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# NELSON MANDELA

英 汉 对 照 Reggie Finlayson

# 纳尔逊·曼德拉



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# NELSON MANDELA

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# Biography 外教社人物传记丛书

## 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！

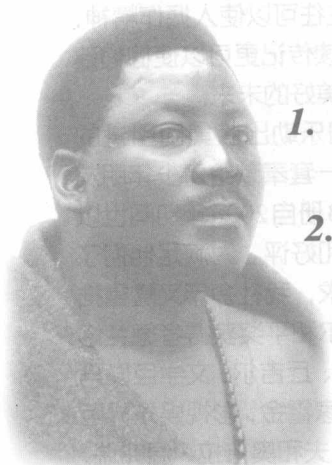
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# 纳尔逊·曼德拉

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人 物 传 记 丛 书



## CHAPTER ONE

# A TURNING POINT IN HISTORY

## 历史的转折点





The morning of May 10, 1994, was bright and clear. Leaders from around the world had gathered in Pretoria, South Africa, for the largest international gathering ever held on the African continent. The air crackled<sup>[1]</sup> with excitement as visitors from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America took their places. Blacks and whites sat side by side in the glistening<sup>[2]</sup> sandstone amphitheater<sup>[3]</sup>. Few could have imagined such a scene a decade earlier, when South Africa was locked in a titanic<sup>[4]</sup> and violent struggle between the races. But that time was a memory that many hoped would quickly fade. The world's leaders were in Pretoria to mark the change.

The assembled leaders were indeed impressive—but not nearly as impressive as the historic event they had come to honor. They were witnessing nothing short of the birth of a new nation.

Like a lion, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, newly elected president of South Africa, strode across the stage to the podium<sup>[5]</sup>, and all eyes followed him in silence. There was a youthful spring in his step—despite his seventy-six years, despite the nearly three decades he had spent in South African prisons. He greeted the audience with open arms. It was easy to see how his name had become a rallying call, his face a symbol of survival,

his spirit the very essence of freedom. As he acknowledged kings and queens, presidents and prime ministers, they leaned forward in their seats so as not to miss a word.

“Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebration in other parts of our country and the world, confer<sup>[6]</sup> glory and hope to newborn liberty,” Mandela intoned<sup>[7]</sup> with a voice full of a strange power. It

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1994年5月10日的早晨,天空明净。世界各国首脑在南非比勒陀利亚济济一堂,参加非洲大陆上有史以来最高级别的国际盛会。处处充满着勃勃生气,来自欧洲、亚洲、非洲以及美洲的来宾各就各位。用沙岩建造的圆形露天体育场内熠熠生辉,黑人与白人并肩而坐。此情此景,在10年前几乎没人能想像,那时的南非深陷于严重而激烈的种族冲突中。但那是一段许多人都希望忘却的记忆。世界各国的领导人聚集在比勒陀利亚,正是为了见证历史的变化。

如此多的领袖聚首一处,这本身已让人印象深刻——但仍无法与他们即将目睹的历史事件相提并论。他们将要见证的无异于一个全新国家的诞生。

就像一头雄狮,纳尔逊·罗利赫拉赫拉·曼德拉——新当选的南非总统——大踏步穿过舞台,走向讲台,所有人都静静地注视着他。他的步伐充满青春的活力——即便他已是76岁高龄,即便他生命中将近30个年头在南非的监狱中度过。他伸出双臂迎接每一位听众。显而易见,他的名字如此具有号召力,他的面孔就是生命力的象征,他的精神成了自由的本质。当他向在场的国王、女王、总统、首相致意时,他们一个个全都在座位上把身子往前倾,唯恐漏掉他所说出任何一个词。

“今天,我们所有的人,或聚首于此,或在这个国家的其他地方以及世界各地举行庆祝活动,借此将荣耀与希望赋予刚诞生的自由,”曼德拉的语调充满异乎寻常的力量。最迟钝的

[1] crackled 充满

生气(或不安、

紧张等)

[2] glistening (因

有水珠、光滑等

而)发亮的

[3] amphitheater

圆形露天体育

场(或剧场)

[4] titanic 范围、

力量或影响巨

大的

[5] podium 讲台

[6] confer 授予;

赋予

[7] intoned 吟咏,

吟诵

was clear, even to the most insensitive, that this was not just another inauguration<sup>[1]</sup> speech. In his words could be heard the echo of generations of South Africans, alive and dead, who had struggled to be free. His voice seemed infused<sup>[2]</sup> with the voices of those who had been massacred<sup>[3]</sup> in Sharpeville and Soweto—of Steven Biko and thousands of others who had been detained, beaten, and even killed—the voices of all the restless souls who had died to change the nation.

But Mandela's words were also charged with the compassion of a man who had known too much violence and hatred. "We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people," he said. "We enter into a covenant<sup>[4]</sup> that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their unalienable<sup>[5]</sup> right to human dignity—a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world."

The audience nodded, sighed, and clapped. Mandela's own example offered hope to not only South Africans but also to the world at large. He had stood up to forces of oppression and spent more than a quarter of a century in prison for his trouble. Yet he had come out unbowed and prepared to continue the struggle. At a point in life when most men retire, Nelson Mandela took the helm<sup>[6]</sup> of a new nation. He had traveled a long way—and crossed many famous rivers.

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## 一. 历史的转折点



[1] inauguration

就职典礼

[2] infused 充满

[3] massacred 大  
屠杀

[4] covenant 公  
约, 盟约; 契约

[5] unalienable  
不可剥夺的

[6] helm (政府、  
组织等的)领导  
地位

人也能立即感受到,这绝不是例行公事的就职演讲。从他的话语中可以感受到几代南非人民发自心灵深处的呐喊,他们有的依然健在,有的已经死去,但他们都曾经为自由而奋斗。他的声音中似乎融入了许许多多人的声音:融入了那些在沙佩维尔和索韦托遭大屠杀者的声音;融入了斯蒂文·比科以及千千万万遭囚禁、遭殴打,甚至遭谋杀者的声音;融入了那些为了改变这个国家而永远战斗、至死不渝的先驱们的声音。

除此之外,曼德拉的话语同样饱含着怜悯,这是一个经历了太多暴力与仇恨的人内心的怜悯。“我们已经成功地使这个国家几百万人民的心中充满了希望,”他说。“我们订立了公约,将建立起一个所有南非人的社会,无论是黑人还是白人,都能够挺直腰板,心中不再存有畏惧,他们作为人的不可剥夺的尊严将得到保障。对它自身以及整个世界来说,这将是一个充满和平的理想之国。”

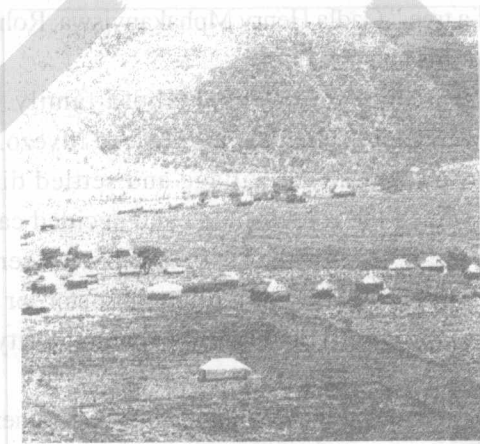
所有的听众点头,发出感叹,掌声不断。曼德拉自身的榜样,不仅为南非,而且为整个世界都带来了希望。面对压迫,他勇敢地站出来,并因此在囚牢中度过了超过四分之一世纪。然而,他不屈地回来了,并准备继续抗争。在一个绝大多数人早已退休的年龄,纳尔逊·曼德拉获得了一个全新国家的至高领导权。他的人生旅途如此漫长——并趟过了许多著名的“湍流”。



## CHAPTER TWO

# BIRTH OF A LEADER

## 领袖的诞生



**R**olihlahla Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in the small village of Mvezo in South Africa. This rural community sits in an area full of rolling hills, fertile valleys, and generous streams. It is about 800 miles east of Cape Town, 550 miles south of Johannesburg, and next to the blue waters of the Indian Ocean. This land, called the Transkei region, is the traditional homeland of the Xhosa, one of the largest ethnic groups in South Africa.

Rolihlahla was born into the Thembu clan<sup>[1]</sup> within the Xhosa nation. From the beginning, he was steeped<sup>[2]</sup> in the culture of this group. At birth, he was not called Nelson, the name by which he later became known. Instead, he bore the traditional Xhosa name Rolihlahla. According to custom, Xhosa people were given names that described them in some way or suggested what they might become. Rolihlahla meant “pulling the branch of a tree.” Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa, Rolihlahla’s father, gave this name to his son.

Rolihlahla was born into a royal Xhosa family. Gadla Henry Mphakanyiswa was a minor chief in the village of Mvezo. Like a mayor, he kept business moving in the village and settled disputes. When necessary, he assumed the role of judge and decided cases according to tribal law. Finally, he served as something of a prime minister, or chief adviser, to the highest tribal authority, the Thembu king.

Rolihlahla loved his father and was very proud of his experience, his wisdom, and the way people in the community looked up to him. The man provided the first lessons in leadership for his son.



## 二、领袖的诞生



罗利赫拉赫拉·曼德拉1918年7月18日生于南非姆维座的一个小村庄。村庄四周满是连绵的小山、肥沃的山谷,还有川流不息的小河。村庄位于开普敦以东约800英里,约翰内斯堡以南550英里,濒临蓝色的印度洋。这里被称为特兰斯凯地区,是南非最主要的民族之一——科萨人——的聚居地。

[1] clan 氏族,部

族;家族

[2] steeped 浸

泡,浸透;沾染

罗利赫拉赫拉出生于坦布氏族,该氏族是科萨部落的一个分支。从出生开始,他就受到氏族文化的熏陶。他的原名并非人们熟知的纳尔逊,而是一个传统的科萨名字,罗利赫拉赫拉。根据传统,科萨人的名字都有某种含义,可能是对他们自己某种特点的描述,或者是对他们将来的某种期望。罗利赫拉赫拉的意思是“拉扯树枝”。这个名字是罗利赫拉赫拉·曼德拉的父亲——盖拉·亨利·穆帕卡尼斯瓦——起的。

罗利赫拉赫拉出生在一个科萨部落的王室家庭。父亲盖拉·亨利·穆帕卡尼斯瓦是姆维座村的一个小头领。他负责保障村里的商业活动和处理纠纷,职权类似于市长。如果有必要,他还要担当法官,根据部落法律对纠纷进行裁决。最后,他还要为部落最高权威——坦布首领——充当类似首相或是首席顾问的角色。

罗利赫拉赫拉很爱父亲,为父亲的经历、智慧以及当地居民对他的仰慕感到骄傲。父亲给罗利赫拉赫拉上了关于领导能力的第一课。



“In later years, I discovered that my father was not only an adviser to kings but a king-maker,” Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela later wrote in his autobiography<sup>[1]</sup>, *Long Walk to Freedom*. He explained that in the 1920s, the Xhosa king Jongilizwe had died unexpectedly. The heir apparent had been too young to assume the throne, and a dispute had broken out over which other heir should claim the role in the interim<sup>[2]</sup>. Rolihlahla’s father took a controversial stance<sup>[3]</sup> to support a man who was fairly low in the pecking order<sup>[4]</sup> but who was the best educated—a man named Jongintaba.

Mphakanyiswa’s opinion carried the day<sup>[5]</sup>, and Jongintaba was installed<sup>[6]</sup> as acting king, or regent<sup>[7]</sup>. The elders soon applauded the decision—and the wisdom and good fortune Jongintaba would bring to the Xhosa people. As it turned out, the choice would also make a difference for the Mandela family. But that would be years in coming.

### A Legacy of Struggle

During Rolihlahla’s youth, his society was changing rapidly. The old tribal ways were yielding to new ideas about religion, housing, clothing, and marriage. Many neighbors threw out the old ideas, but Rolihlahla’s father held fast to the traditional way of life.

According to custom, Mphakanyiswa had four wives. Rolihlahla’s mother, Nosekeni Fanny, was the third. Rolihlahla was the oldest of his mother’s children but the youngest male among all his father’s children. Between the four wives, Mphakanyiswa produced thirteen children: four boys and nine girls.

The entire family did not live together under one roof. Each wife had her own kraal<sup>[8]</sup>, a rural homestead that included fields for

