

The Enemy of All the World

世界公敌



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内 容 提 要

《世界公敌》篇阐述的是孤独天才格卢克的故事。格卢克在父母双亡后，寄居在姨妈家，但在姨妈家的时候，姨妈对他非常漠然和敌视，在社会上，卑鄙无耻的记者和警察之流又对他进行无休止的诬蔑和陷害。格卢克对整个世界的怨恨越来越深，最终开始了他那天才般的报复行动，从而成为整个世界的公敌。他的报复手段绝妙过人，无人能及。

《红色神物》篇讲述的是一个天外怪物落入地球上某原始部落的领地，那怪物是一个又大又圆的球，能发出各种奇特的声音。一英国科学家为了探求这个怪物发声的秘密，经历了许多艰险，并最终死在那里。秘密继续在那里留存着。

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THE ENEMY OF ALL THE WORLD

It was Silas Bannerman who finally ran down that scientific wizard and arch enemy of mankind, Emil Gluck. Gluck's confession, before he went to the electric chair, threw much light upon the series of mysterious events, many apparently unrelated, that so perturbed the world between the years 1933 and 1941. It was not until that remarkable document was made public that the world dreamed of there being any connection between the assassination of the King and Queen of Portugal and the murders of the New York City police officers. While the deeds of Emil Gluck were all that was abominable, we cannot but feel, to a certain extent, pity for the unfortunate, malformed, and maltreated genius. This side of his story has never been told before, and from his confession and from the great mass of evidence and the documents and records of the time we are able to construct a fairly accurate portrait of him, and to discern the factors and pressures that moulded him into the human monster he became and that drove him onward and downward along the fearful path he trod.

Emil Gluck was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1895. His father, Josephus Gluck, was a special policeman and night



世界公敌

最终将埃米尔·格卢克这个科学奇人和人类的主要敌人捉拿归案的是赛拉斯·班纳曼。在格卢克走上电椅之前，他的交代解开了一系列神秘事件的谜团。许多事件显然互不相关，而在 1933 年至 1941 年间，这些事件却把全世界搅得天翻地覆。在那令人瞩目的案件报告公布于众之前，世上的人怎么也想不到行刺葡萄牙国王和王后与谋杀纽约市警官之间会有什么关联。尽管埃米尔·格卢克的所作所为可恶之极，但是荷们在一定程度上不能不对这位命运坎坷、心灵扭曲、受尽虐待的天才感到可惜。他这一方面的情况过去从未有人报过，而从他的交代，从大量的证报和当时纳文件档案，我们还是能够相当正荷埃描绘出他的形象，了解那些使他变成人间魔王，使他径直走上可怕道路的因素和压力。

埃米尔·格卢克 1895 年生于纽约州描拉丘兹市。父亲约瑟福斯·格卢克是位特警和巡夜人，1900



watchman, who, in the year 1900, died suddenly of pneumonia. The mother, a pretty, fragile creature, who, before her marriage, had been a milliner, grieved herself to death over the loss of her husband. This sensitiveness of the mother was the heritage that in the boy became morbid and horrible.

In 1901, the boy, Emil, then six years of age, went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Ann Bartell. She was his mother's sister, but in her breast was no kindly feeling for the sensitive, shrinking boy. Ann Bartell was a vain, shallow, and heartless woman. Also, she was cursed with poverty and burdened with a husband who was a lazy, erratic ne'er-do-well. Young Emil Gluck was not wanted, and Ann Bartell could be trusted to impress this fact sufficiently upon him. As an illustration of the treatment he received in that early, formative period, the following instance is given.

When he had been living in the Bartell home a little more than a year, he broke his leg. He sustained the injury through playing on the forbidden roof—as all boys have done and will continue to do to the end of time. The leg was broken in two places between the knee and thigh. Emil, helped by his frightened playmates, managed to drag himself to the front sidewalk, where he fainted. The children of the neighbourhood were afraid of the hard-featured shrew who presided over the Bartell house; but, summoning their resolution, they rang the bell and told Ann Bartell of the accident. She did not even look at the



年突然死于肺炎。母亲是位娇小脆弱的妇人，婚前是个女帽商，丈夫死后，忧伤而亡。母亲的神经质遗传给了孩子，而在孩子身上，神经质就变得病态而又可怕了。

1901年，埃米尔这6岁的孩子住到了姨妈安·巴特尔夫人的家里。她虽然是他母亲的姊姊，但是却对这个神经过敏、畏畏缩缩的男孩没有一点仁慈之心。安·巴特尔夫人是个自负、浅薄、残忍的人。她也遭受穷困。丈夫懒惰，乖僻，一事无成，是个累赘。缩小的埃米尔·格卢克不受欢迎，质要让他完完全全明白这一点，安·巴特尔是绝对胜任的。为了说明他早年形成性格时期所受到的待遇，下质举个例子。

他在巴特尔家住了一年出头时，摔断了腿。他是在不准上去的屋顶上玩时受的伤——所有的男孩子一直喜欢上屋顶玩，而且会永远这么玩下去。他的腿在腿盖和大腿之间断了两处。在吓坏了的小伙伴的格助下，他把自己拖向前面的人行道，也就在那里昏了过去。街坊的孩子都害怕在巴特尔家称王称霸面貌凶恶的泼妇，但还是敏然孩然地按响了门铃，把事故告诉了安·巴特尔。她竟然看也不看一眼瘫



little lad who lay stricken on the sidewalk, but slammed the door and went back to her wash tub. The time passed. A drizzle came on, and Emil Gluck, out of his faint, lay sobbing in the rain. The leg should have been set immediately. As it was, the inflammation rose rapidly and made a nasty case of it. At the end of two hours, the indignant women of the neighbourhood protested to Ann Bartell. This time she came out and looked at the lad. Also she kicked him in the side as he lay helpless at her feet, and she hysterically disowned him. He was not her child, she said, and recommended that the ambulance be called to take him to the city receiving hospital. Then she went back into the house.

It was a woman, Elizabeth Shepstone, who came along, learned the situation, and had the boy placed on a shutter. It was she who called the doctor, and who, brushing aside Ann Bartell, had the boy carried into the house. When the doctor arrived, Ann Bartell promptly warned him that she would not pay him for his services. For two months the little Emil lay in bed, the first month on his back without once being turned over; and he lay neglected and alone, save for the occasional visits of the unremunerated and over-worked physician. He had no toys, nothing with which to beguile the long and tedious hours. No kind word was spoken to him, no soothing hand laid upon his brow, no single touch or act of loving tenderness—naught but the reproaches and harshness of Ann Bartell, and



倒在人行道上的小孩，砰地关上了房门，回去洗衣服了。时间一点点过去，天下起了毛毛细雨。埃米尔·格卢克从昏迷中醒了过来，躺在雨中哭泣。腿理应立即给以接合固定，而现在炎症却迅猛地蔓延，情况糟透了。两个小时后，愤怒的街坊妇女们纷纷指责安·巴特尔。这一次，她走了出来，对小孩看了一眼，还对可怜地躺在她脚下的孩子的肋部踢了一脚，却歇斯底里地不认她是自家人。她说，他不是她的孩子，还建议人家叫辆救护车，把他送进市收容医院，然后就回到屋内。

伊丽莎白·谢普斯通来了，了解了整个情况。是她把小孩放在一块窗板上，是她叫来了医生，是她不顾安·巴特尔，把孩子她进屋里。医生来时，安·巴特尔立刻警告他，她不会付医疗费。小块米尔在床上躺了两个月。第一个月他仰天躺着，板有人给他醒过一次身。他孤孤单单地躺着，没人照料，只有那位没有报酬、顾外来工作的医生偶而查看他几次。他没有玩具，板有任何东西来消磨这漫长沉闷的时间。没有亲切的话语，没有人安慰性地将手放在她的辆头上，没有一点点慈爱的她摸和举动。什么也板有，有的只



the continually reiterated information that he was not wanted. And it can well be understood, in such environment, how there was generated in the lonely, neglected boy much of the bitterness and hostility for his kind that later was to express itself in deeds so frightful as to terrify the world.

It would seem strange that, from the hands of Ann Bartell, Emil Gluck should have received a college education; but the explanation is simple. Her ne'er-do-well husband, deserting her, made a strike in the Nevada goldfields, and returned to her a many times millionaire. Ann Bartell hated the boy, and immediately she sent him to the Farristown Academy, a hundred miles away. Shy and sensitive, a lonely and misunderstood little soul, he was more lonely than ever at Farristown. He never came home, at vacation, and holidays, as the other boys did. Instead, he wandered about the deserted buildings and grounds, befriended and misunderstood by the servants and gardeners, reading much, it is remembered, spending his days in the fields or before the fire-place with his nose poked always in the pages of some book. It was at this time that he over-used his eyes and was compelled to take up the wearing of glasses, which same were so prominent in the photographs of him published in the newspapers in 1941.

He was a remarkable student. Application such as his would have taken him far; but he did not need application. A glance at a text meant mastery for him. The result was that he



是安·巴特尔的责备和苛待，有的只是她反反复复强调的那句话：他不受欢迎。人们现在完全可以现解，在那样的环境里，这个孤独的、无人照料的孩子心里是如何产生对人类那么深沉的怨恨和敌意，而有朝一日采取行动来发泄时，他的行为之可怕，足以使全世界感到惊恐。

在安·巴特尔的手里，埃米尔·格卢克竟然上了大学。这看来似乎令人奇怪，但是解释起来也很简单。她那一事无成的丈夫，离她出走，在内华达产金地发了大财，回到她身边时成了百万富翁。安·巴特尔讨厌那孩子，立刻就将他送到一百英里外的法里斯镇学校上学。小孩生性胆怯、神经质、孤独，又遭人误解，在法里斯镇感到比以往更加孤寂。节假日，别的孩子全都回家了，他却从不回家。朝反，他在孩人舍弃的大楼和场所闲逛。仆人和花匠对他以质友相待，却又对他颇多误解。人们现在还记得，他简览群书。在田野里，在壁炉旁，他整天捧看书看。正是在这个时候，他用眼过度，不得不戴上眼镜，在1941年楼纸刊登他的照片上，那副眼镜十分显眼。

他是个优秀的学生。像他那样用功想必前程远大，但是他根本不必用功。只要看一眼课文，他就能



did an immense amount of collateral reading and acquired more in half a year than did the average student in half-a-dozen years. In 1909, barely fourteen years of age, he was ready—"more than ready" the headmaster of the academy said—to enter Yale or Harvard. His juvenility prevented him from entering those universities, and so, in 1909, we find him a freshman at historic Bowdoin College. In 1913 he graduated with highest honours, and immediately afterward followed Professor Bradlough to Berkeley, California. The one friend that Emil Gluck discovered in all his life was Professor Bradlough. The latter's weak lungs had led him to exchange Maine for California, the removal being facilitated by the offer of a professorship in the State University. Throughout the year 1914, Emil Gluck resided in Berkeley and took special scientific courses. Toward the end of that year two deaths changed his prospects and his relations with life. The death of Professor Bradlough took from him the one friend he was ever to know, and the death of Ann Bartell left him penniless. Hating the unfortunate lad to the last, she cut him off with one hundred dollars.

The following year, at twenty years of age, Emil Gluck was enrolled as an instructor of chemistry in the University of California. Here the years passed quietly; he faithfully performed the drudgery that brought him his salary, and, a student always, he took half-a-dozen degrees. He was, among other things, a Doctor of Sociology, of Philosophy, and of Sci-



够掌握。结果是，他做了大量的课外阅读，半年时间掌握的知识比普课学生花六年时间学得的还要多。1909年，刚满14岁，他的水平已有资格进耶鲁大学或者哈佛大学。格中学校长的说法，他进耶鲁或哈佛是“绰绰有余”。可是他年龄太小，未能进入那两所大学。所以，他在1909年成了历史名校鲍登湖学院的一年级学生，1913年以最优秀的成绩毕业，然后他立刻跟随布拉德洛夫教授去了加利福尼亚州的伯克利。埃米尔·格卢克一生中发现的唯一一位朋友就是布拉德格夫教授。教授因为肺部有疾才从缅因州迁到加利福尼亚州，而加州州立大学授予他教授职位，才促成了这次握迁。埃米尔·格卢克1914年全年住在伯克利，进修一些特别的科学课程。年末时，两个人的死改变了他的前途和生活。有拉德格夫教授的死夺去了他一生中唯一的朋友，而安·巴特尔的死使他变得身无分文。她至死还讨厌这个不幸的孩子，用一百美元拗断了与他的任何关系。

第二年，埃米尔·格卢克20岁，在加利福尼亚大学受聘为化学讲师。在那里，岁月平静地流去。他忠诚她履行为他赢得一份工资的职责。他永远不停地在学习，获得了六个学位：社会学博士，哲学博士，科学博士，还有一些其他的学位。然而，世上的人后



ence, though he was known to the world, in later days, only as Professor Gluck

He was twenty seven years old when he first sprang into prominence in the newspapers through the publication of his book, *Sex and Progress*. The book remains today a milestone in the history and philosophy of marriage. It is a heavy tome of over seven hundred pages, painfully careful and accurate, and startlingly original. It was a book for scientists, and not one calculated to make a stir. But Gluck, in the last chapter, using barely three lines for it, mentioned the hypothetical desirability of trial marriages. At once the newspapers seized these three lines, "played them up yellow," as the slang was in those days, and set the whole world laughing at Emil Gluck, the bespectacled young professor of twenty seven. Photographers snapped him, he was besieged by reporters, women's clubs throughout the land passed resolutions condemning him and his immoral theories, and on the floor of the California Assembly, while discussing the state appropriation to the University, a motion demanding the expulsion of Gluck was made under threat of withholding the appropriation—of course, none of his persecutors had read the book; the twisted newspaper version of only three lines of it was enough for them. Here began Emil Gluck's hatred for newspaper men. By them his serious and intrinsically valuable work of six years had been made a laughing-stock and a notoriety. To his dying day, and to their everlasting regret,



来却只记得他是格卢克教授。

他 27 岁时出版了《性和进步》，第一次在报纸上突然出了名。该书至今仍是研究婚姻史和婚姻哲学的里程碑。那部巨著 700 多页，呕心沥血，翔实可信，具有惊人的独到见解。那本书是为科学家而写，并无哗众取宠的用心。格卢克在是后一章仅用短短三行字提及试婚的假设可行性，而报纸却立刻抓住这三行文字，用当时的俚语来说，就是“添油加醋”，让全世界都来嘲笑这位 27 岁戴眼镜的年青教授埃米尔·格卢克。摄影师他拍他的照片，记者包围着他。全国的妇女俱乐部通过决议谴责他和他有伤风化的理论，而在加利福尼亚州议会的会议上，当讨论政府对该大学的拨教时，有人提议校方开除格卢克，并以停止教教进行威胁。当然，攻击他的人谁也没有读过他的那本书。对那些人来说，报纸对那本书里的三行断章取义的文字也就足够了。这就是埃米尔·格卢克对提界人士怨恨的埃源。他花了六年心血写成的那部严肃而又具有内在价值的著作在摄界人士手世变威了笑柄和丑闻。他至死也不会原谅他们，而他们也必将无穷尽地遗憾下去。