

哈佛

蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

西线无战事

All Quiet on the Western Front

〔德〕 Erich Maria Remarque 原著

Selena Ward 导读

David Hopson

章启平 翻译

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致读者

亲爱的读者，在这个多元文化的世界里，渴望知识，钟情文学，热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢？

你手上这本蓝色小册子正是风行全美的哈佛蓝星笔记，是哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通，编写而成的名著导读本。它们以经典性和流行性并存的名著为素材，以明晰的风格和地道的语言而著称。每一本都包括著作的创作背景，人物分析，主题解析，篇章讲解，重要引文释义，作品档案，并且附有相关的思考题，推荐的论文题，阅读后的小测验，要点注释，以及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解，更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握著作的全部资料，同时也满足了对文化做进一步了解和研究的需求。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格将“半天阅读一本名著”的想法变为现实，帮你在有限的闲暇内阅读更多的书，在地道的语言环境中迅速提高英语水平，丰富文学内涵，增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司精挑细选了50本蓝星笔记，由我国外语界资深专家张滨江教授、刘品义教授主持翻译和审校工作，天津外国语学院教授、副教授以及部分优秀青年教师进行翻译，陈法春教授，阎玉敏、常子霞副教授和李晓霞讲师协助部分审校，共同合作、精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”，既保留了原书特点，并对文中的知识要点做了注释，更加适合你的需要。

蓝星闪耀，照你前行！

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CONTEXT

Erich Maria Remarque was born in Osnabrück, Germany, in 1898 into a lower-middle-class family. In 1916, he was drafted into the German army to fight in World War I, in which he was badly wounded. Ten years after the war ended, he published *Im Westen Nichts Neues*, translated into English a year later as *All Quiet on the Western Front*, a novel about the experiences of ordinary German soldiers during the war.

Though other books, most notably Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895), had explored the violence and brutality of war in a realistic light, the literary tradition of war stories still tended overwhelmingly toward romanticized ideals of glory, adventure, and honor. In presenting his grimly realistic version of a soldier's experience, Remarque stripped the typical romanticism from the war narrative in the staunchly antiwar *All Quiet on the Western Front*. The novel instantly became an international, critically acclaimed success. An American movie based on the book was released in 1930.

After Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany in the early 1930s, the fiercely nationalistic* Nazi regime attacked *All Quiet on the Western Front* and Remarque as unpatriotic. Remarque made no attempt to resist the Nazis' attacks on his reputation because he feared retaliation. Despite Nazi hostilities toward him, in 1931 Remarque published a sequel to *All Quiet on the Western Front*, entitled *The Road Back*, which details the postwar experience of German citizens. This work provoked further Nazi opposition, and Remarque fled to Switzerland with his wife,

来龙·去脉

埃里希·马里亚·雷马克 1898 年出生于德国奥
斯纳布吕克一个下层的中产阶级家庭。1916 年应征
入伍，参加了第一次世界大战。在战争中，他受了重
伤，战争结束 10 年后，他发表了描述德国普通一兵战
争经历的小说《西线无战事》，一年后其英文版本问世。


尽管有些小说，特别令人瞩目的是斯蒂芬·克雷
恩的《红色英勇勋章》(1895 年)，已经以现实主义
的手法探索了战争的残酷与野蛮，但是，战争题材小说
的传统主流依然沿袭着壮丽、冒险和荣誉的浪漫主义
观念。雷马克在《西线无战事》中以坚定的反战姿态，
呈现了一个战士经历的严酷现实，剥去了在战争叙述
中典型的浪漫主义外衣。小说出版后立刻在国际文学
评论界获得巨大成功。一部根据此小说改编的美国电
影在 1930 年公映。

在 20 世纪 30 年代初，阿道夫·希特勒在德国掌
权后，极端国家主义的纳粹政权污蔑《西线无战事》及
雷马克本人没有爱国心。雷马克并没有反击纳粹对他
名誉的诋毁，他害怕招来报复。尽管纳粹对雷马克充满
敌意，但他还是于 1931 年发表了《西线无战事》的续集
《归来》。在此作品中，他详述了德国人民的战后经历。
此书激起纳粹的更大敌意。雷马克与他妻子茹塔·赞
博娜于 1932 年逃到瑞士。1933 年，纳粹查禁雷马克这

Jutta Zambona, in 1932. In 1933, the Nazis banned Remarque's two novels and held a bonfire to burn copies of the books.

Remarque and his wife divorced in Switzerland but eventually remarried so that she could retain her Swiss residency. In 1939, he followed the path of many persecuted German intellectuals and immigrated to the United States, where he obtained citizenship in 1947. His family was not so lucky: the Nazis killed his sister during World War II, in part because of her relationship to him. Remarque and his wife had separated; in 1951, they finally ended their estranged marriage.


In the United States, Remarque had a tempestuous affair with the actress Marlene Dietrich*, which inspired his novel *Arch of Triumph*. In 1958, he married another film star, Paulette Goddard. They eventually left the United States and moved to Porto Ranco, Switzerland, where Remarque died on September 25, 1970.

Most of Remarque's novels deal with political and social upheaval in Europe during the First and Second World Wars. Several of his novels were adapted to film. However, *All Quiet on the Western Front* remains his masterpiece; none of his other works approaches its critical acclaim and popularity. The novel and its first film adaptation are still influential as antiwar works and important chronicles of World War I. One of the remarkable aspects of the book's success in England and America is that, unlike most other works dealing with World War I, *All Quiet on the Western Front* deals with the experiences of German soldiers—detested enemies of the English and Americans during World War I and World War II. That American and English reception of the book was so positive from the outset testifies to its ability to speak for all soldiers who suffered through the horrors of World War I. 

两部小说,并将其已发行的版本全部付之一炬。

在瑞士,雷马克与妻子离婚,但最终又复婚,以便使妻子可以保留瑞士的住所。1939年,他效法很多被迫害的德国知识分子,移民到美国,并于1947年获得美国国籍。可是他的家庭却历经磨难:纳粹在第二次世界大战中杀死了他的妹妹,部分是因为与他有亲属关系。雷马克与妻子早已分手,并于1951年正式结束了他们已形同陌路的婚姻关系。

在美国,雷马克与影星玛琳·黛德丽暴风骤雨般的风流韵事激发了他创作小说《凯旋门》的灵感。1958年,他与另一影星波莱特·戈达德结婚。他们最后离开美国,在瑞士洛迦诺定居。1970年9月25日,雷马克在此病逝。

雷马克的大多数小说描写的是第一次与第二次世界大战期间欧洲动荡不安的政治局面与社会状况。有几部小说被改编成电影。但是,《西线无战事》依然是他的代表作。他的其他作品从未获得过评论界如此的喝彩与欢迎。作为一部反战作品和第一次世界大战的重要编年史,《西线无战事》以及首次改编的电影依然意义深远。该作品在美国和英国获得巨大成功的重要因素之一,是《西线无战事》与其他大多数描写第一次世界大战的作品不同,它描写了德国士兵的经历,而德国士兵是英美人在第一次和第二次世界大战中的宿敌。英美人从一开始就对此书爱不释手,这表明此书传达了所有受过第一次世界大战恐怖洗礼的战士们的心声。

PLOT OVERVIEW

All *Quiet on the Western Front* is narrated by Paul Bäumer, a young man of nineteen who fights in the German army on the French front in World War I. Paul and several of his friends from school joined the army voluntarily after listening to the stirring patriotic speeches of their teacher, Kantorek. But after experiencing ten weeks of brutal training at the hands of the petty, cruel Corporal Himmelstoss and the unimaginable brutality of life on the front, Paul and his friends have realized that the ideals of nationalism and patriotism for which they enlisted are simply empty clichés. They no longer believe that war is glorious or honorable, and they live in constant physical terror.

When Paul's company receives a short reprieve after two weeks of fighting, only eighty men of the original 150-man company return from the front. The cook doesn't want to give the survivors the rations that were meant for the dead men but eventually agrees to do so; the men thus enjoy a large meal. Paul and his friends visit Kemmerich, a former classmate who has recently had a leg amputated after contracting gangrene. Kemmerich is slowly dying, and Müller, another former classmate, wants Kemmerich's boots for himself. Paul doesn't consider Müller insensitive; like the other soldiers, Müller simply realizes pragmatically that Kemmerich no longer needs his boots. Surviving the agony of war, Paul observes, forces one to learn to disconnect oneself from emotions like grief, sympathy, and fear. Not long after this encounter, Paul returns to Kemmerich's bedside just as the young man dies. At Kemmerich's

情节·览

《西线无战事》是通过保罗·博伊默尔的视角来叙述的。他是个19岁的年轻人,第一次世界大战中在法国前线的德国部队服役。保罗与学校的几个朋友听完坎托雷克老师充满激情的爱国讲演后,主动报名参军。但是,经过在卑劣、冷酷的希默尔施托斯军士手下长达10周的残酷训练,并度过了前线难以想像的严酷生活后,保罗与他的朋友们意识到他们参军所为之奋斗的国家主义与爱国主义,只不过是虚无飘渺的陈词滥调。他们再也不相信这场战争是崇高而神圣的。他们生活在持续不断的剧烈恐惧之中。

经过两周的战斗后,保罗的连队获得短期休整,一个原本150人的连队仅仅从前线归来80人。炊事员起初不愿意把阵亡战士的食物配给分给生还的战士,不过最后还是同意了。这样,战士们饱餐了一顿。保罗和朋友们看望原来的一个同学克默里希。由于感染了坏疽,他刚被截去一条腿,正在弥留之际。而另一个同学米勒,想要克默里希的皮靴。保罗觉得米勒的要求也并非毫无人性,与其他战士一样,米勒仅仅是从实用的角度意识到,克默里希再也用不着皮靴了。保罗注意到,一个人要从战争死亡线上生还,就必须学会与诸如悲伤、同情与恐惧等情感彻底决裂。与米勒相遇后不久,保罗回到克默里希的床边,而他已经奄奄一息了。在克默里希的要求下,保罗把靴子转交

request, Paul takes his boots to Müller.

A group of new recruits comes to reinforce the company, and Paul's friend Kat manages to produce a beef and bean stew that impresses them. Kat says that if all the men in an army, including the officers, were paid the same wage and given the same food, wars would be over immediately. Kropp, another of Paul's former classmates, says that there should be no armies; he argues that a nation's leaders should instead fight out their disagreements with clubs. They discuss the fact that petty, insignificant people become powerful and arrogant during war, and Tjaden, a member of the Paul's company, announces that the cruel Corporal Himmelstoss has come to fight at the front.

At night, the men go on a harrowing mission to lay barbed wire at the front. Pounded by artillery, they hide in a graveyard, where the force of the shelling causes the buried corpses to emerge from their graves, as groups of living men fall dead around them. After this gruesome event, the surviving soldiers return to their camp, where they kill lice and think about what they will do at the end of the war. Some of the men have tentative plans, but all of them seem to feel that the war will never end. Paul fears that if the war did end, he wouldn't know what to do with himself. Himmelstoss arrives at the front; when the men see him, Tjaden insults him. The men's lieutenant gives them light punishment but also lectures Himmelstoss about the futility of saluting at the front. Paul and Kat find a house with a goose and roast the goose for supper, enjoying a rare good meal.

The company is caught in a bloody battle with a charging group of Allied infantrymen. Men are blown apart, limbs are severed from torsos, and giant rats pick at the dead and the

给了米勒。

一队新兵补充入连队。保罗的朋友卡特做了菜豆炖牛肉，给新兵们留下了深刻的印象。卡特说，如果军队里所有的人，包括军官，都吃一样的伙食，发一样的薪水，那就再也不会再有战争了。保罗另一个原来的同学克罗普说，也不应该有军队。他还提出，那些国家元首们应该自己拿起棒子去解决他们的分歧。他们讨论了这样一个事实：在战争中，卑劣的小人物摇身一变，成了权倾一时、不可一世的人物。保罗连队中的战士恰登宣布，残忍的希默尔施托斯军士已经在路上，也上前线打仗来了。

晚上，战士们继续执行痛苦的任务——去前沿铺设带刺的铁丝网。排炮的猛烈轰击，使他们不得不在一块墓地里隐蔽。炮弹把墓穴中的尸体都震得暴露出来，成群的战士倒下，死在尸体的四周。这场令人毛骨悚然的炮击结束后，生还的战士们回到营地，他们一边挤虱子，一边考虑战争结束后，他们将做些什么。有些人有了一些主意，但是，所有的人都感到战争不会结束。保罗担心，如果战争真的结束了，他会不知所措。希默尔施托斯来到了前线。战士们见到他时，恰登侮辱了他。少尉稍微惩罚了他们；同时也训诫了希默尔施托斯一通，告诉他，在前线，敬礼是徒劳无益的。保罗和卡特发现在一座房子里有一只鹅，他们把鹅烤了，吃了一顿稀罕的丰盛晚餐。

连队与一群冲锋的盟军步兵展开了一场血战，战士们被炸飞了，四肢与躯干分离，阵地上的大老鼠一点

wounded. Paul feels that he must become an animal in battle, trusting only his instincts to keep him alive. After the battle, only thirty-two of eighty men are still alive. The men are given a short reprieve at a field depot. Paul and some of his friends go for a swim, which ends in a rendezvous with a group of French girls. Paul desperately wishes to recapture his innocence with a girl, but he feels that it is impossible to do so.

Paul receives seventeen days of leave and goes home to see his family. He feels awkward and oppressed in his hometown, unable to discuss his traumatic experiences with anyone. He learns that his mother is dying of cancer and that Kantorek has been conscripted as a soldier, from which he derives a certain cold satisfaction. He visits Kemmerich's mother and tells her, untruthfully, that her son's death was instant and painless. At the end of his leave, Paul spends some time at a training camp near a group of Russian prisoners-of-war. Paul feels that the Russians are people just like him, not subhuman enemies, and wonders how war can make enemies of people who have no grudge against one another.

Paul is sent back to his company and is reunited with his friends. The kaiser, the German emperor, pays a visit to the front, and the men are disappointed to see that he is merely a short man with a weak voice. In battle, Paul is separated from his company and forced to hide in a shell hole. A French soldier jumps into the shell hole with him, and Paul instinctively stabs him. As the man dies a slow, painful death, Paul is overcome with remorse for having hurt him. He feels again that this enemy soldier is no enemy at all but rather a victim of war just like himself. Paul looks through the soldier's things and finds that his name was Gérard Duval and learns that Duval had a wife and

一点地啃噬着伤员与阵亡的士兵。保罗感到，在战斗中，他必须成为野兽，只有依赖本能才能活下来。战斗后，80个人的连队仅有32人生还。战士们在一个野战兵站进行了短期休整。保罗和一些朋友们去游泳，然后和一群法国女孩幽会。保罗渴望重温与女孩天真无邪相处的旧梦，但是，他意识到这已经不可能了。

保罗获得了17天的假期，回家探望家人。在家乡，保罗感到既尴尬又压抑，因为他不能与任何人谈论战争所带来的创伤般的经历。他得知母亲正患癌症，将不久于人世，坎托雷克也应征入伍，当了一名战士，保罗感到一种淡淡的满足。他看望了克默里希的母亲，并谎称她儿子是毫无痛苦地瞬间死去的。假期快结束时，保罗在训练营里呆了一段时间，那儿离俄国战俘营不远。保罗感到俄国人也是和他一样的人，不是野蛮的敌人，并对战争把本无冤仇的人们变成敌人感到疑惑不解。

保罗回到了自己的连队，与他的朋友们团聚了。德国皇帝到前线视察，战士们失望地看到，皇帝身材矮小，嗓音也不洪亮。战斗中，保罗与他的连队走散，不得不隐藏在一个弹坑里。一个法国士兵也跳进了这个弹坑，保罗出于本能刺伤了他。当法国士兵在痛苦中慢慢死去时，保罗则因刺伤了他而感到追悔莫及。他感到这个士兵根本不是他的敌人，而是和他一样的战争受害者。保罗搜寻了战士的遗物，发现他名叫热拉尔·迪瓦尔。并得知他家里还有妻子和一个孩子。

child at home. When he returns to his company, Paul recounts the incident to his friends, who try to console him.

Paul and his friends are given an easy assignment: for three weeks, they are to guard a supply depot away from the fighting. When the next battle takes place, Paul and Kropp are wounded and forced to bribe a sergeant-major with cigars in order to be placed on the hospital train together. At the hospital, Paul undergoes surgery. Kropp's leg is amputated, and he becomes extremely depressed. After his surgery, Paul has a short leave at home before he returns to his company.

As the German army begins to give in to the unrelenting pressure of the Allied forces, Paul's friends are killed in combat one by one. Detering, one of Paul's close friends, attempts to desert but is caught and court-martialed. Kat is killed when a piece of shrapnel slices his head open while Paul is carrying him to safety. By the fall of 1918, Paul is the only one of his circle of friends who is still alive. Soldiers everywhere whisper that the Germans will soon surrender and that peace will come. Paul is poisoned in a gas attack and given a short leave. He reflects that, when the war ends, he will be ruined for peacetime; all he knows is the war. In October 1918, on a day with very little fighting, Paul is killed. The army report for that day reads simply: "All quiet on the Western Front." Paul's corpse wears a calm expression, as though relieved that the end has come at last. 