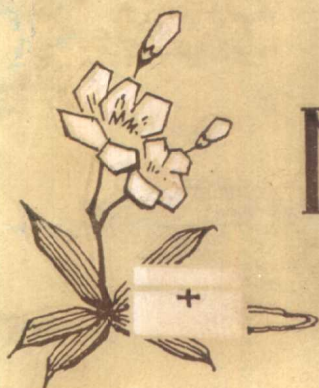


简易英汉对照读物



# NIGHTINGALE AND SCHWEITZER

南丁格尔和施魏策尔小传

外语教学与研究出版社

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# Nightingale and Schweitzer

南丁格尔和施魏策尔

小 传

Leslie W Leavitt 著

姜金花 译

外语教学与研究出版社

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## 本书简介

弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔(Florence Nightingale, 1820—1910)出生于英国富裕家庭，立志当一名护士以改变当时护理工作的落后状况。在英俄克里米亚战争期间，她率领一个护士小组在医院中服务，成绩非常出色。她是现代护理工作的创始人。

阿尔贝特·施魏策尔 (Albert Schweitzer, 1875—1965)出生于阿尔萨斯(Alsace)。二十九岁时，得知非洲中部缺医少药，疫病流行，决心放弃在欧洲作为一个教授、作家、音乐家的舒适生活，到非洲去当一名丛林医生。三十岁开始学医，三十八岁时到达非洲，为解除非洲人民的痛苦贡献出了毕生精力。他是今非洲加蓬共和国兰巴雷内医院的创始人。一九五二年获诺贝尔和平奖金。

本书是这两个伟人的生平小传，事迹感人，文字浅显，可供具有中等英语水平的读者阅读。

# FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

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# FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE<sup>1</sup>

Have you ever been sick and cared for in a hospital? Or have you ever visited sick friends in a hospital? If so, then you probably have noticed how clean everything is and how quiet and how well arranged. Nurses dressed in white move about from bed to bed, carrying out the orders of the doctors and caring for the sick. These hard-working women are usually very calm and friendly and cheerful, doing all they can to make the life of the sick people more comfortable and as free from pain as they can. One leaves a hospital with a feeling of gratefulness for the cleverness of the doctors and for the loving care of the nurses.

But hospitals were not always like this. Nurses were not always clean and cheerful and helpful. In fact, not so many years ago things were quite different and people were afraid to enter a hospital. The person who helped to make these changes, more than any person in all the world, was Florence Nightingale, often called "The Lady of the Lamp".

## 1. Early Life

In the year 1820 Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, the father and mother of Florence, were travelling in Europe. They settled down in the city of Florence, Italy. Here a daughter was born to them, whom they at once called Florence, after the Italian city. Already there was a daughter, aged two, who had been named Parthenope, or Parthe, after the Greek name for the city of Naples,<sup>2</sup> Italy, where she had been born. After the birth of Florence, the family returned to their home in England.

Mr and Mrs Nightingale were fine people, but they were not very well suited to each other. The mother was pretty, gay, rather selfish

## 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔

你生过病，住过医院，或者到医院探视过生病的朋友吗？如果是那样，那么你就可能注意到，那里的一切是多么整洁、安静，而又安排得井井有条。身穿白衣的护士们从一张病床走到另一张病床，按照医生的指示护理着病人。这些勤劳的妇女通常都很镇静、友好和愉快，她们尽可能使病人的生活舒服，尽可能解除病人的痛苦。病人感谢医生的智慧和护士的精心护理，怀着感激的心情离开医院。

但以前的医院并不总是这样的。护士们过去也并不总是干净、愉快和得力的。事实上，若干年前，情况就大不相同，当时人们是怕进医院的。在全世界为促成这些变化而出力最大的人就是弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔。人们经常称之为“明灯女士”。

### 一、早年生活

一八二〇年，弗洛伦斯的父母南丁格尔夫妇在欧洲旅行。他们在意大利的弗洛伦斯城安顿下来。在那里他们生了个女儿。便即刻用这个意大利城市的名字为女儿取名弗洛伦斯。他们那时已经有了一个两岁的女儿，是在意大利那不勒斯城出生的，叫帕赛瑙普或帕赛。这是以那座城市的希腊名字命名的。弗洛伦斯出生之后，全家返回他们在英国的故居。

南丁格尔夫妇都是好人，但他们却不大合得来。母亲长得漂亮，性情愉快，相当自私，喜欢享乐；父亲举止文雅，亲切

and loved pleasure. The father was pleasant and kind, but rather lazy. He was content to spend his days in hunting and fishing, reading and travel, and he had enough money to be able to live without serious work.

As little Florence grew up, she was not a happy child. If she had been a bad girl, her mother would have understood her. But she was not bad — she was different, strange, unhappy. Her home-life was pleasant enough, and the two little girls had their horses, dogs, cats and birds to play with. But Florence had a feeling that she was different from other children, and that the pleasant life of her home was not the kind of life which she wanted. She had a great deal of imagination and escaped into a dream world. She told stories to herself, stories in which she played the chief part. She did not feel at all close in spirit to her mother.

Most of the teaching of the two girls was done by their father and by a lady teacher who came to the house. But although the father was a good teacher the plan brought difficulties. Sister Parthe was not much interested in the long, hard lessons in history and language which the father gave them. So more and more Florence became the companion of her father in the library, and Parthe the companion of her mother in the living-room. This division in the family increased as time went on, and the results were not pleasant.

It is possible for us today to know much about Florence Nightingale's inner feelings because all her life she used to write down her thoughts and her feelings. At this time especially, she was unhappy, and with no close friends to talk to she poured out her thoughts on paper. She wrote on all sorts of paper — little pieces, big pieces, torn pieces. A large number of these have been kept and can be read today.

## 2. Voices

At this time in her life something very important happened to her.

和气，但颇为懒惰，宁可把时间消耗在打猎、钓鱼、读书和旅行上。他没有正经工作，却有钱维持生活。

小弗洛伦斯渐渐长大成人了。她不是快活的孩子。假如她是个坏孩子，她母亲倒会理解她。但她不坏——她只是与众不同，性情乖僻，闷闷不乐。她的家庭生活相当惬意，两个小女孩有马、狗、猫，还有鸟儿可玩。然而，弗洛伦斯觉得自己和别的孩子不同。家里的舒适生活并不是她所需要的。她有丰富的想象力，常遁入梦幻的世界。她编故事，自己在故事里当主角。她在精神上和她妈妈一点儿也不亲。

两个姑娘的教育大部分由她们的父亲和一位家庭女教师承担。尽管父亲是个好教师，但教学计划却产生了困难：姐姐帕赛对父亲讲授的又长又难的历史课和语文课不大感兴趣。因此，弗洛伦斯在图书室和父亲作伴的情况就越来越多，而帕赛则在起居室里和母亲作伴。随着时间的推移，这种家庭分化日益加剧，结果是不愉快的。

她一生中经常把自己的思想感情写下来。所以今天我们才有可能较多地了解弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔的内心世界。特别是在她郁郁寡欢，又没有亲密朋友可以交谈的时候，就把她的思想倾吐在纸上。这些纸有大有小，有的已经破碎了，但有很大一部分保存了下来，今天还可以阅读。

## 二、召 唤

这时，发生了一件事，对她的一生都很重要。看起来这件

It seems not to be far different in many ways from what happened to the little French girl, Joan of Arc.<sup>8</sup> In one of Florence's writings we read the following: "On February, 7, 1837, God spoke to me and called me to His service." This was not merely a dream, for she declares that she heard a voice outside herself, speaking aloud in words.

She was then not quite seventeen years of age, and at times was living in a kind of dream world. But nearly forty years later she wrote that during her life "voices" had spoken to her at four different times.

But the voice did not make it clear to her what she was to do. She knew that God had called her to his service, but what this was she did not yet know. The idea of nursing did not come to her mind. She doctored her dolls; she cared for her animals; she liked babies. That was all. But she was at peace, and felt certain that one day God would speak again.

### 8. First Plans

A number of years were to pass before the way became clear. And these years were most difficult ones. For a time she travelled in Europe; she was gay in London. Then came illness, and unhappiness and misunderstandings with her sister and her mother. There were two events which helped her to believe that her life-work was to be with hospitals and the care of the sick. Her grandmother fell sick, and she was allowed to take care of her. She also cared for an old woman who had long served the family and who was ill for a time. Then she was allowed to nurse the sick among the poor people of the village in which they lived. But out of this service she learned one important thing. It was commonly believed that to be a good nurse one had only to be a woman and to be kind and helpful. Florence came to believe that a nurse must be trained, and know what to do and when and how to do it. But

事在许多方面和法国小姑娘贞德的境况很相近。在弗洛伦斯的手迹中我们读到下面的话：“一八三七年二月七日，上帝对我说话，唤我为上帝服务。”这并不仅仅是在做梦，因为她断言自己听到身外有一个声音在高声讲话。

她那时还不满十七岁。有时在梦境中生活。但她在差不多四十年以后写道，在她的一生中，那个“声音”先后对她讲过四次话。

这个声音并没有明确指出要她干什么。她知道，上帝在召唤她为上帝服务，但不知道要她做什么。她没有想到要去从事护理工作。她为自己的玩具娃娃看病；照料自己的动物；她也喜欢小孩儿。仅此而已。但她心情平静，坚信有一天上帝还会再次和她讲话。

### 三、第一个计划

又过了些年，她的生活道路才逐渐清晰起来，而这些岁月却最为艰难。她曾在欧洲旅行，在伦敦也过得很高兴。但后来，她病了，而且跟她的姐姐和母亲之间发生了不愉快的事，有了隔阂。有两件事使她相信，自己的终身职业是同医院打交道，照料病人：她的祖母病了，让她去照顾；她也照顾过一位长期在她家帮佣而病了一个时期的老妇人。后来又让她去护理本村的穷苦病人。她从这类服务中得到一个重要的启示。人们通常认为，只要是一个女人，心地善良、肯帮助人，就可以当好一个护士。弗洛伦斯认识到，一个护士必须受训练，知道应该做

how and where could she possibly get this necessary training for herself?

Suddenly she had an idea. Not too far from her home there was a hospital, and the head doctor of the hospital was a family friend. What could be better? She would ask her family to let her work there for three months. She told her family of the plan. And then the storm broke. Her father was very much displeased. Was it for this that he had taught his daughter so many things, and taken her around Europe and bought her pretty clothes in Paris? The mother was frightened, then very angry and then burst into tears. Poor Florence! No one was on her side; she was lost; her courage was gone. She wrote at this time: "I can see no reason for living on. I shall never do anything, and am worse than dust and nothing."

#### 4. Hospitals in the Past

As we see this young woman of twenty-five struggling to find her place in life, it is very easy to blame the father and mother, but it is perhaps not fair to judge them too hastily. In 1845 hospitals were terrible places — dirty, crowded, badly arranged, full of smells and disorder. Fifty or sixty beds were crowded together in large rooms, with only two feet of space between beds. In winter the rooms were heated by a single fireplace placed at one end. Windows were kept closed. The sick were for the most part poor creatures from the poor parts of the city. They came in dirty, they remained dirty, they left (if they were still alive) dirty. They drank and fought, and often the police were called in to bring order.

But the real reason why her family and friends did not want her to work in a hospital was the nurses. For the most part the nurses were not trained, and they were not good women at all. In fact, they were just the opposite — they were women of bad character. They used

什么，在什么时候做和怎样做。可是，她在什么地方，用什么方式来获得这种必要的训练呢？

她突然想出一个主意。离她家不远有一所医院，那医院的主任医师是她们的朋友。还有什么能比这个更好的呢？她要求家里允许她到那儿去工作三个月，就把这个打算告诉了父母，却引起了一场风波。父亲大为不快，他教女儿这么多东西，带她到欧洲去游历，在巴黎为她购买漂亮的衣服，这一切，难道就是为了去当一名护士？母亲先是大吃一惊，继而非常生气，随后哭泣起来。可怜的弗洛伦斯！没有人站在她这一边。她一筹莫展，一点勇气也没有了。这时她写道：“我看不到继续活下去的理由。我将一事无成，简直一无是处，比尘土还不如。”

#### 四、过去的医院

正如我们所看到的，这位二十五岁的女郎在为寻找生活的归宿而奋斗。要埋怨她的父母是很容易的，对他们过于匆忙地作出判断，却未必妥当。在一八四五年，医院是个可怕的地方——肮脏拥挤、管理不善、臭气熏天、杂乱无章。五六十张病床挤在几间大屋子里，床和床之间相隔只有两英尺。冬天，这些房间靠放在屋子一头的火炉取暖。窗户总是关着。大部分病人是来自城市贫民区的穷人。他们入院时很脏，住院时很脏，出院时（如果他们还活着）还是很脏。他们酗酒、打架，经常得把警察找来维持秩序。

但亲友反对弗洛伦斯在医院工作的真正原因却是护士这个职业。大部分护士没受过训练，而且她们根本不是好女人，事实恰好相反——她们的名声很坏。她们喝酒，经常喝得醉醺醺的。



strong drink and became drunk. The head nurse of one large hospital told Florence that in her many years of service she had never known a nurse who did not drink heavily.

Eight years had now passed since her "call", and eight more years were to pass before she was free to follow her desires. These last eight years were the hardest, and it is only because she was so determined that she kept on. She refused to marry a man whom she loved when he wanted her to marry him, and it caused her sorrow. But how could she marry and yet carry out the work to which she had been called? She was very much interested in hospitals. She read all she could find about hospitals. She looked at reports about hospitals, learned of the number of sick people and the kinds of diseases they had. She worked in the early hours of cold mornings to increase her knowledge of hospital conditions; then she joined her family in the usual life of their home.

## 5. Her Life Plans Begin

There was one happy time when, without the permission of her father and mother, she worked, and oh so hard, in a hospital in Germany. But at home there were illnesses and sorrows and misunderstandings. And yet, all the time she was growing in strength of mind and character and gaining valuable knowledge, and the days of freedom were not far off.

In the spring of 1853 she was invited to take charge of a nursing-home for ladies who could no longer pay for hospital care. The group of people in charge was planning to move the home to another place and needed a person who would be able to act as head. Against the wishes of her family, Florence agreed to take the position with the understanding that she was to receive no pay for her work. But she was to have the power to get things done. At this time her father agreed to give her for her