

朗文英汉对照世界文学丛书



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简写本

阿·约·克罗宁原著 诺尔曼·怀默改写 黄欣翻译

上海译文出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

城堡: 英汉对照 / (英) 克罗宁 (Cronin, A. J.) 著; 黄欣译. — 上海: 上海译文出版社, 2000. 12

(朗文英汉对照世界文学丛书)

书名原文: The Citadel

ISBN 7-5327-2322-4

I. 城... II. ①克... ②黄... III. 英语-对照读物, 小说-英、汉 IV. H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 50866 号

图字: 09-1995-036 号

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世纪出版集团

上海译文出版社出版、发行

上海延安中路 955 弄 14 号

培生教育出版中国有限公司

香港鲗鱼涌英皇道 979 号太古坊康和大厦 18 楼

全国新华书店经销

上海市美术印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 8.625 字数 212,000

2000 年 12 月第 1 版 2000 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0,001—10,000 册

ISBN 7-5327-2322-4/H·419

定价: 10.70 元

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上 海 译 文 出 版 社 合 作 出 版
培生教育出版中国有限公司



The Citadel

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Introduction

The Citadel created a sensation when it was first published in 1937. It was regarded as a scathing attack upon the British medical profession, and quickly became A. J. Cronin's most famous novel. It went through twelve impressions in its first five months of existence, and was reprinted seventeen times by 1939. Since that time, the system of medical practice in Britain has altered considerably, particularly since the introduction of the National Health Service at the end of the Second World War. And yet *The Citadel* is still in print.

One reason for its lasting appeal is that the novel was written from A. J. Cronin's direct experience. He spent several years as a medical assistant in mining communities in South Wales, he worked at the Coal Board, and he struggled to survive as a doctor in London, making the compromises required from the successful consultant to the wealthy. In his autobiography *Adventures in Two Worlds* (1952), A. J. Cronin reveals that many incidents in the novel happened to him while he was practising medicine in the 1920s: the revival of the baby born apparently dead, the examination interview with the famous doctor, the operation on the miner trapped underground, were all real events.

Archibald Joseph Cronin was born in 1896 in Scotland. His Irish father, a Catholic, died when he was seven and he was brought up by his mother within the Protestant family from which she had fled in order to marry. A. J. Cronin studied medicine at Glasgow University, working as an assistant in a mental hospital to support himself. He served as a surgeon in the Royal Navy during the First World War before graduating in 1919.

His first job, as a medical assistant in a remote Scottish village, formed the basis for the BBC television series *Dr Finlay's Casebook*, which was popular in the 1950s and 1960s. Cronin then worked in mining communities in South Wales

前 言

《城堡》在 1937 年首次出版时引起了轰动。人们将它看成对英国医疗业的一次尖锐抨击。它很快成为阿·约·克罗宁最出名的小说。小说面世后的头五个月就印了十二次，到 1939 年已再版了十七次。自那时起，尤其是二战末期国民保健制度的建立，英国的医疗体制已发生了显著变化。然而，《城堡》仍旧在出售。

这部小说具有持久吸引力的一个原因在于它写的是阿·约·克罗宁的亲身经历。他曾在南威尔士的一些煤矿区里做了几年的助理医生，还在煤炭委员会工作过。他努力奋斗，并向富人作出了一个成功的会诊医师所必须做出的那些妥协，从而得以在伦敦立足行医。在他写的自传《两个世界的历险》（1952）中，阿·约·克罗宁透露，小说中发生的许多事他在 20 世纪 20 年代行医时都亲身经历过：貌似已死亡的新生婴儿又复活了，由名医主持的面试，给身陷地下的矿工做手术，这些都是真实的事情。

阿奇博德·约瑟夫·克罗宁于 1896 年生于苏格兰。他的爱尔兰父亲是个天主教徒，在他七岁时过世。他由母亲在一个新教徒的家庭内抚养长大，他母亲当初为了和他父亲结婚曾离家出走。阿·约·克罗宁在格拉斯哥大学学医，为养活自己，在一家精神病院当过助手。1919 年毕业前，在第一次世界大战中，他在皇家海军当军医。

他的第一份工作是在一个偏远的苏格兰村庄里作助理医生，这就是 50、60 年代很受欢迎的英国广播公司播出的电视连续剧《芬雷大夫的病案簿》的基本素材。克罗宁从 1921 年到 1924 年在南威尔士的一些矿区工作。从 1926 年起，他在伦敦开业，当普

from 1921 to 1924. He became a medical inspector of mines for two years, before working as a general practitioner in London from 1926.

Throughout his medical career he had an interest in writing and in 1930 he was able to put this interest into practice. A chronic duodenal ulcer forced Cronin to take six months' complete rest in the country. He took his family to a remote farm in the Western Highlands of Scotland and wrote his first novel, *Hatter's Castle* (1931), the story of a domestic tyrant in a small Scottish town. It was an immediate bestseller and Cronin was able to give up his medical practice to become a full-time writer, producing many popular novels during the next thirty years before his death in 1981.

Several of Cronin's most popular novels were based on his own experience. For example, *The Stars Look Down* (1935) is set in a mining community in the north of England, and tells the story of a miner who works his way out of the pits, eventually becoming a Member of Parliament. *A Song of Sixpence* (1964) is the story of a boy whose mother struggles to bring him up after the death of his father.

In *The Citadel*, his fifth novel, A. J. Cronin mercilessly exposes the faults of the medical profession: the inadequate training of doctors, the temptation of greed, the prescribing of useless medicines and the giving of false medical certificates, and the inadequate hospital care. All these issues recur throughout the novel, all vividly dramatised through the character and career of Andrew Manson, a poor, young, idealistic doctor, who progresses up the ladder of the profession and in the process takes on the faults that he has previously attacked.

The issue of the inadequacy of medical training is dramatised by Andrew's first case, which he cannot diagnose: "Andrew asked himself if he knew anything at all about the profession of medicine." Inadequate hospital care is illustrated in Drineffy by the fact that there is no hospital at all, while in Aberalaw, Andrew is frustrated because once his patients

通医师，在此之前，他曾做了两年的煤矿医疗检查员。

在他整个行医生涯中，他对写作一直有兴趣，1930年起，他终于可以把这个兴趣付诸实践了。那年，慢性十二指肠溃疡迫使克罗宁到乡间休养六个月。他携带家人来到苏格兰西部高地的一个偏僻农场，写出了他的第一部小说《帽商的城堡》（1931），这是一个描写在苏格兰小镇上的家庭暴君的故事。小说马上成为畅销书，使克罗宁得以放弃他的行医行当而成为一个专业作家了。从这时起到1981年他去世的五十年间，他创作了为数众多的小说，深受读者欢迎。

克罗宁几部最受欢迎的小说取材于他的亲身经历。例如，《群星俯视》（1935）就是以英格兰北部的一个矿区为背景，讲述了一名矿工如何通过奋斗走出矿井，最后当上下议院议员的故事。《六便士之歌》（1964）则讲述了一个男孩在他父亲死后他的母亲艰难地把他养育成人的故事。

《城堡》是阿·约·克罗宁的第五部小说，在小说中他无情地揭露了医疗行业的弊端：医生们培训不足，贪婪的诱惑，开没有用的药方，开假医疗证明，以及医疗护理的不足。所有这些问题在小说中屡次出现，并通过安德鲁·曼森的个性和事业生动地加以戏剧化。安德鲁·曼森是一个穷苦的年轻医生，带有理想主义的特点，他一步步地在本行业的阶梯上往上爬，在这过程中，也沾染了他先前所抨击过的毛病。

医务培训不足的问题在安德鲁的第一个病例就被戏剧性地表现出来，他无法对之作出诊断：“安德鲁问自己他到底懂不懂医。”医疗设施不完善则通过德林福连一家医院也没有的事实表现出来。而在阿伯拉劳，安德鲁万分失望，因为一旦他的病人获

are admitted to hospital he can no longer treat them: they are taken over by Dr Llewellyn. In London, "Andrew could seldom persuade any hospital to admit even the most dangerous case . . . 'If they don't know a doctor, they refuse to admit his patients. This is London! This is our hospital system! It's rotten!' "

The theme of the temptation of greed is portrayed in Andrew Manson's relationship with Freddie Hamson, who looks upon patients as a means of making money. In the first half of the novel, Andrew's views on this are expressed forcefully: " 'If every doctor stopped thinking about how much money he can make, the whole system could be better.' " However, struggling to survive in London, Andrew begins to copy Freddie Hamson's attitudes and practices: "How fond of money he now was!" — his wife Christine thinks — "Money seemed to be the only thing that mattered to him!"

Useless medicines is another issue upon which Andrew changes his mind. " 'A patient comes to the surgery for a bottle of medicine, and is given coloured water! It isn't right!' " Andrew tells Christine at the beginning of their relationship. But in London, he is called upon to visit the wealthy Miss Everett, who wants her usual treatment for hay-fever. "Andrew wanted to tell her that this treatment was useless, but decided that this would be foolish. He could not risk losing this chance to make money!"

And yet, in spite of the incompetence of the doctors and the inadequacy of the system, Cronin does portray doctors who are admirable. There is Philip Denny, an inspiration to Andrew in South Wales: "He gave his patients the best possible attention, and treated them with great kindness. But he refused to give medicines unless they were necessary." There is the American, Stillman, admired by Andrew as a great man (though not a doctor) for his research into new methods of treating tuberculosis. And of course there is Andrew Manson himself, who struggles in the face of great poverty to give his patients in South Wales the best treatment he can, and who

准住院，他再也不能给他们治疗了：他们由卢埃林大夫接管过去了。在伦敦，“安德鲁几乎无法说服哪家医院来收下哪怕是最危急的病人……‘如果他们跟大夫不认识，他们就拒绝收下他的病人。这就是伦敦！这就是我们医院的体制！它已腐败不堪！’”

贪婪的诱惑这一主题在安德鲁和弗雷第·汉森的关系上刻画了出来。弗雷第·汉森把病人看成是赚钱的手段。在小说的前半部分，安德鲁强有力地表述了他的看法：“‘假如每个大夫都不再去想他能赚多少钱，这整个制度就会好得多。’”然而，为能在伦敦立足生存，安德鲁开始效仿弗雷第·汉森的观点和做法了：“他现在有多喜欢金钱啊！”——他的妻子克里丝婷想——“对他来说钱似乎是唯一重要的东西了！”

安德鲁对之改变心态的另一个问题是开没有用的药。“‘病人到诊所拿瓶药，却给了他上了颜色的水！这不对头！’”安德鲁和克里丝婷开始交往时曾对她这么说。但是在伦敦，他被约请去为富有的艾瓦瑞特小姐看病，她要用以往的方法来治花粉热。“安德鲁想告诉她这种疗法不管用，但又觉得那样做很蠢。他可不能冒险失掉这个挣钱的机会呀！”

不过，尽管有无能的医生和不健全的体制，克罗宁还是描绘了几位让人称道的医生。这里头有菲力普·丹尼，他在南威尔士时对安德鲁是一种鼓舞的力量：“他尽可能给他的病人以最好的照顾，并以极和善的态度给他们治病。不过，除非需要，他绝不开药。”还有一个美国人史迪尔曼，因为他在肺结核新疗法方面的研究，安德鲁对他极为钦佩，认为他是一个了不起的人（虽然不是位大夫）。当然，还有安德鲁·曼森自己，他虽然穷困潦倒，仍尽力给他在南威尔士的病人最好的治疗，他还不断学习钻研来增长医

studies and researches to increase medical knowledge. Even in London, he still retains his skill in diagnosis and his desire for a better system.

At the beginning of the novel, as Andrew arrives in Drineffy for his first job as a doctor, "He felt an extra call to effort, a sudden hope and promise for the future". This enthusiasm and intensity is Andrew's most obvious characteristic. In Drineffy, his optimism is immediately confronted with the reality of the old man in dirty clothes sent to meet him at the station. Arriving in Aberalaw after his marriage to Christine, again Andrew begins with high hopes: " 'I am looking forward to starting work! There ought to be good opportunities here — big opportunities!' " But as soon as he puts his idealism into practice, by refusing to issue false medical certificates, Andrew loses most of his patients.

The struggle between idealism and realism, between idealism and materialism, is a struggle which goes on within Andrew's character throughout the novel. In the first half of the novel, Andrew's idealism is supported by his friend Philip Denny and by his wife Christine, and he achieves the satisfaction of gaining his further degree and carrying out worthwhile research. However, his desire for more material success is fuelled by his friendship with Freddie Hamson, whom he judges to be " 'really a very nice man' ".

Once in London, though Andrew remains fond of Denny and Christine, the main influences on his life become the materialistic Freddie, the incompetent surgeon Ivory, and the wealthy, worldly Frances Lawrence. Andrew's enthusiasm is diverted into money-making and his integrity is gradually eroded.

The strong emotionalism which is another of Andrew's characteristics frequently erupts in anger, which, as an expression of his integrity, becomes an instrument of change in his career. It is in anger that he gives Miss Page in Drineffy a month's notice when she falsely accuses him of taking money belonging to Dr Page. His anger over the inquiry into

疗知识。即使在伦敦，他依然保持他的诊断技能以及改进医疗体制的愿望。

小说一开始，安德鲁到达德林福，以当一名医生来开始他的首份工作，“他感到了一种特别的召唤叫他努力，突然感到对未来有一种希望和前途。”这种热情和执着是安德鲁最显著的特点。在德林福，他的乐观情绪立即面临着这样一个现实：那位被派到车站来接他的衣着肮脏的老人。他和克里丝婷婚后到了阿伯拉劳，安德鲁又开始抱着很高的期望：“我期待着开始工作！这儿应该有好机会——很好的机会！”可是，他刚把他的理想主义付诸实践——拒开假医疗证明，他就失去了大部分病人。

理想主义和现实主义之间、理想主义和物质主义之间的斗争是整部小说中贯穿于安德鲁性格的斗争。小说的前半部分，安德鲁的理想主义得到了他的朋友菲力普·丹尼和他妻子克里丝婷的支持，他很满意地拿到了更高的学位，开展了有价值的研究。然而，他想获得更多物质上成功的欲望由于他和弗雷第·汉森之间的友谊而越演越烈，他对这个人的评价是“‘一个确实非常好的人’”。

一旦到了伦敦，安德鲁虽然还喜欢丹尼和克里丝婷，但对他的生活起重要影响的人变成了讲究实利的弗雷第，无能的外科医生艾伏瑞，以及富有、世俗的弗朗西斯·劳伦斯。安德鲁的满腔热情转移到了赚钱上面，他的正直逐渐被腐蚀了。

强烈的感情冲动是安德鲁性格的另一特点，这种性格使他经常发怒。发火是他性格中正直一面的表现，却使得他不断转换职业。在德林福，当佩奇小姐诬告他拿了佩奇大夫的钱时，他勃然大怒，通知佩奇小姐一个月后辞职。在阿伯拉劳，因为在动物身上做试验而受到质询，他大为恼火，这使得他辞去了在那里的工

his experiments on animals at Aberlraw leads him to leave his job there. His job with the Coal and Mines Board also ends in anger.

Once Andrew becomes successful, his anger is less apparent, but in the great crisis which restores him to his former self, "A wave of anger swept over Andrew . . . Andrew was trembling with anger . . . almost blind with anger". As he restores his life to a more honest basis, his anger changes, until, meeting Hamson again, "He felt no anger against Hamson, only a bitter hatred of himself". As a result of this crisis, Andrew turns his career in a new direction, one more consistent with his early career and ambitions, by going into partnership with Denny and Hope.

Through the character and career of Andrew Manson, Cronin expresses his views on the medical profession with dramatic force. Cronin uses contrast of characters and events as an effective technique to engage the reader's interest. At the top of the medical profession, Cronin contrasts the cold and impatient Dr Gadsby with the friendly and sympathetic Dr Abbey. The two women, Christine and Frances, are contrasted: Christine helps Andrew in his work and constantly reminds him of his original ideals, while Frances Lawrence suggests that he should buy a car to develop his high-class practice and rent a new consulting room to attract wealthy patients. Andrew's friends, too, are contrasted: the dedicated Denny and Hope are opposed in their way of life and ideals to the charming and corrupt Hamson and Ivory.

The use of contrast heightens the dramatic tension of the main events of the novel: Andrew's examination in London is followed by his operation on the miner trapped underground; the waste of time at the Coal and Mines Board is followed by the struggle to make a success of the neglected practice in Paddington; the optimism and excitement of the plan for collaboration with Denny and Hope is followed by the shock of Christine's death. The turning point of Andrew's life — the incompetent operation on Harry Vidler — is

作。他在煤炭矿业委员会的工作也以大发雷霆而告终。

安德鲁一有了点成功，他的火气就不那么外露了。但是在那场让他回到从前的自我的大危机中，“一阵怒潮涌遍安德鲁全身……安德鲁因为愤怒而发抖……几乎让怒气冲昏了头”。当他再次回到以诚实为根基的生活时，他易怒的脾气改变了，到了再次遇见汉森时，“他不再对汉森感到恼火，只是怨恨自己”。由于这场危机，安德鲁通过与丹尼和霍普合作，将他的职业转变到一个新的方向，这个方向同他早期的职业和抱负更为一致。

通过对安德鲁·曼森这个人物性格及职业生涯的刻画，克罗宁以戏剧性的说服力表达了他对医疗行业的看法，克罗宁运用人物、事件的对照这一有效的技巧吸引读者。在医疗界上层，克罗宁把冷漠、没有耐心的格兹比大夫和友善、富有同情心的阿贝大夫拿来作对照。两个女人，克里丝婷和弗朗西斯也形成鲜明对比：克里丝婷在工作上帮助安德鲁，并时常提醒他要记住原先的理想，而弗朗西斯·劳伦斯则建议他要买辆车来开展上流阶层的业务，还要租间诊所吸引有钱的病人。安德鲁的朋友们也形成鲜明的对照：丹尼和霍普一心扑在事业上，他们的生活方式和信念与讨人喜欢但腐化堕落的汉森和艾伏瑞迥然不同。

对比的使用使小说中重大事件更具有戏剧性和扣人心弦的效果：安德鲁在伦敦考试后紧接着就是他给困在地底下的矿工做手术；在煤炭和矿业委员会虚度光阴之后，紧接着就是在帕丁顿努力奋斗，把被荒废了的医疗工作搞得红红火火；正在计划与丹尼和霍普合作而感到乐观和激动之际却传来了克里丝婷死去的噩耗。安德鲁一生的转折点——给哈利·维德勒做的那个做砸了的手术

contrasted dramatically with the calm, skilful operation by Stillman on Mary Boland.

“ ‘Our whole system is rotten!’ ” Andrew cries, in his impassioned speech to the General Medical Council. It is a cry which echoes through the whole novel, and yet hope for the future is apparent in Cronin’s belief in the importance of the individual in the progress of the medical profession, illustrated by the collaboration between the three friends.

A. J. Cronin’s own life illustrated the central theme of *The Citadel*, and of other novels by Cronin: the struggle of the individual against the system. *The Citadel* remains an inspiring and compelling novel, not only because of the richness of its dramatic incidents but also because it is written from the depths of Cronin’s deeply-felt personal experience.

——与史迪尔曼给玛丽·巴兰德做的镇静、娴熟的手术形成了戏剧性的对照。

“我们整个体制已腐败不堪！”安德鲁在医疗总委员会上作的一篇充满激情的演说中大声疾呼。这种呼声回荡在整部小说中。然而很明显，克罗宁对未来抱有希望，他深信在医疗业发展过程中个人的重要作用，这种作用通过三个朋友间的合作已经显示出来。

阿·约·克罗宁自己的人生也说明了《城堡》以及克罗宁创作的其他几部小说的中心主题：个人反对体制的斗争。《城堡》一直是一部鼓舞人心，让人回肠荡气的小说，不仅仅因为它那一件件富于戏剧性的事件，而且因为它是从克罗宁刻骨铭心的个人经历的深度创作而成的。