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英漢對照文學讀物

# Betrayed Spring

*Jack Lindsay*

被出賣了的春天



商務印書館

## 內 容 提 要

“被出賣了的春天”是当代杰出的英国进步作家杰克·林賽写的一部小說，作者在小說中揭露了第二次世界大战后英国工党政府出賣国家利益为世界独占資本家服务的反动面貌，他也生动地描写了当时英国工人的优秀品質和英勇斗争。为了更广泛地反映战后英国工人的生活 and 进行阶级斗争的情况，作者把小說情节分佈在四个不同的地区——伦敦、兰开夏、約克郡和大因賽德。全書分五部三十章，篇幅甚长，本書是节选本，就原書中选出伦敦部分的八章。这一部分所写的是以屈里曼一家为中心的一些无家可归的人們，您在一所被炸毀的空旅館里安家所进行的斗争。原書中比較难解的單詞成語和俚語等作了注释。

英汉对照文学讀物

### 被 出 賣 了 的 春 天

(节选本)

杰克·林賽著 姜 华譯

中國人民大學外國語教研室注释

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# BETRAYED SPRING

(Selected Chapters)

By Jack Lindsay

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## 關於杰克·林賽和他的“被出賣了的春天”

杰克·林賽(1900年生)是当代英国杰出的共产党员作家之一。他出身于澳大利亚一个著名的艺术家的家庭。他早年是在澳大利亚度过的。曾和当地的工人运动发生过关系。后来他定居英国,从事文学活动,并积极参加争取和平、民主与进步的斗争。他是进步刊物“陣地”的編輯,也是英苏文化关系协会作家組的負責人之一。在当前保卫和平的运动中,他是一名积极的战士。

林賽的文学活动是多方面的。他写小說,詩歌,也写批評和政論,还做翻譯介紹工作。他翻譯过古希腊羅馬文学,也翻譯苏联、法国和拉丁美洲作家的作品。他的詩歌以十四行詩“列宁在伦敦”和詩集“和平是我們的回答”为最著名。他还写过英国作家彭揚、狄更斯、梅瑞地斯等人的評传。林賽的主要成就是小說。他写过历史小說“一六四九年”(1938)、“一八四八年的人們”(1948)以及描写英国当代社会现实的“我們會回来的”(1942)、“哈囉,客人”(1945)等。他最主要的作品是反映当前英国人民生活 and 斗争的“英国之路”四部曲:“被出賣了的春天”(1952)、“高涨着的潮水”(1954)、“抉择的时刻”(1955)和“本地住所”。

“被出賣了的春天”,如書名所指出的,旨在揭露艾德礼和貝文的工党政府如何出賣国家的利益,为世界独占資本家服务。

为了更广泛地反映出战后英国的工人生活和阶级斗争,作者讓小說的情节发生在英国四个不同的地区:伦敦、兰开夏、約克郡、太因賽德。小說中的几个主要人物分別活动在这四个地区,他

們的活动彼此稍有关联。其中三个，狄克·白士德，基特·施溫頓和海礼·曼逊，在第二次世界大战期間属于同一部队，战争结束后，就各自走上不同的道路。施溫頓是一个紡織厂厂主的儿子，尽管表面上口口声声“社会主义原則”，号称“左翼”，最终还是回到私有财产和剝削的陣营，在工厂里成为他父亲的左右手。白士德經過了短期的歧途彷徨，終于拒絕了爱人和妹妹为他安排下的小資产阶级的溫暖生活而投身于煤矿工人的队伍，参加了煤矿工人的斗争。曼逊是伦敦政治經濟学院的学生，有着坚强的共产主义信仰，积极支持伦敦旅館工人和碼頭工人的罢工运动，他比別人更能看透工党政府的反动本質，因而更能为爭取和平、自由与民族独立而斗争。

全書除結尾外，分五部三十章，共四十六万多字。这里集中选出“伦敦”部分的八章，約十万字，占全書四分之一。这一部分描写以屈里曼一家为中心的一些战后无家可归的人們，想在一所被炸坏了一部分的空旅館里安家所进行的斗争。

## LONDON

‘EVERYONE’S WANTED<sup>1</sup> in the big room,’ said Phyllis<sup>2</sup> as Mrs Watkins opened the door.

‘What’s it now?’ Mrs Watkins, a broad-bosomed woman with her hair tied loosely in a bun, was trying to nurse<sup>3</sup> her baby while pushing the ends of her blouse under the skirt-top.

‘Another meeting to decide if we evacuate.’

‘My mind’s made up,’<sup>4</sup> said Mrs Watkins aggressively, thrusting out her lower lip, ‘and I won’t be talked out of it.’<sup>5</sup> Milk, or<sup>6</sup> I walk out.’ Then, as Phyllis nodded agreement, she changed her tune. ‘I hate<sup>7</sup> to walk out, but I’m a mother first and last.’<sup>8</sup> I hate to have those crooks crowing over us.’ She lifted the baby up and once more pulled her blouse out.

Phyllis nodded. ‘That’s how we all feel.’ She went on to the next door and knocked, while Mrs Watkins waited to hear how others took the news.<sup>9</sup> ‘Are you there, Mr Patterson?’ Phyllis raised her voice. ‘Everyone’s waiting.’

‘All right,’ came a muffled reply. ‘Wait till I’ve finished this bit.’<sup>10</sup>

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1. wanted — 此处作“有事須要商量或接洽”講，如 you are wanted at the door 即“請到門外有事”。 2. Phyllis [ˈfɪlɪs] — 本篇故事的女主人公，以后簡稱 Phyl [fɪl] “菲尔”。 3. nurse — 作名詞講詞，一般譯作护士或奶娘，此处是動詞，因而譯作“餵奶”。 4. My mind’s made up — 我已經作了決定。这句里主語是 mind; is made up 是以被动形式說明現在存在的精神状态。 5. talked out of it — 即 talk me out of it, 意即“誰也不能劝說我變更我的決定”。 6. or — 即 otherwise, 作“不然”講，此处 Milk, or I walk out 是

## 一 倫敦

“請大家到大屋子裏去罷。”當華京斯太太打開房門的時候，菲兒這樣說。

“這又是干嗎啦？”華京斯太太——一位胸脯寬闊的婦人，頭髮松松地挽了個髻——正打算餵孩子奶，這時候把襯衫下擺往裙腰裏塞。

“再開一次會來決定我們搬不搬走。”

“我可是拿定了主意啦，”華京斯太太下嘴唇一撇，氣勢汹汹地說，“而且誰也說不動我。孩子得有奶吃，不然我就退出。”接着，當菲兒點頭表示贊同的時候，她改了口氣。“我是不願意退出的，可是我到底是做母親的呀。我真不願意讓那批壞蛋把我們趕走了去得意。”她把孩子抱起來，重新把襯衣拉出來。

菲兒點點頭。“我們全都感到這樣。”她走到隔壁去敲門，華京斯太太就等着看別人對這個消息的反應。“柏特遜先生在家嗎？”菲兒提高了嗓子喊。“大家都在等着哪！”

“好吧，”一個含含糊糊的聲音回答。“等我看完了這一點點。”

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一句型，常表示條件，本書中這種句型特別多。7. hate — 原作“恨”講，但和不定式聯用時，作“極不願作”講。8. first and last — 是一成語，= on the whole. 譯作“畢竟”，“倒底”，在句中起狀語的作用，而且說明本質。9. took the news — 意譯為“听取這一消息”，因而 take 在這裡不是一般意義，而是說明對某事的反應。10. Wait ... bit — 這是一主從複合句，因為是新使結構，主語 you 省略了，till 是一連接詞，介紹時間狀語從句。finished this bit 即 finished reading this bit of the chapter of the book.

She knew that he was leaning against the window, holding up his book to get the last of the daylight. He'd found a cupboard full of books, mostly works<sup>1</sup> of philosophy, and he'd spent all his time in the besieged building poring over<sup>2</sup> them, saying it was a good chance to educate himself. Now he certainly wouldn't remember to come to the meeting till the light was quite gone, till he looked up and saw the stars sprinkled above the plane-trees of the square and, turning back to his page, found that night had blurred it all away.<sup>3</sup>

She went back to the big room that had once been a ballroom and still had its mirrors mildewed but uncracked.<sup>4</sup> Two candles made holes<sup>5</sup> in the darkness; the windows were boarded up and night had already fallen within these walls. Except for the persons she had gone to knock up, everyone was present. Mrs Patterson, a lymphatic<sup>6</sup> woman going prematurely bald, was holding her small son Jim by the hand and taking no notice of<sup>7</sup> his efforts to tug away; she was swopping<sup>8</sup> ailments with Mrs Russell, thin and grey-haired, who was darning socks and darting glances around all the while. Mr Watkins, smoothing his walrus moustache, stood near a candle, reading a month-old newspaper. The other families were grouped<sup>9</sup> along the walls, each a separate unit. Phyl's own family, the Tremaines,<sup>10</sup> her small, wiry father and her large,

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1. works. — 譯作“著作”，work 在这里是一具体名詞，因而有复数形式。  
2. poring over — pore 原作“注視”講，pore over 一般譯作“深思熟慮”，此处作“潛心閱覽”講。  
3. Now ... away. — 是一主从复合句，由两个 till 介紹两个時間狀語从句，后一狀語从句又是一复合謂語，由三个謂語組成，即 looked up, saw and found.  
4. had ... uncracked. — 后面两个过去分詞都是 mirror 的补語，表示动作不是出于宾語本身而是被动的，在英語中这种結構很多，如 have one's hair cut 就作“理髮”講。  
5. made holes — 原作“鑽洞”講，此处譯



她知道他准是靠在窗戶上，趁着最后一点光亮拿着一本書在看。他找到了一櫃子的書，大半是些哲學著作，于是他就在这座被包围的房子里用全部時間來鑽研這些書了，并且說这是自修的好机会。这会儿他准把开会这件事忘了，他要等到天完全黑了，等到抬头看見星星在廣場的梧桐樹上閃爍着，他再低下头來，发现書上的字跡已經被暮色弄迷糊了的时候，才想得起來呢。

她回到了大屋子裏去。這間屋子曾經是一個舞廳，還有几面鏡子掛着，雖然已經模糊發霧了，却還沒有破。兩枝蠟燭冲破了黑暗；窗子用木板釘上了，房間里已經是黑夜。除了她剛才去敲門叫喚的那些人之外，其余的人都來了。柏特遜太太臉色蒼白，頭髮过早稀禿，她扯着小兒子詹姆的手，尽管那孩子用力想掙脫，她也不理，一面正同羅塞爾太太在互訴病痛。羅塞爾太太瘦瘦的，頭髮灰白了，這時候在補襪子，一面老在向四面瞧着。華京斯先生摸着海象式的鬍子，正靠近一枝蠟燭在讀一份一個月以前的舊報紙。其他人家的人都挨牆聚着，每一家都聚成一群。菲兒自己家里人，也就是說屈里曼家的人：她那矮小粗壯的爸爸，滿臉笑容的高大的媽媽，還有這會兒总算安靜地在玩着一塊

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作“冲破”，即在黑暗里划成圓形的光輝。 6. lymphatic — 作“淋巴腺病患者”講，此處作“臉色蒼白”講。 7. taking no notice of — take notice of 是一成語，譯作“注意”，因而 take no notice of 即“不注意”或“不理”之意。 8. swopping — 作“交換”講；swop ailments 作“互談日常身體小毛病”講。 9. grouped — 一般作名詞，譯作“組”或群，此處 group 作動詞用，作“聚集”講。 10. the Tremaines — 居里曼一家人，姓的複數與定冠詞聯用，則指一家所有的人。

smiling mother, with Herb for once quiet over<sup>1</sup> a piece of wood and some string. The Kings, in their usual trimness, patiently waiting; the Harrises arguing sharply among themselves; the Eatons carrying on in a corner, young Kate having her hair plaited and Mr Eaton still making clothes-  
38.... Fifteen families in all.<sup>2</sup>

Mrs Watkins came in with her baby, pushing her blouse-ends into place; but Mr Patterson had forgotten.

Phyl looked round at the groups, at the dim room with its two flickering candles that failed to light up<sup>3</sup> the paintings on the ceiling. How excitedly they had all rushed into the blitzed hotel ten days ago. The lack of furniture had accentuated<sup>4</sup> the feeling of space, the contrast with<sup>5</sup> the cramped rooms from which they'd come. Then in a few hours all sorts of oddments had poured in from local sympathisers, camp-beds and mattresses, basins, buckets, crockery, tins of food, a half-sack of potatoes, a coffee-grinder without any coffee.... While Ted King, who was in charge,<sup>6</sup> had gone round making sure that all the doors were securely bolted,<sup>7</sup> all the ground-floor windows fastened or blocked. And then, while the supplies were still being brought along in armfuls, on handcarts, even in motor-cars, the police had closed in. And though the squatters had refused to come out and had managed to keep the police from getting in, they had been besieged from that moment.

Ted King went over into the space before the marble fireplace. He coughed to draw the others' attention.<sup>8</sup>

1. quiet over — 作“在安靜的玩”講; over = while engaged on or concerned with 意即“當從事于...”, “為...忙著的時候”. 2. in all — 即 altogether, 作“一共”講. 3. failed to light up — fail 原作“失敗”講, 此處作“沒有能够”講. failed to light up 譯作“沒有把...照明”. 4. had

木头和一些繩子的赫伯。金家一家子，照例是規規矩矩地，在耐心等待着；海里斯家的人在激烈地爭論着；伊頓家的人在一个角落里，小凱特編着她的辮子，伊頓先生还是在做着晾衣服用的木夹子，……一共是十五家。

华京斯太太抱了孩子进来，一边把衬衣下擺揣塞整齐，可是柏特逊先生还是忘了来。

菲儿向四周看看这些人群，看看这间黯黑的屋子，那两枝摇曳不定的蜡烛照不清天花板上的图画。十天前，他們大家冲进了这所炸坏了的旅館时多么兴奋啊。房子里傢具少，显得地方更寬敞，比起他們原来住的拥挤不堪的屋子来，真是一个天一个地。接着在几小时内，附近的同情者紛紛送来各式各样的零星物件，有帆布床、垫褥、盆、桶、杯盘餐具、罐頭食品、半麻袋馬鈴薯、一个磨咖啡的机器（可是沒有咖啡）……总負責人泰德·金四处巡視检查門戶是不是已經紧紧地門好，楼下的窗子是不是已經扣上或釘上。外边的人还源源不絕地送接济品来，怀里抱得滿滿地，用手推車或者甚至汽車送来，这时候警察包围上来了。尽管这些占居者拒絕出去，而且設法使警察进不来，可是从那一刻起他們就被围困在里面了。

泰德·金走到大理石壁爐的前面。他咳了一声讓大家注意。“啊，朋友們，”他用他那微显粗哑的伦敦本地音說，“我很抱

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accentuated — 作“特別显出”講。 5. the contrast with — 作“对比”；或“明显的差异”講。 6. in charge — (成語) 作“負責”講。 7. making ... bolted — 原应为 making sure of the fact that ..., 因而 that 所介紹的从句和 fact 是同位，但习惯用法上一般在句中省略了 of the fact 这一部份。 8. to draw the others' attention — 作“引起人家的注意”講。

‘Well, friends,’ he said in his slightly hoarse Cockney<sup>1</sup> voice, ‘I’m afraid the news is as black as ever. We all hoped public opinion would wake up in time<sup>2</sup> to get the government down;<sup>3</sup> but it hasn’t. Most of the other squatters have had to give up.’<sup>4</sup> He paused, dispirited despite his effort to get a cheerful note into his voice.

‘My missus<sup>5</sup> says we’re going,’ Watkins broke in,<sup>6</sup> ruefully rubbing his nose, ‘and I can’t say I’m sorry. She keeps blaming me for everything. So back to the coal-hole we come from.’<sup>7</sup>

‘Let’s hold out<sup>8</sup> a bit longer,’ said Hogan, a lanky Irishman with a broken nose. ‘Or if we’ve got to throw in,<sup>9</sup> let’s bash a few of the coppers<sup>10</sup> on the way out.’<sup>11</sup>

Nobody else said anything. They had all argued so much round their fears and hopes during the last few days that what they wanted most was an end of uncertainties. Tremaine moved uneasily, swallowed and thrust out his head. ‘There’s only one thing worries me,’<sup>12</sup> he said plaintively. ‘Will we be able to get back where we come from?’ He looked round at the others, and then fixed his glance on<sup>13</sup> King.

Phyl felt ashamed of her father. ‘It’s the same for everyone,’ she said in a voice that annoyed her by its sharpness.

‘It was a poor sort of room,’ he persisted, ‘but better’n what some have to put up with.’<sup>14</sup>

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1. Cockney — 这是指“伦敦东区较贫苦阶层人的方言”。 2. in time — 譯为“及时”。 3. get ... down — to get down 是成語，譯作“制服”。 4. give up — 作“放棄”講。 5. missus — 是 mistress “女主人”之訛稱，譯作“夫人”或“太太”。 6. broke in — 譯作“插嘴說”。 7. back ... from — 应是 go back to the coal-hole which we come from, 英語中习惯这样講，back 在此处仍是副詞。 8. hold out — 作“坚持下去”講。 9. throw in — 譯作“退出斗争”。

歉，消息还是跟以前一样糟。我們大家原来希望輿論会及时起来制服政府，可是并没有。别的占屋者大部分都不得不放棄了。”他停了一下，虽然尽量想使声調显得愉快些，但还是提不起劲来。

“我太太說我們就要走啦，”华京斯插嘴說，苦恼地擦擦鼻子，“我也不能說我有什么可留恋的。她老是什么都怪我不好。所以还是回到我們原来那个煤窟似的小房子里去算了！”

“我們还是再坚持一会儿吧，”鼻梁断了的瘦高个子爱尔兰人賀根說。“要是非放棄不可，我們出去的时候揍他几个警察。”

沒有別人开腔。过去几天里，他們大家为了各种顧慮和希望爭論够了，現在最渴望的就是結束这个搖摆不定的局面。屈里曼很不安地动了一下，嚥了口唾沫头向前伸着。“我只担心一樁事，”他悲叹地說。“我們还能回到原来住的地方去嗎？”他四下里对別人看看，后来眼光落在金的身上。

菲儿覺得她父亲太丢人了。“这对誰都是一样的，”她說，声音尖厉得使她自己都觉得有点不舒服。

“房子是很糟，”他坚持說，“不过比有些人家总算还好一点。”

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相同于 give in, 即屈服或放棄的意義。10. coppers — 一般譯作“銅”此處作“警察”講(因為警察服裝上有銅扣)。11. on the way out — on the way, 作“在路上”講，此處則譯作“退出房子時”。12. There's... me — 應是 there is only one thing that worries me. 13. fixed his glance on — 譯作“盯着看”。14. better'n... with — 即 better than what some have to put up with; have to 和原形動詞聯用時，常作“不得不”“必須”講；put up with 是成語，譯作“忍受”。

‘It was a stinking place,’ she interrupted vehemently, and only now, at this moment of giving-up, did she seem to<sup>1</sup> realise just how ugly and confined their old quarters had been. Even in its blasted condition, with boards and sacking in most of the windows, with its thick dust and its bare rooms, with its cracked plaster and its damaged roofs, the hotel had been a new world, of breadth and dignity, full of adventurous possibilities.

‘If only we could bash a few of them police<sup>2</sup> first,’ said Hogan. ‘If one of them dares to grin or lay his little finger on<sup>3</sup> me as we go out, I won’t answer for<sup>4</sup> what I’ll be doing.’

King looked round at them all, and made an effort to rise to<sup>5</sup> the occasion. ‘There’s only one thing I’d like to say. We mustn’t feel we’re going out in defeat. The shame’s on the government and the landlords. We’ve stood up for ourselves. We’ve shown the world what all the talk about caring for the people really means. We can all rot away before the sacredness of property is threatened—even when a house is lying empty and useless——’

‘Okay,’<sup>6</sup> said Harris. ‘And who gives a damn?’ Nobody but ourselves, and we knew it all before we started. So what?’

‘It’s not so simple,’ said King, warming up. ‘They don’t like being shown up.’<sup>8</sup> We’ve struck a big blow at their rotten system, and they know it——’

‘You’re one of the comrades,’ said Harris sarcastically. ‘You don’t mind if you go through hell as long as you put

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1. and ... to — 整句是一倒装结构, 为了加重语气, 把 only now 放在前面, 因而用 did seem 代替 seemed, 又把 did 跟着 only now 倒装上去。 2. police 一是“警察”的单数也是复数形式, 因而作为复数形式出现时也不加“s”。 3. lay ... on — to lay a finger on 是成語作伤害或指责講, 这里可譯作“輕輕地触犯”

“簡直是个臭地方，”她激烈地打断他的話；一直到現在，到了他們要放棄占居的这一刻，她好像才明白他們原来住的地方是那么丑陋狭小。这所旅館，尽管被炸坏了，窗戶大多都釘上了板或堆了沙包，到处是厚厚的尘土，房間空空的，牆上石灰也裂了，屋頂也坏了，可是总是一个寬闊庄严的新天地，值得去探險。

“要是我們能先揍他几个警察就痛快了，”賀根說，“我們出去的时候，如果他們誰敢露齒笑一笑，或者敢碰我一根汗毛，我可就老实不客气啦！”

金对大伙儿看看，竭力应付好这个局面。“我只想說一点。我們决不能覺得我們是打了敗仗走出去。丢脸的是政府和房东。我們为了自己站起来了。我們讓全世界人看清了所謂保护人民那一套話究竟是怎么回事。我們可以死掉烂掉，但是房产的神聖是不容侵犯的——尽管房子空着沒有用——”

“得啦，”海里斯說。“誰又来管这个呢？除了我們自己誰也不管，我們在开始以前就知道的。那又怎么样呢？”

“事情并没有这么簡單，”金說，現在有点激昂起来。“他們不喜欢人家揭穿他們。我們这样做已經狠狠地打击了他們的腐朽制度，他們也明白这个的——”

“你是一个同志，”海里斯譏刺地說。“只要你能証明那批血腥的資本家不对——或者只要你認為你已經这样証明了，那你

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我一下”。 4. answer for — 此处作“負責”講。 5. ~~to~~ rise to — 作“应付”講。 6. Okay — 即 O. K. 表示許可或同意。 7. who ... damn — (口語)譯作“关心”或“管”。 8. being shown up — 被动式的动名詞作 like 的宾語。 = to be exposed 譯作“被揭穿”。

the bloody capitalists in the wrong<sup>1</sup> — or as long as you think you've done it. But we're not politicians, like you we've gone through hell<sup>2</sup> long enough to want something of the other thing.<sup>3</sup>

'You took charge of<sup>4</sup> things here,' said Hogan to King, looking for a chance to blame and attack someone.

'It was done by vote.'

Hogan laughed scornfully. 'You worked us up,<sup>5</sup> and we were fools enough to listen. What use has it all been? What use to anyone but yourself?'

Phyl wanted to shout something rude. She stared at her father, hoping to stir him into speaking up in King's defence;<sup>6</sup> but to her surprise<sup>7</sup> it was her mother who spoke. 'That's enough, Mick. Are we going to let the landlords have it all their own way<sup>8</sup> — throw us out and set us quarrelling among ourselves into the bargain?'<sup>9</sup>

'No, no, not that,' said Hogan. 'I only want to crack them coppers outside, and Ted won't let me.'

'Aye, fair-play,'<sup>10</sup> said Watkins. 'If a man could have worked better than Ted, show him to me.'

'I never said otherwise,'<sup>11</sup> said Hogan. He smote himself on the chest. 'The first thing I remember in all the days of my life was the skirts of my mother on a wet and windy Wicklow morning, and herself weeping, and me weeping, and all the world weeping at the injustice of the police. For then they were turning us out of the farm my forefathers had held since the creation, and still they're

1. put ... wrong — put ... in the wrong, 譯作“証明...是錯誤”。 2. we've gone through hell — (口語) 譯作“吃苦”。 3. something of the other thing — 作“一點的安逸”講。有尝尝別的味兒的含義。 4. took charge of — (成語) 譯作“負責”。 5. worked us up — work up 作“鼓動...起來”講。 6. speaking ... defence — 直譯作“為了保護金而發表談話”，意即“為金



就不管吃多少苦也不在乎。可是我們不像你，我們都不是政客；我們已經吃够了苦，要嚐嚐別的滋味了。”

“你是这里負責的，”賀根对金說，想找机会埋怨攻击人家。

“那是大家选出来的。”

賀根譏諷地笑起来。“你把我們鼓动起来，我們听你的話真是優得很。那一切有什么用呢？除了你之外，对別人有什么好处呢？”

菲儿真想大声罵几句。她眼睛盯着她父亲，希望引他出来为金辯护一下；可是出乎她意料之外，倒是她母亲說話了。“够啦，米克。难道我們要讓房东們称心如意嗎——把我們赶出去，并且还叫我們自己起內鬨？”

“不，不，不是的，”賀根說。“我不过要去揍外边那批警察，泰德偏不讓我去。”

“嗨！天地良心，”华京斯說。“要是誰能比泰德做得更好的，我倒想瞧瞧。”

“我并没有說不是这样哪，”賀根說。他捶捶自己的胸脯。“我有生以来記得的头一样东西就是我媽的裙子，在維克罗那个阴湿刮风的早晨，她流着眼淚，我也哭着，整个世界都在为了警察的不公平而哭着。因为那时候他們正在把我們从我們家世代代代祖传下来的农庄里赶走，現在他們还要赶我們走。可是今

辯护”。 7. to her surprise — to one's surprise 作“使人惊奇”講。 8. all their own way — (成語)，作“随心所欲”；“自由行事”講。 9. into the bargain — 作“而且”講 (= as well; in addition). 10. fair-play — 作“公平”或“憑良心”講。 11. I never said otherwise — otherwise 是一副詞，是反面詞，这样句中由于两个反面詞，而譯成了正面意思，所以此句譯作“我就是这样說的”。