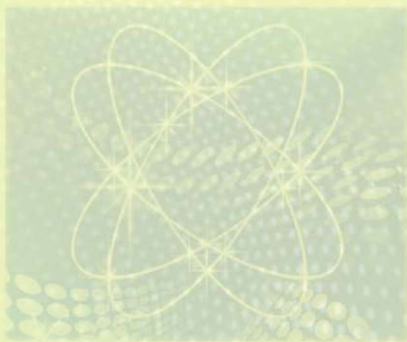


野性的呼唤

The Call of the Wild

(美) 杰克·伦敦 (London, J.) 著



辽宁人民出版社



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THE CALL OF THE WILD

AND

White Fang

by Jack London



Liaoning People's Publishing House, China

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Jack London

Jack London (January 12, 1876 – November 22, 1916) was an American author, journalist, and social activist. He was a pioneer in the then-burgeoning world of commercial magazine fiction and was one of the first fiction writers to obtain worldwide celebrity and a large fortune from his fiction alone. He is best remembered as the author of *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang*, both set in the Klondike Gold Rush, as well as the short stories “*To Build a Fire*”, “*An Odyssey of the North*”, and “*Love of Life*”. He also wrote of the South Pacific in such stories as “*The Pearls of Parlay*” and “*The Heathen*”, and of the San Francisco Bay area in *The Sea Wolf*.

London was a passionate advocate of unionization, socialism, and the rights of workers and wrote several powerful works dealing with these topics such as his dystopian novel *The Iron Heel*, his non-fiction exposé *The People of the Abyss*, and *The War of the Classes*.

Is this book for you?

野性的思想 人性的温情

究竟是美国的现实主义伟大作家，还是批量制造低劣作品的拜金者？究竟是野性阳刚的强者写作大师，还是人性温情的拥趸？究竟是由文明向野性的退化，还是让野性向秩序规则的妥协？很难想象，见仁见智的读者能将这些对立的矛盾，全统一在一位作家和其作品中。

他就是杰克·伦敦（1876年1月12日－1916年11月22日），美国20世纪著名现实主义作家，世界文学史上商业作家的先锋。

他出生于旧金山一个破产的农民家庭。这使得求知若渴的他，在学习之路上，变得异常艰辛。童年时，卖报、卸货、当童工，成年后，当水手、工人。“淘金热”开始后，跑到阿拉斯加淘金与冒险。艰苦的生活历程，使其作品呈现出一种野性贲张的生命力。这种生命力游走在各种生存法则中间，有挑战，有隐忍，有死亡，有新生，凝聚成不容忽视的力量。

《野性的呼唤》成书于1903年。在作品中，作者细致描摹了拥有名犬血统的贵族狗巴克被迫野性释放的一幕幕画面。在这个过程中，被文明教化过的巴克，习得了“大棒和牙齿”的生存法则，经历了生死挣扎和弱肉强食的自然淘汰。作者接着便展现出善意的温情，改用工笔画，倾吐这种“缱绻”。从文字中，我们能听到

河边林间的风声、看到冒险途中的色彩、感受到巴克唯恐失去主人的担心，对内心野性呼唤的抵抗。其中，最能体现巴克于野性间徘徊和挣扎的情节，莫过于巴克听从内心的呼唤，远离恩主跟随狼兄捕猎，然而等待他的，是恩主的死亡。巴克最终听从了内心的声音，抛弃了人类的文明社会奔向了原始的野性的丛林。

杰克·伦敦随后出版了《白狼》。这是一部与《野性的呼唤》是完全逆生长的过程。拥有四分之三狼血统、只有四分之一狗血统的白狼，出生于山野、战斗于群狗之间，最终驯顺于一个施予它爱与理解的主人，完成了从狼到狗的转变。

两部作品贯穿始终的，都是野性的张扬。这种野性是狼性，是自然性，是生存的本能，是生命力的最强脉动。而最终，又都在温情中显示出对人的忠诚。这是生存的最高级追求。无论是从狗到狼，还是从狼到狗，为了一点点生存的机会，不断搏杀，为了一点点信念的实现，不断地观察和习得狡猾，为了一个人的理解和爱，不断地同本性斗争并服从。

不同的是，在《野性的呼唤》中，显示出的是强硬和充满野心，巴克最终挣脱一切所谓文明的束缚，回归到野性的自然怀抱之中，体现了作者对所处现实社会的失望和抛弃及对原始自然生活的某种乌托邦式的希望。《白狼》则是作者对现实规则、法律、强权和力量进行更深层的思考和体悟，是对秩序、人性和社会性更多的诠释。

如果您是英文爱好者中的一员，希望您通过阅读英语原文，来欣赏这部作品，这无疑是种无法替代的精神享受。

如果您是学生家长，建议您给上中学或大学的孩

子准备一套“最经典英语文库”，放在书架上。它们是永远不会过时的精神食粮。

如果您是正在学习的大中学生，也建议您抽空读这些经时间检验的人类精神食粮文库里最经典的精品。一时读不懂不要紧，先收藏起来，放进您的书架里，等您长大到某个时候，您会忽然发现，自己开始能读，而且读懂了作品的字里行间意义时，那种喜悦感，是无法言述的，也是无与伦比的。您可能也会因此对走过的人生，有更深刻的感悟与理解。

关于这套图书的装帧设计与性价比：完全按欧美出版规则操作，从图书开本，到封面设计，从体例版式，到字体选取，但价钱却比欧美原版图书便宜三分之二，甚至更多。因此，从性价比看，它们也是最值得收藏的。

—— 尹文卉

General Preface

Millions of Chinese are learning English to acquire knowledge and skills for communication in a world where English has become the primary language for international discourse. Yet not many learners have come to realize that the command of the English language also enables them to have an easy access to the world literary classics such as Shakespeare's plays, Shelley's poems, mark Twain's novels and Nietzsche's works which are an important part of liberal-arts education. The most important goals of universities are not vocational, that is, not merely the giving of knowledge and the training of skills.

In a broad sense, education aims at broadening young people's mental horizon, cultivating virtues and shaping their character. Lincoln, Mao Zedong and many other great leaders and personages of distinction declared how they drew immense inspiration and strength from literary works. As a matter of fact, many of them had aspired to become writers in their young age. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) is said to take along with him two things, waking or sleeping: a book and a dagger, and the book is *Iliad*, a literary classic, by Homer. He would put these two much treasured things under his pillow when he went to bed.

Today, we face an unprecedented complex and changing world. To cope with this rapid changing world requires not only communication skills, but also adequate knowledge of cultures other than our own home culture. Among the most important developments in present-day global culture is the ever increasing cultural exchanges and understanding between different nations and peoples. And one of the best ways to know foreign cultures is to read their literary works, particularly their literary classics, the soul of a country's culture. They also give you the best language and the feeling of sublimity.

Liaoning People's Publishing House is to be congratulated for its foresight and courage in making a new series of world literary classics available to the reading public. It is hoped that people with an adequate command of the English language will read them, like them and keep them as their lifetime companions.

I am convinced that the series will make an important contribution to the literary education of the young people in china. At a time when the whole country is emphasizing "spiritual civilization", it is certainly a very timely venture to put out the series of literary classics for literary and cultural education.

Zhang Zhongzai

Professor

Beijing Foreign Studies University

July, 2013 Beijing

总 序

经典名著的语言无疑是最凝练、最优美、最有审美价值的。雪莱的那句“如冬已来临，春天还会远吗？”让多少陷于绝望的人重新燃起希望之火，鼓起勇气，迎接严冬过后的春天。徐志摩一句“悄悄的我走了，正如我悄悄的来；我挥一挥衣袖，不带走一片云彩”又让多少人陶醉。尼采的那句“上帝死了”，又给多少人以振聋发聩的启迪作用。

读经典名著，尤其阅读原汁原味作品，可以怡情养性，增长知识，加添才干，丰富情感，开阔视野。所谓“经典”，其实就是作者所属的那个民族的文化积淀，是那个民族的灵魂缩影。英国戏剧泰斗莎士比亚的《哈姆雷特》和《麦克白》等、“意大利语言之父”的但丁的《神曲》之《地狱篇》《炼狱篇》及《天堂篇》、爱尔兰世界一流作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤利西斯》及《一个艺术家的肖像》等、美国风趣而笔法超一流的著名小说家马克·吐温的《哈克历险记》以及《汤姆索亚历险记》等，德国著名哲学家尼采的《查拉图斯特拉如是说》及《快乐的科学》等等，都为塑造自己民族的文化积淀，做出了永恒的贡献，也同时向世界展示了他们所属的民族的优秀剪影。

很多著名领袖如林肯、毛泽东等伟大人物，也都曾从经典名著中汲取力量，甚至获得治国理念。耶鲁大学教授查尔斯·希尔曾在题为《经典与治国理念》的文章，阐述了读书与治国之间的绝妙关系。他这样写道：

“在几乎所有经典名著中，都可以找到让人叹为观止、深藏其中的治国艺术原则。”

经典名著，不仅仅有治国理念，更具提升读者审美情趣的功能。世界上不同时代、不同地域的优秀经典作品，都存在一个共同属性：歌颂赞美人间的真善美，揭露抨击世间的假恶丑。

读欧美自但丁以来的经典名著，你会看到，西方无论是在漫长的黑暗时期，抑或进入现代进程时期，总有经典作品问世，对世间的负面，进行冷峻的批判。与此同时，也有更多的大家作品问世，热情讴歌人间的真诚与善良，使读者不由自主地沉浸于经典作品的审美情感之中。

英语经典名著，显然是除了汉语经典名著以外，人类整个进程中至关重要的文化遗产的一部分。从历史上看，英语是全世界经典阅读作品中，使用得最广泛的国际性语言。这一事实，没有产生根本性变化。本世纪相当长一段时间，这一事实也似乎不会发生任何变化。而要更深入地了解并切身感受英语经典名著的风采，阅读原汁原味的英语经典作品的过程，显然是必不可少的。

辽宁人民出版社及时并隆重推出“最经典英语文库”系列丛书，是具有远见与卓识的出版行为。我相信，这套既可供阅读，同时也具收藏价值的英语原版经

典作品系列丛书，在帮助人们了解什么才是经典作品的同时，也一定会成为广大英语爱好者、大中学生以及学生家长们的挚爱的“最经典英语文库”。

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北外公共外交研究中心
欧美文学研究中心主任
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CONTENTS

THE CALL OF THE WILD

- CHAPTER 1** Into the Primitive / 3
- CHAPTER 2** The Law of Club and Fang / 15
- CHAPTER 3** The Dominant Primordial Beast / 25
- CHAPTER 4** Who Has Won to Mastership / 40
- CHAPTER 5** The Toil of Trace and Trail / 50
- CHAPTER 6** For the Love of a Man / 66
- CHAPTER 7** The Sounding of the Call / 81

White Fang

- PART I – THE WILD / 101**
- PART II – BORN OF THE WILD / 132**
- PART III – THE GODS OF THE WILD / 176**
- PART IV – THE SUPERIOR GODS / 227**
- PART V – THE TAME / 286**

THE CALL OF THE WILD

by Jack London

CONTENTS

- CHAPTER 1** Into the Primitive / 3
- CHAPTER 2** The Law of Club and Fang / 15
- CHAPTER 3** The Dominant Primordial Beast / 25
- CHAPTER 4** Who Has Won to Mastership / 40
- CHAPTER 5** The Toil of Trace and Trail / 50
- CHAPTER 6** For the Love of a Man / 66
- CHAPTER 7** The Sounding of the Call / 81

CHAPTER 1

Into the Primitive

“Old longings nomadic leap, Chafing at custom’s chain; Again from its brumal sleep Wakens the ferine strain.”

Buck did not read the newspapers, or he would have known that trouble was brewing, not alone for himself, but for every tide-water dog, strong of muscle and with warm, long hair, from Puget Sound to San Diego. Because men, groping in the Arctic darkness, had found a yellow metal, and because steamship and transportation companies were booming the find, thousands of men were rushing into the Northland. These men wanted dogs, and the dogs they wanted were heavy dogs, with strong muscles by which to toil, and furry coats to protect them from the frost.

Buck lived at a big house in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley. Judge Miller’s place, it was called. It stood back from the road, half hidden among the trees, through which glimpses could be caught of the wide cool veranda that ran around its four sides. The house was approached by gravelled driveways which wound about through wide-spreading lawns and under the interlacing boughs of tall poplars. At the rear things were on even a more spacious scale than at the front. There were great stables, where a dozen grooms and boys held forth, rows of vine-clad servants’ cottages, an endless and orderly array of outhouses, long grape arbors, green pastures, orchards, and berry patches. Then there was the pumping plant for the artesian