



大学生英语分级阅读（一年级）英汉对照（有声版）  
诺贝尔桂冠作家小传

UNLIKELY HERO:  
A BIOGRAPHY OF JEAN-PAUL SARTRE

另类的英雄：  
萨特传

Edwina Pendarvis 著  
方柏林 译

W 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS  
www.sflep.com

MP3  
免费下载  
有声版

外教社◎大学生英语分级阅读（一年级）·有声版  
诺贝尔桂冠作家小传

英 汉 对 照

## 另类的英雄：萨特传



### Unlikely Hero: A Biography of Jean-Paul Sartre

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

另类的英雄：萨特传 / (美) 彭达维斯著；方柏林译.

—上海：上海外语教育出版社，2009

(外教社大学生英语分级阅读. 一年级. 诺贝尔桂冠作家小传)

ISBN 978-7-5446-1514-3

I. 另… II. ①彭… ②方… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物

②萨特, J. P. (1905~1980) —传记 IV. H319.4: B

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 148671 号

出版发行：上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编：200083

电 话：021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱：bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址：http://www.sflep.com.cn http://www.sflep.com

责任编辑：杭 海

---

印 刷：上海华业装璜印刷厂

经 销：新华书店上海发行所

开 本：700×1000 1/16 印张 12.75 字数 189千字

版 次：2009 年 12 月第 1 版 2009 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印 数：5 000 册

---

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5446-1514-3 / K · 0047

定 价：28.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题，可向本社调换

## 读伟人传记 提高人文素养

阅读，对于提高一个人的文化、语言水平至关重要。阅读伟人的传记更能丰富读者的历史文化知识，提高人文素养，帮助确立自己的人生目标，因为任何一部好的传记必定会提供主人公所处的时代背景，描述他（她）的生活理想、奋斗精神，及其在做人从业道路上所做的种种选择。

两年前，上海外语教育出版社采纳了方柏林先生的选题申请，同意出版英汉对照“诺贝尔桂冠作家小传”系列读物，我感到十分高兴。后来方先生和编辑许高女士分别来信要我为丛书作序，我便欣然允诺。

这套传记丛书使我想起了自己的部分阅读经验。在我读英语本科时，国家正处极端时期，学生能从图书馆借阅的文科书籍，量少面窄。直至1978年国家实施改革开放，我等才有机会在本科教育中断十年后，重返母校当了研究生。在学校图书馆新辟的国外赠书阅览室里，我先后读到了一大批外国文人的英文传记，其中很多是诺贝尔奖得主，如英国文豪萧伯纳、美国剧作家奥尼尔、在中国长大的美国作家赛珍珠，还有爱尔兰的贝克特等。当时的感觉就像是一位口渴已久的长途跋涉者无意中获得了醇美的甘露，我一本接一本地不停阅读，有时还去寻找同一作家的不同传记以期获取更多信息并加以比较。书中描写这些文化巨人所作的人生探索，与之俱来的痛苦和欢乐，还有在他们身上折射出来的高贵与猥琐、智慧与愚昧、坚毅与动摇，以及他们如何面对成功和荣誉，如何看待给予与幸福等等，仿佛我是在向这些文化伟人作零距离采访。这些书不但开阔了我的视野，丰富了我的历史文化知识，更是滋润了我的心田，消除了我心无所依而产生的焦虑和饥渴，帮我建起自己的人格心性和修养。毫不夸张地说，这些书在很大程度上决定了我后半辈子的人生道路、事业选择和做人的样式。

“诺贝尔桂冠作家小传”系列丛书的预想读者，是中国高等院校低年级学生。大学低年级学生能在自己人生性格和价值观形成的关键时期，阅读世界文化英才的中英对照传记，在认识一批对人类发展产生过深远影响的作家的生平业绩和内心世界的过程中，提高自己的人文素养和人格心性的境界，而与此同时增强自己英语阅读和翻译的能力，这该是件多么令人向往和愉快的事情！

这套丛书与以往翻译引进的国外图书不同，它是真正专为中国读者“量身定做”、精心设计的读物。方先生、美国作家 Edwina Pendarvis 女

士以及许编辑经过多次反复商讨，选定了一组他们认为是“最有代表性和影响力”、在中国具有相当知名度的诺贝尔文学奖得主。然后以 Pendarvis 女士为主的美国作家，用形象生动的英语撰写这些文豪的传记。在英语用词和语言难度上，他们都反复讨论协商，从细微处入手，努力为读者创造一个愉快美好的阅读体验。方先生等又把这些传记翻译成鲜活地道的中文，供读者作中英文对照阅读，使这套丛书增添了新的用途和意义。

我对丛书的创意者和翻译者方柏林先生有较多的了解，他出生安徽桐城，是南京大学英语系的一位优秀校友，他中英文功底扎实，勤于思考，又有国内外较长的学习、工作和生活的经历。出于兴趣爱好，他一直在繁忙的工作之余从事着文学写作和翻译。他诙谐幽默而不乏睿智的文章，不但在网络博客上拥有众多读者，也常被刊登在国内外一些重要杂志和报刊上。早年在国内读研究生时，他曾一边撰写品特戏剧语言的英文论文，一边参加翻译英文原著《赛珍珠文化传记》。以后他去美国大学深造和工作期间，独自翻译了《河湾》、《一个唯美主义者的遗言》、《老谋深算》、《万灵节》、《布鲁克林有棵树》等一批名家的获奖小说，由人民文学、译林、漓江等重要出版社出版。

英文主笔 Pendarvis 女士是美国诗人，她的英语创作，文笔生动细腻，文字精准洗练，特别适合英语学习者阅读。同时，她还是美国著名的特殊禀赋教育 (gifted education) 专家，专门研究如何对天资聪颖的青少年实施有效教育。这一背景使她能从青少年成长的角度，来叙述诺奖作家成年阶段所受到的种种影响，如阅读的书籍、交往的朋友、施加影响的家人等等。获得诺贝尔文学奖的机遇可遇不可求，但一个人的成长，是可以影响和可以造就的。

获得诺贝尔文学奖的作家都是了不起的成功者，但生活中了不起的成功者不一定是获得大奖的精英，他(她)们可以是平凡的普通人，通过大量阅读和实践，在人格培育和人文素养上成为了不起的成功者。他们知道获取，更懂得奉献，能在生活和事业的实践体验中，找到真正的人生意义和幸福。

这，我想是这套传记丛书的英文作者、中文译者和出版者真正想奉献给广大读者的。

刘海平

南京大学外国语学院前院长

全国美国文学研究会会长

2009年6月于南石皮弄





# Table of Contents

## 目 录

<b>Chapter One</b>	Beautiful Time .....	1
第一章	美好时代	
<b>Chapter Two</b>	A New World .....	13
第二章	新天地	
<b>Chapter Three</b>	A Charmed Life .....	21
第三章	幸福时光	
<b>Chapter Four</b>	Poulou Becomes Paul .....	29
第四章	蒲罗变保罗	
<b>Chapter Five</b>	Fingal's Cave .....	37
第五章	芬戈尔的洞穴	
<b>Chapter Six</b>	The War to End All Wars .....	45
第六章	最后的战争	
<b>Chapter Seven</b>	"Nitre" and "Sarzan" .....	57
第七章	“尼特”和“萨赞”	
<b>Chapter Eight</b>	Old and New Friends .....	67
第八章	故旧与新朋	
<b>Chapter Nine</b>	Simone de Beauvoir .....	75
第九章	西蒙娜·德·波伏娃	
<b>Chapter Ten</b>	Obligations .....	83
第十章	男大当婚?	
<b>Chapter Eleven</b>	Mudville .....	91
第十一章	穆德维尔	
<b>Chapter Twelve</b>	Pleasure Before Politics .....	103
第十二章	快乐先于政治	

<b>Chapter Thirteen</b>	A Soldier Again .....	119
第十三章	再次当兵	
<b>Chapter Fourteen</b>	Under the Boot .....	131
第十四章	铁蹄之下	
<b>Chapter Fifteen</b>	The Stranger .....	143
第十五章	局外人	
<b>Chapter Sixteen</b>	Impressions of America .....	151
第十六章	美国印象	
<b>Chapter Seventeen</b>	Existentialism .....	163
第十七章	存在主义	
<b>Chapter Eighteen</b>	Cold War .....	171
第十八章	冷战	
<b>Chapter Nineteen</b>	Dirty Hands .....	181
第十九章	肮脏的手	
<b>Chapter Twenty</b>	The Words .....	189
第二十章	话语	
<b>Bibliography</b>	.....	195
参考书目		

Chapter One

BEAUTIFUL TIME

美好时代





Only a few years before the First World War erupted<sup>1</sup>, a little boy called Poulou lived a peaceful life in Paris. While snow fell in winter, leaves fell in autumn, rain in springtime, and the sun shone in summer, he played in his grandfather's library of a thousand books. Alone with the books he'd pulled down from the tall shelves lining the room, the boy made friends with words, ideas, and fantasies. A big, wood-burning stove kept him warm during winter and autumn. Its stout<sup>2</sup> presence in the book-filled room cheered him during spring and summer.

All around him the comforting smell of smoke from his grandfather's pipes and cigars lingered<sup>3</sup> in the air.

Floating into the library from another room came the familiar notes of his mother's favorite piano pieces. Dimly heard, too, the rattle<sup>4</sup> of pots and pans reminded the boy that before long he would be called to dinner or supper. At night, his mother would tuck him into a soft feather bed after he'd received good-night kisses from his grandparents.

Poulou didn't want for anything, except a father.

1. erupt v. (战争、火山等)爆发
2. stout adj. 坚固的
3. linger v. 停留
4. rattle n. 撞击声

第一次世界大战爆发前几年，一个名叫蒲罗的小男孩在巴黎过着平静的生活。冬天飘雪，秋季叶落，春天下雨，夏日骄阳，不拘何时，小男孩一直在外祖父的书房里玩。这书房有藏书千卷，他独自与书为伍，从屋子四周的高高书架上取下书来，以文字为友，思想为友，畅想为友。在秋冬两季，书房里有烧柴的壁炉可供取暖，在春夏，这壁炉坚实地守候在这满屋书香的房间里，也让蒲罗感到开心。

四周，外祖父烟斗、雪茄散发出的烟味久久不去，让人安心。

另外一间屋子里，妈妈在弹她心爱的钢琴曲。熟悉的琴声飘进书房来。厨房里也传来锅碗瓢盆的交响，让蒲罗想到，很快就要吃饭了。晚上，外祖父外祖母亲吻他，和他道晚安。妈妈安顿他睡下，给他盖好羽绒被子。

除了父亲，蒲罗什么都不缺。

Poulou's childhood took place in the beginning of the twentieth-century, before World War I. Sometimes called the *belle époque*, or "beautiful time," these years were more beautiful for Europeans of Poulou's social class than they were for others.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the bourgeoisie, or middle class, of Europe enjoyed more luxuries<sup>1</sup> than ever before. A strong economy allowed these luxuries. This economy was based on the growth of industry and technology. Bicycles, railroad trains, automobiles, and airplanes made travel easier than it ever had been before, for people who could afford to use them. Prices were high. Profits were high, too, because workers' wages were low.

European wealth also came from the world's eastern and southern hemispheres. The French had colonies<sup>2</sup> in Africa and in Asia. These colonies allowed more French people to hire servants, to live in spacious homes or apartments in the city, or to own country homes with pleasant grounds where they could stroll, play tennis, and ride fine horses. The middle-class and wealthy families were freer than ever before from the hard labor, disease, and war on which their comfort depended.

1. luxury: n. 奢侈品
2. colony: n. 殖民地

蒲罗的童年在20世纪初、第一次世界大战前夕度过。那段时间有时候被人称为 *belle époque*，或曰美好时代。这些年蒲罗所在的欧洲社会阶层日子很好过，但其他阶层则未必了。

20世纪初，欧洲小资产阶级，或曰中产阶级，享有前所未有的奢华。由于工业和技术的发展，当时经济繁荣，让他们能够供应得起这奢华生活。那时候已经有了自行车、火车、汽车和飞机。人们只要付得起钱，旅行十分便利，远胜以往。那时候物价很高，可是人工便宜，所以利润也高。

欧洲的财富也来自东半球和南半球。法国人在非洲和亚洲拥有殖民地。殖民地让法国人有条件蓄奴，有条件住宽大的房子或城市公寓。他们还可以购置乡间别墅，别墅周围有赏心悦目的土地，他们可以在上面散步、打网球、或者骑骏马遛达。中产阶级和富裕家庭比以往任何时代都更远离劳作、疾病和战争，虽然他们的优裕生活正是建立在远方的战争之上。

Safe in their nice homes, cafes, and clubs, Poulou's family and its friends read newspaper stories of colonial struggles against imperialism<sup>1</sup>, such as the Boxer Uprising in China. Such struggles, however, had little effect on their daily lives. France's colonies were far away. Only people with family or friends in the military or in some business or mission<sup>2</sup> in a colony learned much about the problems of bending foreign populations to their will. Letters from a relative or friend might come to their home in France from any of hundreds of French outposts<sup>3</sup> in Africa or southeastern Asia.

Unaware of these worldly empires, the small boy lay on his stomach near the window, or sat in one of the big overstuffed chairs. His head was usually bent over an open book. His curly<sup>4</sup> blonde<sup>5</sup> hair fell over his forehead. Dressed in one of the white sailor suits his mother liked him to wear, he turned the pages of books, looked at the pictures, and daydreamed. He had no brothers or sisters and no friends his age to play with. His white suits stayed clean because he didn't much like to play outside, except to go for a walk with his one playmate — his mother, Anne-Marie.

Poulou and his mother, Anne-Marie Sartre,

1. imperialism: *n.* 帝国主义
2. mission: *n.* 传道, 宣教
3. outpost: *n.* 前哨, 前哨基地
4. curly: *adj.* 卷曲的
5. blonde: *adj.* (头发)金黄色的

蒲罗的家人朋友在自己舒适的家中、在咖啡馆和俱乐部里看报纸, 阅读殖民地社会反抗帝国主义的有关报道, 如中国的义和团运动。不过, 这样的斗争并不影响到他们的日常生活。法国的殖民地都遥不可及。只有少数人家了解奴役外国人产生的那些问题。这些人家有亲友在非洲、东南亚的几百个殖民地据点当兵、做生意或者传道, 他们有时候会从海外写信回来通报情况。

蒲罗还是个小男孩, 对这些世界大国并无了解, 他全趴在窗口, 或是坐在放了很多靠垫的椅子上。他常常是在埋头读书, 金黄的卷发从额前垂下。他的身上穿着妈妈喜欢让他穿的水手服, 翻着书, 看着图画, 做着白日梦。他没有兄弟姐妹, 也没有同龄的朋友陪他玩。他的白水手服总是干干净净, 因为他不喜欢户外活动, 除非是和他唯一的玩伴——他妈妈安妮—玛丽——一起出去散步。

蒲罗和他的妈妈安妮—玛丽·萨特, 和安妮—玛丽的父母住在一起。

lived with her parents. Poulou's father, Jean-Baptiste Sartre, had died when Poulou was a little over a year old. Soon after her husband's death, Anne-Marie went back home.

In the large house in Meudon, Poulou had a grandfather instead of a father. He had a grandmother, and he had a mother who slept in a little bed across from his little bed. Anne-Marie and Poulou, Anne-Marie's son, depended on the older couple and obeyed their wishes. In a way, he and his mother were more like brother and sister than mother and son.

Poulou's grandfather, Charles Schweitzer, taught German language at the Sorbonne, a part of the University of Paris. One reason he taught German is because of his birthplace. Charles came from a region where most people spoke both German and French. The region, called Alsace-Lorraine, had been pulled back and forth between Germany and France for years. At this time, it belonged to Germany, which had taken it in 1871 during the Franco-Prussian War<sup>1</sup>. As a young man, Charles had left home because he didn't want to become a priest<sup>2</sup> as his father wished. Instead, he became a schoolteacher. Promoted<sup>3</sup> rapidly, he ended up living near Paris, the center of culture in France. Art

1. Franco-Prussian War: 法国-普鲁士战争, 又称普法战争
2. priest: *n.* 牧师
3. promote: *v.* 提升, 晋升

蒲罗刚过一岁不久, 父亲让-巴蒂斯特·萨特就死了。丈夫过世不久, 安妮-玛丽就回娘家了。

蒲罗没了父亲, 却有外祖父, 他们一起住在莫顿的大宅子里。他还有外祖母和母亲。母亲睡在他自己那张小床附近的小床上, 母子二人寄居在蒲罗外祖父家。从某种意义上说, 蒲罗和母亲之间更像姐弟关系。

蒲罗的外祖父名叫查尔斯·史怀哲, 在索邦大学(巴黎大学的一部分)教德语。他之所以教德语, 和他的故乡有些关系。查尔斯的家乡使用德法双语。这个地方名字叫阿尔萨斯-洛林, 是德国和法国争夺多年的一个地区。当时, 该地区属德国, 是在法国普鲁士-战争期间, 于1871年被德国夺去的。查尔斯还很年轻的时候, 因父亲执意要让他当牧师, 他不肯, 故离家出走, 成了学校老师, 后步步高升, 最后搬至离巴黎不远的地方。巴黎是法国文化中心, 艺术和音乐十分繁荣, 也是当时欧洲

and music flourished there. At that time, Paris was one of only four cities in Europe with over a million people.

Charles came from a family of teachers and priests. Though he wasn't religious himself, he had a nephew who became a famous missionary<sup>1</sup>. His nephew was Albert Schweitzer, who is still known today as a great humanitarian. Albert Schweitzer went to French Equatorial Africa<sup>2</sup> and started a medical mission there. Years later, he won the Nobel Prize for Peace for his work in Africa.

Charles spoiled<sup>3</sup> his little grandson. Louise, Poulou's grandmother, paid less attention to him. Dainty, pudgy<sup>4</sup>, and proud, Louise was cynical. She wasn't as warm-hearted as her husband and daughter. She was never cruel — just less loving than his grandfather and mother.

Anne-Marie didn't like being dependent on her parents, but she didn't know what else to do. She couldn't earn a living for her and her small son on her own. She was pretty and intelligent, but she didn't achieve much education beyond what was expected for women of her time. She excelled at play-

1. missionary: *n.* 传教士
2. French Equatorial Africa: 法国在非洲中部几个殖民地的总称, 从刚果河一直延伸到撒哈拉沙漠
3. spoil: *v.* 娇惯, 溺爱
4. pudgy: *adj.* 矮胖的

四个人口超百万的城市之一。

查尔斯的家族是教师和牧师家族。当时他自己并没有很强的宗教归属, 可是查尔斯的一个侄儿后来成了著名的传道人。那位侄儿便是阿尔伯特·史怀哲, 直至今日, 人们仍视他为伟大的人道主义者。阿尔伯特·史怀哲到了法属赤道非洲, 在那里开始了他的医疗传道事业。数年后, 他因在非洲的工作获得诺贝尔和平奖。

外祖父查尔斯把小外孙惯坏了, 但外祖母露易丝倒是没有多关注蒲罗。露易丝举止优雅, 体态丰腴, 性情孤傲, 且有些愤世嫉俗。她不像丈夫和女儿那样热心, 她并不冷酷, 只是不像蒲罗的外祖父和母亲那样充满爱心。

安妮·玛格丽不喜欢依赖父母, 但她不知道还有什么别的办法。她没法养活自己和儿子。她漂亮、聪明, 但她所受的也不过是同时代妇女能受的教育。不过, 她弹得一手好钢琴, 甚至能弹18世纪伟大作曲家贝多芬



ing the piano, however. She could play even the most difficult of the sonatas<sup>1</sup> by Beethoven, the great eighteenth-century composer.

She had met her husband when she was twenty-one years old, while she was visiting her brother, Georges, in Cherbourg. Only a few weeks after she met the young naval officer, Jean-Baptiste Sartre, he asked her to marry him. Anne-Marie said yes, and they married in early May 1904.

Their baby, later nicknamed Poulou, was born, on June 21, 1905.

Jean-Baptiste adored his infant son. He constantly picked him up and held him in his arms.

"This baby has a sweet nature," he told his wife.

But Jean-Baptiste would not be a father long. He had contracted<sup>2</sup> an intestinal<sup>3</sup> disease while serving in the navy. His doctors said he caught the disease in Indochina<sup>4</sup>, where the French navy was fighting. He stopped in several ports there, after his ship was in the famous battle for the Gulf of Tonkin<sup>5</sup> in 1897. The French empire and its *belle epoch* came at the cost of many lives, both French and foreign.

Jean-Baptiste's disease grew worse. He also

1. sonata: *n.* 奏鸣曲
2. contract: *v.* 患上(某种疾病)
3. intestinal: *adj.* 肠道的
4. Indochina: *n.* 印支半岛
5. Gulf of Tonkin: 东京湾, 又称北部湾, 南中国海的一支, 1887年到1946年, 这里是法属印度支那的一部分

芬的那些最难弹的奏鸣曲。

21岁那年, 她去瑟堡看望弟弟乔治的时候, 遇到了后来的丈夫、年轻的海军军官让-巴蒂斯特·萨特。几个星期后让-巴蒂斯特·萨特向她求婚, 安妮-玛丽接受了。他们在1904年5月初结了婚。

1905年6月21日, 他们生下了孩子, 他们给他取小名叫蒲罗。

让-巴蒂斯特极其喜爱这个小儿子, 时常将儿子抱到自己怀里。

"这孩子性情很温顺。" 他告诉妻子。

可是让-巴蒂斯特做父亲没有多久。他在海军队服役期间患上了一种肠道疾病, 医生说他是印支半岛得的。在1897年著名的东京湾战役当中, 他所在的战舰参加了战役, 后来他在附近几个港口逗留过。法兰西帝国的“美好时代”, 是很多法国人和外国人付出了生命代价换来的。

让-巴蒂斯特的病情日趋严重, 后来他又得了肺结核。1906年, 他



contracted tuberculosis. In 1906, he and his wife and baby went to La Bergere, a family farm only a short carriage ride from his parents' home. In the fresh country air, he hoped to recover from his illnesses. While Anne-Marie took care of Jean-Baptiste, his family took care of the baby.

Jean-Baptiste's father and mother lived nearby in Thiviers in the southwest of France. Eynard and Elodie Sartre lived even more comfortably than Anne-Marie's parents did. Their home was a white stone house, three stories tall. It had twenty rooms and a big garden. Eynard Sartre was a country doctor. His wife Elodie was from a family of leading citizens. Her family members were leftists, whose sympathies lay with working-class people. Like many educated people of the time, they put their faith in science and reason. They opposed the teachings and power of the most powerful church in France, the Catholic Church. They believed the Church held back progress. They thought it encouraged prejudice and superstition.

Neither medicine nor prayers could cure their son, Jean-Baptiste. Over the summer of 1906 Jean-Baptiste's health grew worse. The fresh country air and bed rest didn't heal him. Even Anne-Marie's constant care didn't heal him. She exhausted herself looking after her husband.

借妻儿到了家庭农场所在的拉·波尔吉利，这里从他父母家乘马车很快就到。他希望在空气新鲜的乡下恢复身体健康。安妮-玛格丽照顾让-巴蒂斯腾，他的家人照顾婴儿。

让-巴蒂斯腾的父母住在法国西南部的蒂维耶，离农场不远。艾纳德·萨特和埃洛蒂·萨特的日子比安妮-玛格丽的父母还要舒适。他们的家是一幢白色的石头房子，3层高，有20个房间和一个大花园。艾纳德·萨特是一位乡村医生，其妻出身名门望族。她的娘家人是左派，同情劳工阶层人民。和当时许多受过教育的人一样，他们信奉科学和理性，反对天主教的教条。天主教是当时法国最大的宗教派别，但是他们一家人认为教会妨碍了社会进步。他们还认为教会是偏见和迷信的源头。

可惜医药也好，祈祷也好，都无法治愈他们的儿子让-巴蒂斯腾。1906年夏天，让-巴蒂斯腾的健康每况愈下。乡村的新鲜空气和卧床休息都没有治愈他，安妮-玛格丽的悉心照料也无济于事。安妮-玛格丽用尽

She hardly slept at night. Her breast milk dried up because her in-laws were taking care of her son and she couldn't nurse him. Soon her little baby became ill, perhaps because of drinking milk other than his mother's.

One September afternoon, Eynard and Elodie came to take their dying son, Jean-Baptiste, to their home in Thiviers. As soon as he arrived at Thiviers, Jean-Baptiste asked to see his little baby, who was fretful<sup>1</sup> and ill from teething<sup>2</sup>. At six o'clock that evening, only a short while after seeing his baby, the young father died. Anne-Marie became a widow and fifteen-month-old Poulou became an orphan.

Anne-Marie's in-laws, Eynard and Elodie Sartre, had more than enough money. They had a very large home. They could easily have taken in their son's young widow and their own young grandson to live at Thiviers. Nevertheless, the older couple didn't invite their son's widow and orphan to live with them. They offered little financial or emotional help after Jean-Baptiste died. They wouldn't even give Anne-Marie the money from her dowry. Legally, Anne-Marie had the right to inherit her husband's money and property. The Sartres wouldn't give it to her. Over the next few years, she would write many letters asking them to settle accounts and give her the

1. fretful: *adj.* 烦躁的, 不安的
2. teething: *n.* 婴儿长牙齿

全力照顾丈夫, 夜间几乎自己都无法睡觉。因为婆婆在照顾孩子, 她喂不了孩子, 奶水也干了。不久, 小儿子也病了, 或许是喝牛奶而不是母乳的缘故。

9月的一个下午, 艾纳德和埃洛蒂来接奄奄一息的儿子让-巴蒂斯特朗回蒂维耶的家中。一到蒂维耶, 让-巴蒂斯特朗就要看自己的小宝宝, 那时候宝宝正在长牙, 性情烦躁, 身体也不好。看到自己孩子后不久, 在晚上6点钟, 这位年轻的父亲去世了。安妮-玛丽成了一个寡妇, 15个月大的蒲罗成了孤儿。

安妮-玛丽的公公婆婆艾纳德和埃洛蒂有的是钱。他们有这么大一座豪宅, 把孤儿寡母在蒂维耶安顿下来真是不费吹灰之力。然而, 这对老夫妇没有邀请儿子的妻儿来往。让-巴蒂斯特朗一死, 他们也没有给母子二人提供什么物质或精神的支持。他们甚至没有把安妮-玛丽的嫁妆钱给她。从法律上讲, 安妮-玛丽有权继承丈夫的金钱和财产。可是萨

income owed her and her boy. In the meantime, she returned to Meudon with her fifteen-month-old baby.

Anne-Marie's parents stood by her. Charles Schweitzer, who'd just retired, went back to teaching to support his daughter and her child. Louise welcomed her daughter back home.

Anne-Marie did the housekeeping. She gave most of her attention to her precocious<sup>1</sup> young boy, however. She played games with him in the daytime. They whispered and giggled together at night after she'd turned out their bedroom light.

A photograph of Jean-Baptiste hung on the wall over the boy's bed. It served as an ever-present reminder of his father. This black-and-white-paper father in a military uniform was always calm. Neither Anne-Marie nor Poulou ever heard a reprimand<sup>2</sup> from him. Poulou lay in bed and listened to his mother's secrets, happy in the thought that one day he would marry her and protect her.

Without a father, Poulou led a life free of strict rules. In doing what his mother wanted, he believed he was making her wishes come true. She guided him with kindness. She created expectations that he *wanted* to meet. She got him to do what he should by

1. precocious: *adj.* 早慧的

2. reprimand: *n.* 责备

骑家就是不肯给，她只好带着15个月大的婴儿回到了莫顿的娘家。接下来几年中，她写了好多信函要求算账，要求归还她和孩子应得的财产。

安妮-玛丽的父母都支持她。查尔斯·史怀哲刚刚退休，又回去继续教书，以供养女儿和外孙。露易丝表示欢迎女儿回家。

安妮-玛丽在家做家务，不过她最多的注意力都给了早熟的小儿子，白天和他一起玩游戏，晚上关上卧室的灯后，两人在一起低声说笑。

让-巴蒂斯特的一幅照片挂在男孩床头墙上，时时提醒男孩记着他的父亲。这黑白照片上，父亲身着军装，显得总是那么平静。无论安妮-玛丽还是蒲罗，都听不到他的训斥。蒲罗晚上躺在床上，听母亲讲述她的秘密，他幸福地想着，总有一天，他会娶她，保护她。

没有父亲，蒲罗的生活可谓天马行空，没有清规戒律的管辖。他只是做妈妈要他做的事，他相信这样也是满足母亲的心愿。母亲温柔地指引着他，她的要求也是顺着他的心思。她让他做事靠的是好言劝导。他