



丘吉尔

**WINSTON
CHURCHILL**

PAUL ADDISON

保罗·艾迪生 著 邓志勇 译注



上海译文出版社

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PAUL ARDENSON
1971-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-27

WINSTON
CHURCHILL

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· 牛津名人传记丛书 ·
Very Interesting People

名人

主编: 朱亚军
主审: 王德春

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上海译文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

温斯顿·丘吉尔 = Winston Churchill: 英文 / (英) 艾迪生 (Addison, P.) 著; 邓志勇译注. —上海: 上海译文出版社, 2008.7

(牛津名人传记丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5327-4580-7

I. 丘… II. ①艾…②邓… III. ①英语—语言读物②丘吉尔 (1874 ~ 1965) —传记 IV. H319.4: K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 080638 号

This edition of Winston Churchill is published under licence from Oxford University Press for sale in Mainland (part) of the People's Republic of China (i.e. excluding the territories of Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taiwan Province) only and not for export therefrom. © Oxford University Press 2007.

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图字: 09-2008-174 号

丘吉尔

Winston Churchill

保罗·艾迪生 著

邓志勇 译注

责任编辑 闻人菁菁

装帧设计 吴建兴

上海世纪出版股份有限公司

译文出版社出版、发行

网址: www.yiwen.com.cn

200001 上海福建中路 193 号 www.ewen.cc

全国新华书店经销

上海书刊印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787×960 1/32 印张 4.75 插页 2 字数 128,000

2008 年 7 月第 1 版 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0,001—8,000 册

ISBN 978-7-5327-4580-7/H·839

定价: 12.00 元

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写在前面的话

阅读是一种猎取，通过阅读，人们可猎取到不可或缺的精神食粮。有了它，人才会健康成长；阅读是一种咀嚼，通过阅读，人们可咀嚼隐匿于文字中的苦辣酸甜。有了它，人才能学会坚强；阅读是一种倾听，通过阅读，人们可倾听到亘古至今的不同声音。有了它，人才不会迷失方向；阅读是一种欣赏，通过阅读，人们可欣赏到前所未见的旖旎风光。有了它，人的生活才会充满阳光……

英语阅读除具有上述功效外，还有独特的一面，那就是强化语言基础、提升英语水平。然而，在浩若烟海的英语阅读材料中，有哪些适合你或是你的首选呢？恐怕不同的人依据不同的需求会有不同的回答。不过，有一点是共同的，即每位读者都会选择自认为好的英语阅读材料。那么，何谓好的英语阅读材料呢？我们认为，就一般情况而言，好的英语阅读材料应具备以下特点：

广博性

广博性决定了阅读者获取的知识量。换言之，没有广博的语料，人们就无法获取广博的知识。因此，英语阅读材料应尽量涉及多种话题，涵盖各方面知识。

权威性

权威性有两层含义：一是信息准确，有证可查，有史可考，绝非道听途说；二是语言地道，原汁

原味，读者能充分享受到“原生态”阅读的乐趣。

简明性

简明性首先体现在语料方面，内容要简明，取舍得当，真正将有意义的一面充分展示给读者。其次，语言表达要简明，做到言简意赅，无拖泥带水之嫌。

趣味性

趣味性是语言使用的最高境界，它能使阅读文本生动、有趣，令人爱不释卷、百看不厌。趣味性带给读者的是阅读享受，如同在明媚的春光里呼吸清新空气。

有鉴于此，并经大量市场调研，上海译文出版社与牛津大学出版社联袂推出了“牛津名人传记丛书”，从莎士比亚到丘吉尔，从达尔文到牛顿，囊括了英国历史上最重要、最具影响力的非凡人物，可谓群星璀璨。

我们相信，该套丛书的推出是广大英语学习者的福音，是广大文学爱好者的福音，是广大史学研究者的福音，更是广大中学生、大学生的福音。该套丛书带给读者朋友的不仅是精准的知识点和多彩的文化点，更有数不清的意外惊喜！

主 编

2008年6月

前 言

这本小传记起初是为《牛津英国名人传记大辞典》写的，我希望对那些想对一个长久而复杂的话题寻求简明扼要介绍的人来说，它能提供一定的帮助。我自己对丘吉尔的好奇心由来已久，可以追溯到我刚从事历史研究的时候。那是1964年，当时我的研究领域是二战中的英国。当时，我手头有丘吉尔的六卷战争回忆录，但回顾过去，我惊讶地发现对于丘吉尔后半生的生活我却知之甚少。幸运的是，我的导师 A.J.P. 泰勒是个出色的历史学家，他的谈话有种能使过去比现在更让人感到真实的神奇效果。由于书面材料的缺乏，他的洞察力也显得更加宝贵。对20世纪英国历史的研究刚刚开始，但接着“50年”的统治限制了官方文件的发布，当时丘吉尔仍然健在，他的文件内容也成为高度机密。

后来局面突然扭转了。1965年1月丘吉尔逝世，言论被解禁，从此辩论开始出现并以不同的形式持续下来。50年的统治结束了，取而代之的是30年的统治，此间，一大卷、一大卷的官员传记开始出现。在之后的几十年里，我详细记录下了随后引发的众多争议，亲眼见证了关于丘吉尔的文献由涓涓细流变成滔滔江水。我本人也描写过他的宗教、政治信仰，他的家庭角色，以及甚至可被称为鸿篇巨制的“丘吉尔史”，更准确的说，

这可以看作是有关丘吉尔各种观点的万花筒。在这里面有条最清晰的分界线，一边的人仍然认为丘吉尔是二战中他们国家的救星，而另一边的人则认为从最实际的结果来看，丘吉尔把英国领向了失败。

如今历史学家们仍在争论着，但是其间炙热的气氛已然逝去大半，取而代之的或许是一些光亮。对于丘吉尔的种种功过得失，存在很多的争论，而在这些争论的背后，是个关于他作为政治人物的本质问题。我觉得这是一个难下决断的问题。他的私人生活虽然并不总是愉快，但却也十分顺畅。而他的公众生活则像是许多不同人的工作，充满了矛盾。最终我把握了一个可以说是事实的东西。我曾试图把丘吉尔绘制成一个不会走弯路的古板的人，而实际上，他是一个不安分、凭直觉行事的人，时常重塑自我，且不知想象与机遇之后又会把自己带往何处。的确，他的内心总还是一个晚期维多利亚女王时代的帝国主义者、一个战士、一个托利党党员。不过这都是些广义上的概念，就像他有时暗指的“阳光普照的高地”。谈到丘吉尔，我们需记得，他一直在书写自己的篇章，并用自己的人生延续着这个故事。

保罗·艾迪生

2007年2月

作者简介

保罗·艾迪生著有《通往 1945 之路：英国政治和第二次世界大战》(1975)、《国内战线中的丘吉尔：1900—1955》(1992)、《丘吉尔：意想不到的英雄》(2005)。他是爱丁堡大学历史与古典学学院的名誉研究员，于 1996 至 2005 年期间，在该院担任二战研究中心的主任。

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Youthful adventures

1

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill

(1874–1965), prime minister, was born at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, the family home of the dukes of Marlborough^①, on 30 November 1874. His father, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill (1849–1895), was the third son of the seventh duke and a descendant of John Churchill, first duke of Marlborough, Queen Anne's^② commander-in-chief during the War of the Spanish Succession^③. His mother, Jeanette (Jennie) Churchill (1854–1921), was the daughter of Leonard Jerome, a New York financier whose ancestors had fought against the British in the American War of Independence. According to a Jerome family tradition accepted by Churchill himself, Jennie's mother, Clara, was of Iroquois descent^④, but proof is lacking.

Schooldays: flouting^⑤ the rules

Jennie and Lord Randolph were married at the British embassy in Paris on 15 April 1874. Winston Churchill's date of birth has given rise to speculation that he was conceived^⑥

① 马博罗公爵 ② 安妮女王 (1665–1714), 英国女王 (1702–1714) ③ 西班牙王位继承战争 (1701–1714) ④ 易洛魁族人血统 ⑤ 违反 ⑥ 怀孕

before the wedding, but the only certainty is that he was born prematurely. Preparations were made for the birth to take place in London, but after slipping and falling during a visit to Blenheim Jennie went into labour^①, the local doctor was summoned, and the baby was delivered at 1.30 a.m. on 30 November.

When the seventh duke was appointed viceroy^② of Ireland in January 1877, the Churchills moved to Dublin. Winston was accompanied by his nanny, Mrs Elizabeth Everest, who took him for walks in Phoenix Park and warned him against a group of evil men known as Fenians^③. Shortly after the birth of his brother John Strange Spencer (Jack) Churchill (1880–1947) in February 1880, the family returned to London, where Winston began to build up an impressive collection of toy soldiers in the nursery. At eight he was sent to a boarding-school^④ at Ascot where the headmaster took a pleasure in flogging the boys until their bottoms ran with blood. Winston performed well in some subjects but his reports often referred to his unruly behaviour. According to one authority, he was birched^⑤ for stealing sugar from the pantry^⑥ and retaliated^⑦ by kicking the headmaster's straw hat to pieces (Churchill and Gilbert, 1.53). When he fell ill his parents transferred him to a school at Brighton where he was much happier but came bottom of the class for conduct.

Neither of Churchill's parents lacked affection for Winston, but they gave him little attention and he felt profoundly neglected. Lord Randolph's short and troubled life was devoted mainly to politics: Winston could recall only two or three long and intimate conversations with him. Lady Randolph, meanwhile, revelled in high society. 'She shone

① 分娩 ② 总督 ③ 芬尼亚人（传说中的爱尔兰古代勇士） ④ 寄宿学校 ⑤ 鞭笞 ⑥ 食品储藏室 ⑦ 报复

for me like the Evening Star', Churchill wrote. 'I loved her dearly—but at a distance' (Churchill, *Early Life*, 19). Unlike his brother, Winston developed a powerful ego. His letters home from boarding-school were full of demands for attention, and protests against his parents' failure to meet his wishes. He was fortunate to discover in Mrs Everest a surrogate^① parent who gave him the love and admiration he craved. He responded with remarkably open displays of affection for his 'Woom' or 'Woomany'. Inviting her to Harrow, he showed her around the school and walked arm in arm with her up the High Street while other boys jeered at him. During her final illness in July 1895 Churchill, by this time a Sandhurst cadet^②, rushed to her bedside, afterwards arranging the funeral and the erection of a headstone on her grave. In his novel *Savrola* (1900) he brought her to life again as the hero's faithful housekeeper, Bettine.

Churchill entered Harrow^③ in April 1888. Convinced that his son was not clever enough for university, Lord Randolph was impressed by the enthusiasm with which he manoeuvred^④ his army of toy soldiers; he arranged for him to enter the army class, which prepared boys for Sandhurst. Legend has it that Winston was academically a bit of a dunce^⑤, but he demonstrated great ability in English, history, and chemistry, subjects that captured his imagination. Mathematics, however, baffled him and in spite of personal tuition from the headmaster, J. E. C. Welldon, he detested Latin. Like Richmal Crompton's fictional hero William, whom in many ways he resembled, the schoolboy Winston was a courageous individualist who flouted the rules and got into scrapes^⑥. He lacked self-discipline and his teachers often complained of slovenly^⑦ or unruly behaviour, but censure or punishment served only

① 替代的 ② 桑德赫斯特英国陆军军官学校学员 ③ 哈罗公学（培养英国上层阶级子弟的一所中学） ④ 调动 ⑤ 笨蛋 ⑥ 困境 ⑦ 懒散的

to provoke him into a long and indignant defence of his actions. Inevitably, perhaps, team sports held little appeal for him, but in spite of frequent bouts^① of ill health he was a strong swimmer, excelled at rifle shooting, and won the public schools fencing^② championship in 1892. None of this could appease^③ his father's wrath^④ when he twice failed the entrance exams for Sandhurst, passing in at the third attempt with marks too low to qualify him for the infantry^⑤. Lord Randolph's response was a remarkably cruel letter in which he threatened to break off all contact with his son and warned: 'if you cannot prevent yourself from leading the idle useless unprofitable life you have had during your schooldays & later months you will become a mere social wastrel^⑥, one of the hundreds of the public school failures' (Churchill and Gilbert, 1.197).

Cavalry^⑦ officer : making a reputation

At Sandhurst, which he entered as an infantry cadet in September 1893, Churchill enjoyed himself. Military topics such as tactics or fortifications were far more appealing to him than mathematics, and horsemanship the greatest of pleasures. In high spirits and working hard, he eventually passed out twentieth out of 130^⑧. During his final term he also plunged, for the first time, into public controversy. When the eminent moral reformer Mrs Ormiston Chant organized a campaign to exclude prostitutes from the bar of the Empire Theatre in Leicester Square, Churchill incited some of his fellow cadets to riot and pull down the screens which had been put up to separate prostitutes from theatregoers. 'Ladies of the Empire', Churchill declared in an impromptu^⑨ speech, 'I stand for Liberty!' (Gilbert, *Life*, 46-7).

① (疾病) 发作 ② 击剑 ③ 平息 ④ 愤怒 ⑤ 步兵部队 ⑥ 浪荡子 ⑦ 骑兵 ⑧ 以 130 名学员中第 20 名的成绩从军校毕业 ⑨ 即兴的

Churchill's late adolescence was overshadowed by the physical and mental decline of Lord Randolph, who had risen to be chancellor of the exchequer^① in Lord Salisbury's government of 1886, but overplayed his hand, resigned, and never held office again. As a gentleman cadet Churchill had begun to win his father's respect, but just as the relationship between father and son was about to ripen it was cut short by Lord Randolph's death, at the age of forty-five, on 24 January 1895. His neurologist^②, Dr Buzzard, diagnosed his illness as syphilis^③, though it has recently been argued that his symptoms could have been caused by a tumour^④ on the brain (Mather, 23-8).

Although unaware of Buzzard's diagnosis, Churchill believed that Lord Randolph's death, like that of his brother the eighth duke of Marlborough, 'was yet further proof that the Churchills died young' (Gilbert, *Life*, 49). Driven by the need to appease his father's ghost and vindicate his reputation, he was desperate to make his mark before it was too late. But he was also free at last of Lord Randolph's restraining hand and ready to embark on adventures of his own. After passing out from Sandhurst he obtained his commission (20 February 1895) as a cavalry officer in the 4th (Queen's Own) hussars^⑤. Here he acquired a passion for polo^⑥, a game he was to enjoy playing for the next three decades. But much as he enjoyed soldiering he regarded it as a means to an end: the making of a reputation that would propel him into the House of Commons^⑦. In October 1895 he travelled with his friend Reggie Barnes to Cuba to report on the rebellion against Spanish rule for the *Daily Graphic*. Visiting New York *en route* he was entertained by the Irish-American politician Bourke Cockran, an old flame^⑧.

① 财政大臣 ② 神经科医师 ③ 梅毒 ④ 肿瘤 ⑤ 轻骑兵 ⑥ 马球 ⑦ (英国)下议院 ⑧ 旧情人

of Lady Randolph, whose eloquence and oratory made a lasting impression on him. Churchill's twenty-first birthday (30 November 1895) found him in the company of Spanish forces suppressing a rebellion in Cuba. Here he saw shots fired in anger for the first time, and acquired two lifelong habits: Havana cigars^① and siestas^②.

In October 1896 Churchill sailed with his regiment to India. Comfortably quartered^③ in the British military compound at Bangalore, he displayed little interest in the subcontinent around him, but followed the political news from home with the eagerness and frustration of an exile. With his thoughts fixed firmly on a parliamentary career, he was worried by the fact that unlike so many other ambitious young men he lacked a university education. Enlisting the aid of Lady Randolph, he pursued a remarkable programme of self-education. During the long afternoons while the regiment rested, he devoured^④ the works of Plato, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Henry Hallam, Edward Lecky, Charles Darwin, and William Winwood Reade, supplemented by volumes of the *Annual Register*, in which he annotated^⑤ the summaries of old parliamentary debates with imaginary contributions of his own. Churchill's reading affected both his prose style, which he modelled on Gibbon and Macaulay, and his view of the world. Winwood Reade's *Martyrdom of Man*, a classic of Victorian atheism^⑥, completed his loss of faith in orthodox Christianity^⑦ and left him with a sombre^⑧ vision of a godless universe in which humanity was destined, nevertheless, to progress through the conflict between the more advanced and the more backward races. He passed for a time through an aggressively anti-religious phase, but this eventually gave

① 古巴雪茄 ② 午休 ③ 安置部队 ④ 如饥似渴地阅读 ⑤ 注释 ⑥ 无神论 ⑦ 正统的基督教 ⑧ 昏暗的, 灰暗的

way to a more tolerant belief in the workings of some kind of divine providence.

Churchill's belief that he was destined to accomplish great things was accompanied by a daring scheme of self-advertisement. He told Lady Randolph:

A few months in South Africa would earn me the S.A. medal and in all probability the Company's star. Thence hot-foot^① to Egypt—to return with two more decorations in a year or two—and beat my sword into an iron despatch box^②. (Churchill and Gilbert, *Companion*, vol. 1, pt 2, P. 676)

Between 1897 and 1900, with the aid of assiduous lobbying^③ by his mother, he managed to fight in three of Queen Victoria's wars while doubling as^④ a war correspondent and turning all three of his experiences into books.

War correspondent

When the attacks of Afghan tribesmen on the north-west frontier of India led to the formation of a punitive expeditionary force^⑤, under the command of Sir Bindon Blood, Churchill obtained an attachment to the force and a contract as a war correspondent with the *Daily Telegraph*. He took part in several skirmishes^⑥ in which he came under fire and witnessed acts of barbarism by both sides. On his return to Bangalore he expanded his reports into his first book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force* (1898), which combined an incisive narrative of the fighting with vivid accounts of the landscape and its inhabitants. By this time he was also writing a novel, *Savrola*, a melodramatic^⑦ tale of a liberal

① 火速 ② 公文递送箱 ③ 游说 ④ 兼任 ⑤ 为了惩罚（敌人）而建立的远征军 ⑥ 武装小冲突 ⑦ 戏剧化的