中,阿尔巴尼亚也获得了独立。对阿尔巴尼亚的博亚克修一家来说,不幸的是,斯科普里城没有被归入新成立的阿尔巴尼亚,而是成为塞尔维亚的一部分。

艾格尼丝的父亲一直是独立运动的积极分子。为了让他的家乡重回阿尔巴尼亚的怀抱,他加入了一个致力于使斯科普里城和周边地区回归新成立的阿尔巴尼亚的组织。

Throughout Agnes's childhood, fighting and unrest in the Balkans continued. In 1914, the First World War began, and people living in the Balkans experienced food shortages and bloodshed. To make matters worse, the Bojaxhius and other Albanians, especially Catholics, were under constant threat of attack by the Serbs, who **despised**^[1] both Albanians and Catholics.

Even though she was often afraid for her family, Agnes held firm to what her mother had taught her—that all people were created in, and deserved, God's love.

