

*The King's Speech*

乔治六世：人要超越的始终是自己

# 国王的演讲

[英] 马克·罗格 (Mark Logue) 著  
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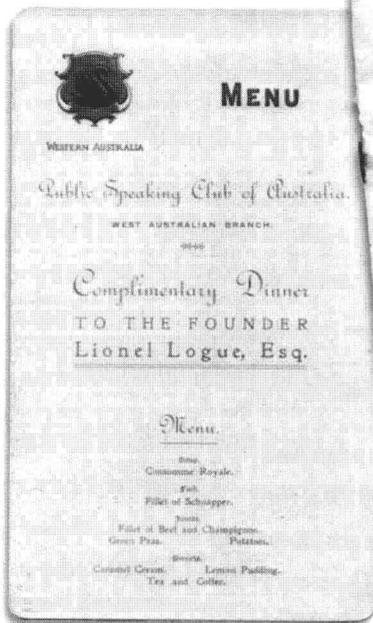
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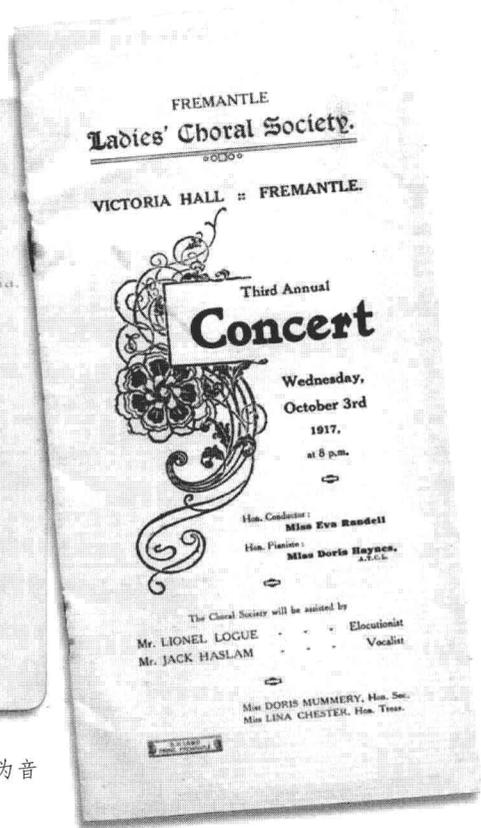
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阿弗雷德王子学院，院际足球队，1896年  
莱纳尔站在最后排，斜倚着门道。

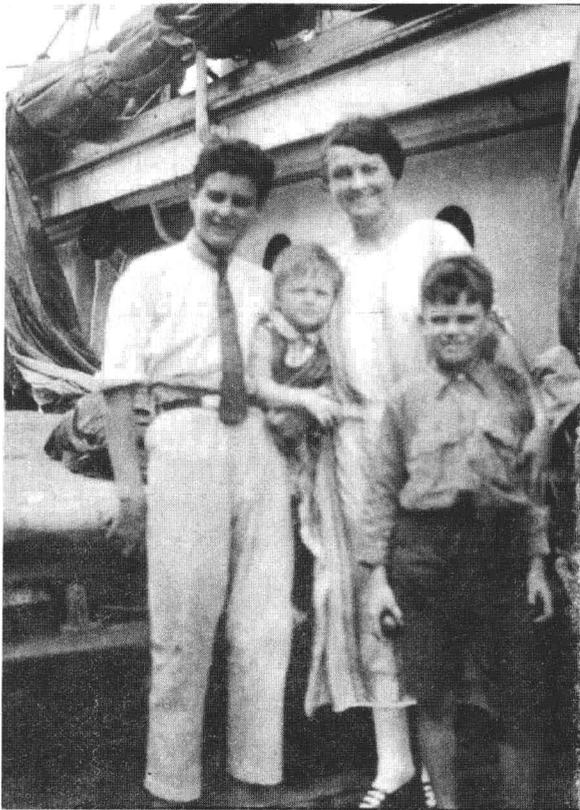


为一场音乐会举办的晚宴菜单，莱纳尔为音乐会朗诵演员。





莱纳尔·罗格与默特尔·格勒特的订婚照，1906年。



罗格一家在去往英国的霍布森斯湾号上，1924年。  
左起依次为：劳瑞，安东尼，默特尔，瓦伦汀。

确认莱纳尔与当时的约克公爵首次预约的信函。

23rd November 1926

Dear Major Hodgson,

Following on a conversation with Her Royal Highness The Duchess of York at St. James Palace I would be very pleased if you would arrange an interview at 146 Harley Street, sometime during the coming week.

Yours very sincerely,

Major Patrick K. Hodgson  
238 Stanhope Gardens  
N.W.7



安东尼·罗格与莱纳尔于1924年合影，距离他们抵英不久。

His Royal Highness  
The Duke of York

Examiner  
30. 2951.

8 June 1902. 602.  
Apia P. Kingston. 13 Eaton, since  
Jan 5018

41076 602

11 Examiner  
Account  
Apia School Kingston  
13 Eaton, since  
6. 71. 1  
Jan 5018.

1941 Nov 10, 11, 12. Apia School  
Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24. 1941  
1944 J. Day.  
11 Exam.  
8. 8. 8

Mental

Quite Normal, has an acute nervous tension which has been  
brought on by the effect of a nervous disorder  
on Nov 10 the symptoms are a great deal better.

Physical.

Well built, with good shoulders but waist line very flabby.  
Good chest development. Not very healthy good  
has never used diaphragm or lower lung, - & this has resulted  
though now control of other places in nervous tension,  
with consequent paralysis of head, chest & diaphragm.  
Contract teeth & mouth, & mechanically closes throat,  
Sets chin down, & close throat at times.  
An extraordinary habit of clapping small words (an. in. on.)  
and saying the first syllable of one word & the last in another, clapping  
the article, & any other words.

Progress

Oct 30. Diaphragm muscle firm, a short advance  
Jan 16 a. 1941 almost improvement, more quiet control, diaphragm almost under complete  
control  
Nov 18 Act. diaphragm the child in the hand becomes very restless, as other parts are almost  
at. Diaphragm is now forming air though throat muscles  
19 Now forms a complete circle during the lower, double part very faint  
20 Now form become stable.

Notes Book  
Dec 18  
1939 Jan 40

23  
33  
33  
36  
40

1926年10月初次约见的  
预约卡上写满莱纳尔  
给公爵做出的初始诊断  
内容。


 17 Buxton Street  
 N  
 January 5<sup>th</sup> 1927  
 My dear Logue,  
 I must send  
 you a line to tell  
 you how grateful I am  
 to you for all you  
 have done in helping  
 me with my speech defect.

I really do think you  
 have given me a real  
 good start in the  
 way of getting over it,  
 & I am sure if I carry  
 on with your exercises  
 & instructions that I  
 shall not go back.  
 I am full of confidence  
 for this trip anyhow.  
 Again so very many  
 thanks  
 I am  
 Yours very sincerely  
 Albert

公爵写给莱纳尔的感谢信。自初次会面后的三个月内，他们有过五十多次会面。

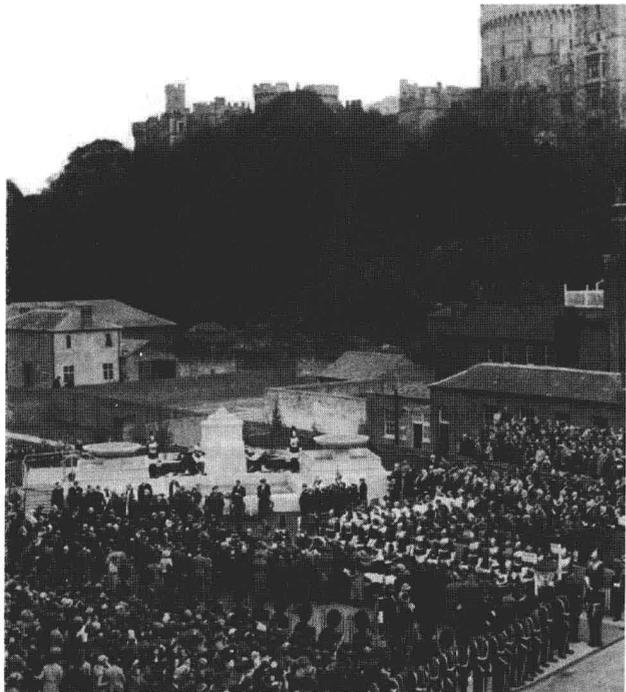


罗格一家穿着婚宴礼服的合影，1936年7月，劳瑞婚礼当日。  
 左起：劳瑞，瓦伦汀，默特尔，莱纳尔，安东尼。



公爵离开皮卡迪利大街145号，准备去往圣詹姆斯宫进行继位宣誓，哥哥爱德华八世已宣布退位，1936年12月12日。

乔治六世自4个月前继位后首次公开讲话，为乔治五世纪念碑揭幕，温莎城堡，1937年4月23日。





莱纳尔在自己位于哈里街146号的办公室，办公桌上放置着默特尔的相片。



默特尔在加冕当日穿着的礼服。



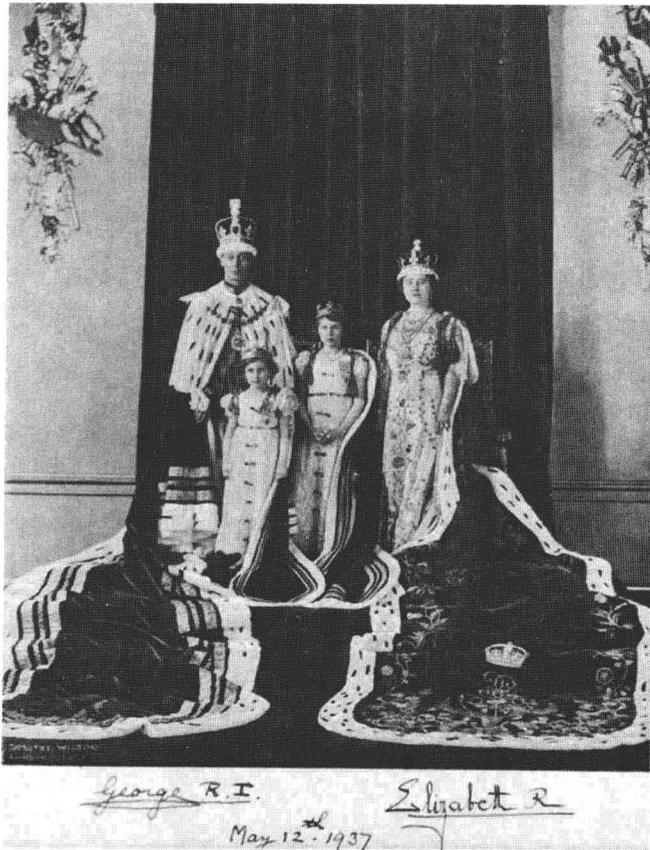
乔治六世加冕典礼现场，罗格夫妇就座于皇家包厢上方，威斯敏斯特教堂，1937年5月12日。



1937年乔治六世作为国王发表的演讲之一。



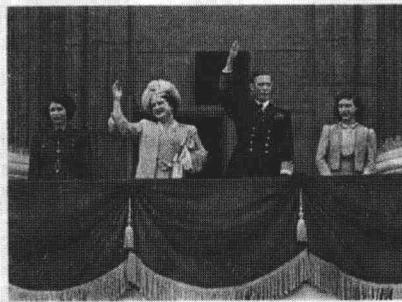
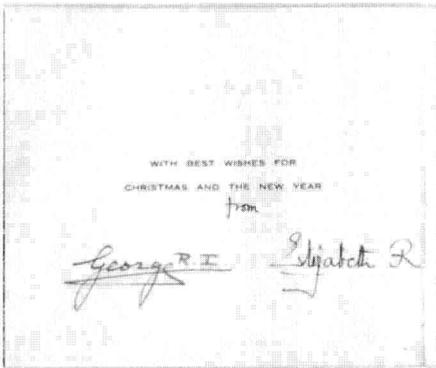
罗格一家在施登楠山 (Sydenham Hill) 比奇格罗夫 (Beechgrove) 的网球场边休息。照片左起：不明身份的客人、安东尼、莱纳尔、不明身份的客人、瓦伦汀、默特尔。



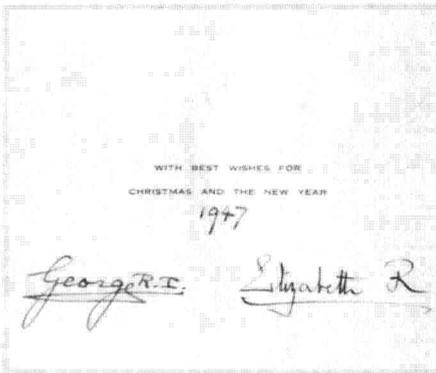
国王一家身着加冕礼服。乔治六世与伊丽莎白王后，以及他们的女儿伊丽莎白公主、玛格丽特公主。国王把这个裱框的相片送给莱纳尔作为礼物。



SEPTEMBER 10th 1946  
Buckingham Palace



V.E.-DAY Tuesday May 8th 1945



一组国王一家寄给罗格的圣诞贺卡。罗格家每年都会收到一张贺卡，直到国王去世。



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

In this grave hour, perhaps the most fatal in our history, I send to every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this message, spoken with the same depth of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

For the second time in the lives of most of us we are at war. Over and over again we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between my *our selves* Government and those who are now our enemies. But it has been in vain. We have been forced into a conflict. For we are called, with our allies, to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world.

It is the principle which permits a State, in the

1939年9月3日第二次世界大战爆发时国王所作的演讲。国王阅读的即是本稿，上有罗格添加的注释，在国王应该停顿的地方划了斜线；在可能拗口的单词下面划了横线。

2.

the selfish pursuit of power, to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges: which sanctions the use of force, or the <sup>threat</sup> of force, against the Sovereignty and independence of other States. Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right. <sup>of the world.</sup> If ~~it~~ were established throughout the world, the freedom of our own country and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger. But far more than this - the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear, and all hopes of settled peace and of the security of justice and liberty among nations would be ended.

This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of the world's order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

It is to this high purpose that I now <sup>call</sup> summon my people at home and my peoples across the Seas, who will make our cause their own. I ask them to stand calm, firm and united in this time of trial. The task will be hard. There may be

3.

dark days ahead, and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield. But we can only do the right as we see the right, and reverently commit our cause to God. If one and all we keep resolutely faithful to it, ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then, with God's help, we shall prevail.

May He bless and keep us all.