

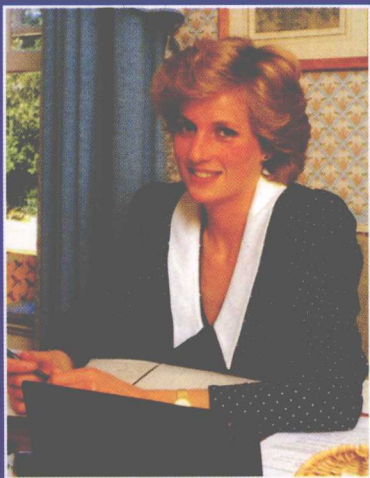


双语美文欣赏系列

*Beautiful Writings
Appreciation*

名人篇

张铁君等 编译



上海科技教育出版社



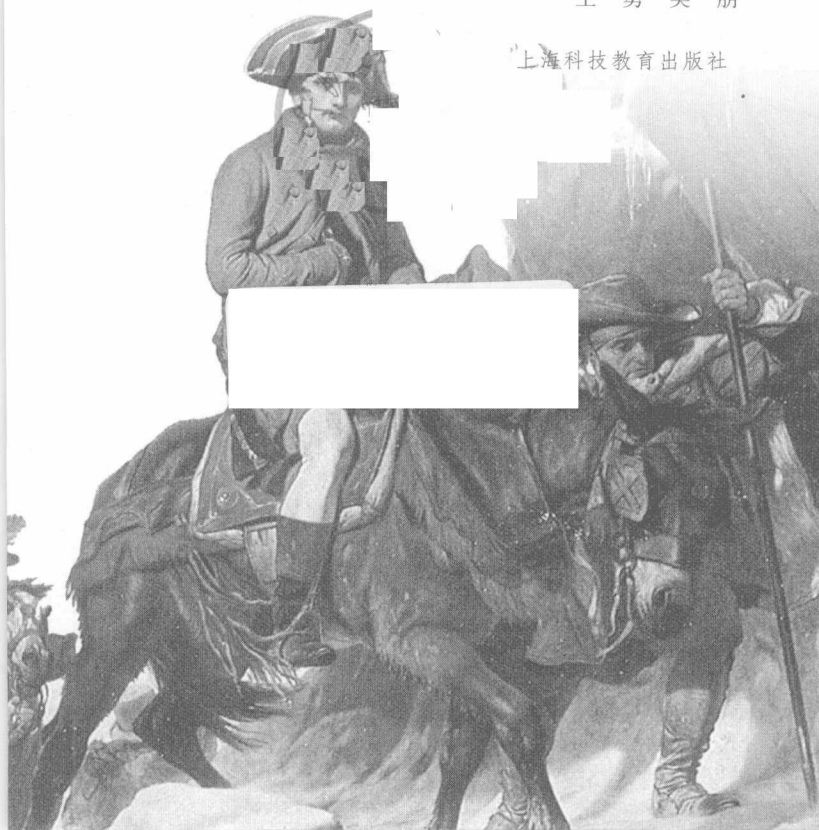
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编译者 张轶君 颜 薇
王 勇 吴 朋

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前言

人类行立于世,总摆脱不了一个亘古不变的问题:“我该如何度过这一生?”古往今来,能够对此呈上一份精彩应答的人不计其数。本书中,我们编译了16个人的生平,其中既包括了探索宇宙奥秘的科学家霍金,也有独步篮坛的体育骄子乔丹;既包括了曾以手中的笔描绘了一个时代的巨匠,如海明威、萧伯纳,也有曾掌管着一个商业帝国的企业家,如索尼的盛田昭夫、可口可乐的罗伯特·戈佐达;既包括了“迈出了一小步,却是人类一大步”的首位登月者阿姆斯特朗,也有以过人智慧谋求人类平等的民权领袖马丁·路德·金。并且他们大多距离我们年代不甚久远,最早的辞世不过一两百年,如拿破仑、贝多芬;有些才刚刚退下人生的舞台,如特里莎嬷嬷、戴安娜王妃;而有些则仍活跃于我们这个时代,如比尔·盖茨、巴菲特。

阅读这些人的故事，往往首先会被其波澜壮阔的人生篇章所感动、所震撼。但是在这本书中，我们更希望仍处于氤氲与朝气中的年轻读者们能够从他们彪炳于世的成就中看到其共通的更深厚、更纯澈的人类精神，看到他们如何用自己一生的时光，为追随理想而决绝向前；看到他们如何历经艰辛与磨难，在困顿中坚忍固守；看到他们如何以博大的爱意示于众人，以自己的光芒照亮他人前行的路途。人类的这些精神事实上可以脱离具体的个体而存在，就如同这本书中有些人已然作古，但其精神却被活着的人所继承，并且会随着天地万物的运行而继续长存，正如同庄子所言的“薪尽而火传”。一个人一生的时光在历史悠远的长河中不算久长，如何绘制出一幅壮美的画卷，愿读者从本书的阅读中能够采撷出几根锦绣的丝线。

同时，我们又将他们的故事译成中文，以作参考对照。这样，本书又成为了读者学习和欣赏英文的读本。事实上不仅于此，美国作家马克·雅克布斯(Mark Jacobs)曾在他的文作《穿越分界线》中表达过在多种语言中从容穿梭、享受不同语言自身韵味与独特音律转换的乐趣。因此，我们希望读者以阅读英语原文为主，把中文译文作为参考，也希望能够藉此书为读者在学习英文的同时，带来阅读两种差异悬殊的语言所获得的审美愉悦。

我们秉着最良好的意愿呈现本书,但我们自身有限的理解力与才能或许使之未能企及,甚或有违于此,恳请读者对书中的疏漏或错误不吝指出,以便日后改正,不辜负阅读能够带给更多人的快乐与意义。

编译者

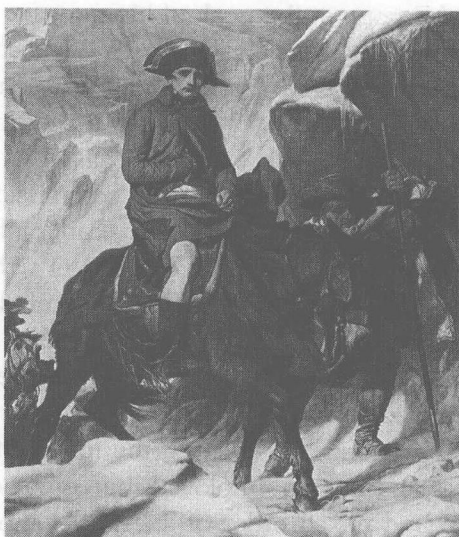
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Napoleon Bonaparte^①

拿破仑·波拿巴



Napoleon Bonaparte, one of history's greatest soldiers, was trained as an artillery^② officer under Louis XVI. Rising to prominence during the French Revolution, he overthrew the Directory government and seized power, becoming first consul^③ and later emperor of the French. He capitalized on the military accomplishments of the Old Regime and the revolution, conquering most of Europe at the peak of his career.

Napoleon was born on 15 August 1769 at Ajaccio, Corsica. In 1778 he was sent to the collège at Autun and in 1779 to the academy at Brienne. In 1784 he matriculated^④ at the École Militaire in Paris and was commissioned an artillery sublieutenant in 1785. Early influences on Napoleon included the theoretical writings of Marshal Maurice de Saxe and the tactical ideas and innovations of Pierre de Bourcet, Joseph du Teil, and Jacques de Guibert. The army Napoleon entered had adopted the artillery reforms of Jean Baptiste Gribeauval, giving it the finest artillery in Europe, and it soon employed the combined-arms division and mixed order of lines, columns, and skirmishers^⑤. This force, enhanced by revolutionary changes such as conscription^⑥, was ultimately inherited by Napoleon and provided the basis for his conquests.

Napoleon first gained fame commanding the artillery at the siege of Toulon in 1793. The recapture of the city (19 December), due

*Napoleon
Bonaparte*

拿破仑·波拿巴

拿破仑·波拿巴是历史上最出色的军事家之一,他曾是路易十六手下的一名炮兵军官。法国大革命期间他一举成名,推翻了督政府,夺取了政权,出任第一执政官,后又自称法兰西皇帝。他利用旧政权和大革命的军事成就,在其戎马生涯的颠峰时期征服了大半个欧陆。

1769年8月15日,拿破仑出生于科西嘉的阿雅克修城。1778年,他被送往奥顿公学学习,1779年进入布里埃纳专科院校。1784年,拿破仑考入巴黎皇家军事学校,并于1785年被任命为炮兵少尉。他早年受到萨克斯元帅理论著作的影响,也曾得益于军事家包色特、泰尔以及吉尔伯特等人的战术思想和战术创新观念。他加入的军队当时已经进行了巴蒂斯特·格里博瓦提出的炮兵改革,炮兵队伍当数欧洲翘楚,不久即采用了各兵种联合师编制以及直线、纵列与小分队的混合作战阵型。这支部队彻底改革了诸如征兵等制度,战斗力锐不可当,而它最终为拿破仑所用,成为他旷世霸业的坚实基础。

拿破仑1793年在土伦围攻战中因出色的指挥而崭露头角。这座城市能够收复(12月19日)



largely to Napoleon's guns, earned him promotion to brigadier general. But in 1794~1795, his Jacobin connections and friendship with Augustin Robespierre led to disgrace and unemployment. He regained favor by his role in suppressing a royalist uprising in Paris (5 October 1795) with his famous "whiff^⑦ of grapeshot[®]". He was rewarded with the Army of Italy, his first independent field command.

Napoleon led the Army of Italy to a series of victories, including Lodi (10 May 1796), Castiglione (5 August 1796), Arcola (15~17 November 1796), and Rivoli (14~15 January 1797). It also provided him with the opportunity to develop further his skills as a commander, and the peace he imposed on Austria in 1797 enhanced his fame in France. Returning to Paris, he discarded as impractical an invasion of England itself, instead embarking on an Egyptian campaign as a means of striking at Britain. After capturing Malta (12 June 1798), he landed in Egypt (1 July), but Lord Horatio Nelson's naval victory at Aboukir Bay (1~2 August) stranded him there. The easy conquest of Egypt led in 1799 to a campaign in Syria, possibly an effort to return overland to France. Stopped at Acre (March~May 1799), Napoleon returned to Egypt, where he learned things were going badly for the French armies in Europe. Napoleon abandoned his army in Egypt and returned to France (9 October) to

Napoleon
Bonaparte

拿破仑·波拿巴

主要归功于拿破仑的炮队，他也因此荣升为陆军准将。但是1794年至1795年间，由于与雅各宾派的牵连以及与罗伯斯庇尔的交往，拿破仑丢尽颜面，被从军中解职。在镇压巴黎保皇党人的复辟中（1795年10月5日），拿破仑凭借他著名的“几发小霰弹”再度崛起。他获得了荣膺意大利军团指挥官的奖励，这是他第一次独立担任战地指挥。

拿破仑率领意大利军团所向披靡，取得了包括洛迪（1796年5月10日）、卡斯蒂里恩（1796年8月5日）、阿尔科拉（1796年11月15日至17日）以及里沃利（1797年1月14日至15日）等一系列战役的胜利。在这一过程中，拿破仑作为一名指挥官的技艺得到了进一步锤炼。同时，1797年他迫使奥地利休战，这使他在法国国内的声誉节节高升。回到巴黎后，他放弃了挥师英国本土的想法，认为这过于不切实际，转而着手远征埃及，作为打击英国的手段。攻下马耳他（1798年6月12日）后，他登陆埃及（7月1日）。但是在尼罗河三角洲的阿布基尔湾一役（8月1日至2日）中，他不敌纳尔逊将军统率的英国海军，被围困在那里。攻打埃及后，拿破仑于1799年进军叙利亚，可能是希望打通经由陆地返回法国的道路。在围攻阿克要塞（1799年3月至5月）未果后，拿破仑返回埃及。得知法国军队在欧洲的境遇不佳，拿破仑抛下在埃及的军队，回到法国（10月9日），担当了推



assume the leading role in the overthrow of the Directory government and to make himself first consul (9~10 November 1799). Needing a victory to enhance his position, in 1800 Napoleon launched a second campaign in Italy, culminating in the victory at Marengo (14 June) and a peace with Austria (9 February 1801). Peace with Britain followed in March 1802, but it lasted only until the spring of 1803, although major hostilities did not resume in Europe until 1805.

In the meantime, Napoleon instituted several basic reforms. In 1801 he ordered a change in the artillery. A six-pounder was to replace the four-and eight-pounders of the Gribeauval system, the twelve-pounder being retained. An army to invade England was established around Boulogne and carefully drilled until, as the Grand Army, it marched to victory at Ulm and Austerlitz. Napoleon had acquired enough popularity to be proclaimed emperor in May 1804; by this time his tactics and strategy had matured. Napoleon capitalized on the idea of divisions operating independently of each other but capable of mutual support. In 1803 he adopted the army corps—typically, two to four infantry divisions, plus cavalry[®], artillery, and other services—as the largest field formation throughout the French army. Thus, the concept of mutual support, which he had previously applied to divisions, he now applied to army corps and even among various war theaters. Although

Napoleon
Bonaparte

拿破仑·波拿巴

翻督政府的领袖角色,后自任第一执政(1799年11月9日至10日)。拿破仑急需一次胜利来提升自己的地位,因此于1800年再次发动对意大利的战争。这次战争以马伦戈之战(6月14日)取胜、奥地利停战(1801年2月9日)而结束。1802年3月拿破仑与英国实现停火,但和平仅仅持续到次年春天,而到了1805年后,欧洲的主要战事硝烟再起。

同一时期,拿破仑进行了几项基本改革。1801年,他下令改革炮兵,以6磅炮替代了格里博瓦体系的4磅和8磅炮,而保留了12磅炮。同时他在布伦组建了一支准备远征英国的军团并精心调训,这支大军在乌尔姆、奥斯特里兹战役中战绩辉煌。1804年5月,拿破仑称帝,这在当时已是民心所向;而到这时,他的战略战术也已日臻成熟。拿破仑发展了各兵种部队分兵作战、同时又相互支援的军事理念。1803年,他采用兵团作为法国军中最大的作战部队编制——通常由2至4支步兵师、加上骑兵、炮兵及其他勤务部队组成。由此,他之前曾运用于师一级的各兵种协同作战的思想现在拓展到兵团,并且适用到各个战区。尽管



Napoleon acknowledged no fixed principles of war, he gave great attention to such things as mobility, dispersal^⑩, concentration, and envelopment^⑪. Speed and mobility were critical, because they permitted Napoleon to keep his units dispersed and then concentrate them at the last moment to achieve local superiority over part of the enemy force. Interior lines of communication enhanced Napoleon's mobility, whether on the battlefield proper or throughout a theater. Mobility also permitted surprise and envelopment, both of which contributed to Napoleon's ability to maneuver the enemy out of position.

Napoleon always exercised direct tactical command in a battle, after laying careful plans in advance. He usually met with his major unit commanders very early on the morning of a battle, giving them last-minute instructions based on reconnaissance^⑫ and then sending them out to implement his plans. He rarely interfered with their implementation, however, except in instances of failure or an unexpected change in the situation. Although his initial plans frequently went awry, he was quite adept at minimizing the effects of his own errors, seizing unforeseen opportunities, and capitalizing on enemy mistakes. With an army thus organized and led, well trained and rested, Napoleon embarked on perhaps his greatest campaign, the 1805 Ulm-Austerlitz campaign (October) and defeated the combined Austro-Russian armies at

拿破仑认为战无定则，但是他十分注重军队在分散、集中及包围等方面的机动性。速度与机动性至关重要，因为它们能够使拿破仑保持兵力的分散，同时在最后关键时刻又可以集中优势兵力实现局部的克敌制胜。内部的通讯线在单个战场及至整个战区都提升了拿破仑军队的机动性。这使天降奇兵与协同围歼成为可能，而这两者成为拿破仑的挫敌法宝。

拿破仑在每一场战役中总是事先拟定周密的作战计划，然后直接发出战术指令。他通常在发生战斗的当天清早会与手下的主要部队指挥官碰面，向他们作出根据军事侦察而形成的最后指示，之后这些将领就各司其职，按计划行动。如果没有遭遇作战失利或形势突变的状况，拿破仑几乎不会去干涉指挥官们对作战计划的实施。虽然他最初拟定的计划也常常出差错，但是他非常善于抓住起先未能预见到的机会、利用敌人的错误，将由他自己失误造成的不利后果降到最低。凭借这样一支组织有序、领导有方、训练有素、休整有度的队伍，拿破仑迎来了可能是他一生中最伟大的战役——1805年的乌尔姆-奥斯特里兹会战（10月），在奥斯特里兹击溃了奥俄联军（12月2日）。



Austerlitz (2 December). This campaign serves as an excellent example of Napoleon's war-making concepts. In 1806 Napoleon determinedly pressed for the political reorganization of Europe through military action, establishing the Confederation of the Rhine (12 July) and abolishing the Holy Roman Empire (1 August). This disruption of Germany angered Prussia, which, allied with Russia, declared war on France in 1806. This resulted in an overwhelming Prussian defeat at Jena and Auerstadt (14 October), the French occupation of Berlin, and the establishment of the Continental System^⑬. Prussia and Russia, however, continued the war, leading to a drawn-out winter battle at Eylau (8 February 1807) and another overwhelming French victory at Friedland (14 June). Napoleon's meeting with Czar Alexander I and the Treaties of Tilsit (7~9 July) ended this series of campaigns, temporarily brought Russia into the French system, and reestablished a Polish state: the satellite Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

In late 1809, Napoleon divorced his wife, Josephine Beauharnais, because she could not bear him an heir. He negotiated with both Austria and Russia for a new wife. He settled on Archduchess^⑭ Marie Louise of Austria, rejecting Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia. Thus he contrived a marriage alliance with Austria, which France had defeated repeatedly, and angered Russia, which Napoleon had never been able to