

外教社大学生拓展阅读系列

总主编 冯庆华 刘全福

# 人物

## 风云榜

主 编 范祥涛  
编 委 褚颖 盖飞虹 申琳

上海外语教育出版社  
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

WJ  
外教社

外教社大学生拓展阅读系列

总主编 冯庆华 刘全福

# 人物风云榜

主 编 范祥涛  
编 委 褚颖  
盖飞虹  
申琳



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

人物风云榜/范祥涛,褚颖,盖飞虹,申琳编.

—上海:上海外语教育出版社,2007

(外教社大学生拓展阅读系列)

ISBN 978-7-81095-798-4

I. 人… II. ①范…②褚…③盖…④申…

III. 英语-对照读物-英、汉 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 097739 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: 陶 怡

印 刷: 浙江省临安市曙光印务有限公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1092 1/32 印张 10.625 字数 297 千字

版 次: 2007 年 5 月第 1 版 2007 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-81095-798-4 / G · 419

定 价: 15.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

# 前言

为帮助在校大学生和英语爱好者提高英语阅读水平及英汉翻译能力,我社隆重推出了这套具有一定规模的英汉对照“外教社大学生拓展阅读系列”。该丛书由上海外国语大学冯庆华教授担任总主编,各分册编者均为上海外国语大学在读博士及硕士研究生。本丛书共 10 册,分别为《健康新概念》、《社会多棱镜》、《文苑风景线》、《影视百花园》、《科技新视野》、《都市流行风》、《人生启示录》、《人物风云榜》、《音乐新时空》、《体坛万花筒》。与同类出版物相比,“外教社大学生拓展阅读系列”具有如下特点:一是题材广泛,几乎囊括了与人们生活息息相关的诸多方面的内容,这样既可拓宽读者的视野,又能使其熟悉并掌握各种体裁的英语表达形式;二是内容新颖,选材多出自新近出版或更新的英文报刊书籍或网页,如此定位确保了语言材料的鲜活性和地道性,从而使读者在吸收新知识的同时也可领略到贴近时代与现实生活的崭新表现手法;三是可读性强,所选近 300 篇文章可谓篇篇独具风格,或短或长,均不乏妙趣,细细品味,蕴涵于字里行间的精言妙义常令人不禁释然或哑然,所谓“益智”、“移情”,二者原来可以兼得。

本丛书既是一个有机的系列,也即各分册从整体上向读者展示出一面异彩纷呈的英语世界的多棱镜,同时每一分册又自成一体,各自以其丰富的内容为我们呈现出一个个色彩斑斓的万花筒。这样,读者既可分而购之,观其一隅,亦可尽收囊中,览尽精彩,若再有心细者,携一套“外教社大学生拓展阅读系列”以飨友人,那更是再得体不过的事了。

# Contents

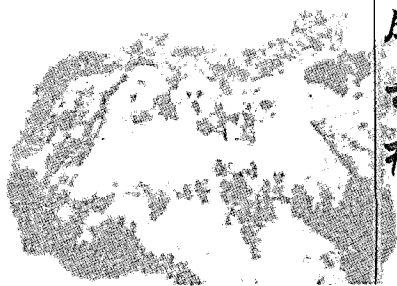
Albert Schweitzer .....	6
Aviators the Wright Brothers .....	14
Chemist Leo Baekeland .....	22
Doleful Days .....	30
Julius Caesar .....	48
Leonardo da Vinci .....	54
Miguel de Cervantes .....	62
The Story of My Misfortune .....	70
Adolf Hitler .....	82
Anne Frank .....	90
Diana, Princess of Wales .....	96
The Psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud .....	106
Helen Keller .....	116
Margaret Thatcher .....	124
Martin Luther King .....	130
Michael Jordan .....	138
Teddy Roosevelt .....	144
Vivien Leigh .....	152
Winston Churchill .....	158
Industrialist and Philanthropist: Andrew Carnegie .....	166
A Master of Jazz Music: Louis Armstrong .....	178
Mary Kay Ash .....	184
American Poet: Robert Frost .....	192
Stephen Hawking — Einstein's Inspiring Heir .....	202
Johannes Kepler .....	208

# 目 录

阿伯特·施魏策尔 .....	7
飞行员莱特兄弟 .....	15
化学家利奥·贝克兰 .....	23
伤心的日子 .....	31
朱利叶斯·恺撒 .....	49
利奥纳多·达·芬奇 .....	55
塞万提斯 .....	63
我的受难史 .....	71
阿道夫·希特勒 .....	83
安妮·弗兰克 .....	91
威尔士王妃戴安娜 .....	97
心理分析学家西格蒙德·弗洛伊德 .....	107
海伦·凯勒 .....	117
玛格丽特·撒切尔 .....	125
马丁·路德·金 .....	131
迈克尔·乔丹 .....	139
特迪·罗斯福 .....	145
费雯丽 .....	153
温斯顿·邱吉尔 .....	159
工业家和慈善家：安德鲁·卡耐基 .....	167
爵士乐大师：路易斯·阿姆斯特朗 .....	179
玫琳凯·艾施 .....	185
美国诗人：罗伯特·弗洛斯特 .....	193
斯蒂芬·霍金——爱因斯坦鼓舞人心的继承人 .....	203
约翰尼斯·开普勒 .....	209

Alexander Graham Bell .....	216
Michael Jackson .....	224
A Great Cartoonist: Charles Schulz .....	236
A Brief Biography of Albert Einstein .....	248
Franz Schubert's Life (1797-1828) .....	262
Emily Dickinson	
— A Silent Poet in Her Lifetime .....	282
The Austrian Conductor — Herbert von Karajan .....	294
The Epoch-Making Modern Novelist	
— James Joyce .....	300
Julia Morgan's Brief Biography .....	314
Kofi Annan: Biographical Note .....	322
Alfred Nobel — His Life and Work .....	328

亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔 .....	217
迈克尔·杰克逊 .....	225
伟大的漫画家：查尔斯·舒尔茨 .....	237
阿伯特·爱因斯坦小传 .....	249
弗朗兹·舒伯特的一生(1797—1828) .....	263
艾米丽·狄金森	
——一位生前默默无闻的诗人 .....	283
奥地利指挥家——赫伯特·冯·卡拉扬 .....	295
划时代的现代主义小说家	
——詹姆斯·乔伊斯 .....	301
朱莉娅·摩根传略 .....	315
科菲·安南传略 .....	323
阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔——生平与成就 .....	329







## Albert Schweitzer

The village of Lambarene lies on the river Ogowe, 40 miles south of the equator, in the formerly French Equatorial Africa. The area resembles the beginning of the world — clouds, river and forest melt into a landscape that seems literally antediluvian, as Schweitzer himself has described it. Most of the year, the air is like steam coming out of a green mist.

This is the setting of one of the most famous missionary enterprises of the world — the bush hospital of Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

Incontestably Schweitzer is a great man — one of the greatest of this century. He is too lofty, too manifold to grasp easily — a “universal man” as Leonardo da Vinci and Goethe were universal men.

He has had four different careers — in philosophy, medicine, theology, music. He has written learned books on Bach, Jesus, and the history of civilization, and is the world's foremost authority on the architecture of organs, as well as one of the most renowned living organists. Also, Dr. Schweitzer knows a great deal — more than many men who have devoted their lives to these fields — about esthetics, tropical zoology, anthropology, and agriculture; and he is an expert carpenter, mason, veterinarian, boat builder, dentist, draftsman, mechanic, pharmacist, and gardener. Universal man indeed!

To make Schweitzer's career at Lambarene comprehensible, we must go back to the roots. Born in Upper Alsace in 1874, Albert Schweitzer was a sickly child, in contrast to his subsequent phenomenal robustness. Also — more strangely — he was slow to read and write, and was a poor scholar. Because of this, as he grew up, he made himself master subjects that were particularly difficult for him like Hebrew. He had a stern, glowing sense of

## 阿伯特·施魏策尔

兰巴雷内村坐落在奥果韦河(今加蓬境内)边,位于前法属非洲赤道部分的赤道以南 40 英里处。这片地区,正如施魏策尔自己描述的那样,仿佛世界开天辟地之初:云彩、河流、森林,一幅浑然天成的风景好像大洪水时代以前。一年中大部分时候,空气都像水蒸气一样,从绿色的薄雾中飘出来。

这便是世界上最著名的传教团体之一——施魏策尔博士的丛林医院——的所在地。

毫无疑问,施魏策尔是一个伟人——本世纪最伟大的人物之一。他极其崇高,又非常的多才多艺,很难一言以概之——他是一位通才,正如达·芬奇和歌德之为通才一样。

他曾涉足过四种不同的职业领域:哲学、医学、神学和音乐。他曾撰写过关于巴赫、耶稣以及文明史的学术书籍;他是世界上风琴制作的绝对权威,也是至今依然在世的最著名风琴家之一。而且,施魏策尔博士在美学、热带动物学、人类学、农业方面学识渊博,比许多终生致力于这些领域的人懂得还要多;他是技艺精湛的木工、泥水匠、兽医、造船者、牙医、绘图员、机械师、药剂师和园艺家。他确实是个通才!

为了更好地了解施魏策尔在兰巴雷内的事业,我们必须从头说起。阿伯特·施魏策尔 1874 年出生在法国的上阿尔萨斯,他幼时体弱多病,完全不同于后来精力的异常充沛。而且,更为奇特的是,他阅读写作都反应迟钝,是个成绩不好的学生。因此,随着年龄的增长,他强迫自己掌握了那些对他来说特别难学的科目,如希伯来语。他有一种坚定的、炽热的责任感。

duty.

In music he was an authentic prodigy. He composed a hymn when he was seven, began to play the organ at eight when his legs were scarcely long enough to reach the pedals, and at nine, substituted for the regular organist in a church service.

In early manhood, three of his four professional lives proceeded concurrently. He studied philosophy at the University of Strasburg and a thesis on Kant brought him his first doctorate. He studied theology, and in 1900, when he was 25, became curate of St. Nicholas Church in Strasburg. He studied the theory of music, and began his career as a concert organist. By the time he was 26, he had degrees as a doctor in philosophy, theology, and music. Meanwhile, a stream of books began to come from him, and had never stopped.

Then, at 30, he abruptly quit his three careers in order to become a doctor and go out to Lambarene for the rest of his life as medical missionary.

Why medicine? Because, he records, he was tired of talk and wanted action. Why Lambarene? Because it was one of the most inaccessible and primitive spots in all Africa, one of the most dangerous, and one without a doctor.

Relatives and friends expostulated with him, but he told them that he felt he had to "give something in return" for the happiness he enjoyed. He was obeying literally the command of Jesus, "Whosoever would save his life shall lose it, and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake ... shall save it." Because he always demanded that "idealists should be sober in their views," Schweitzer was fully conscious of the difficulties that would confront him.

He worked at his medical studies from 1905 to 1912, and finally, aged 38, became an M. D. These years were the most difficult and fatiguing he ever spent. A medical education is a grueling enough process; yet he managed to continue teaching philosophy, kept on with his activity as curate of St. Nicholas and started work on a definitive edition of Bach's organ music, while giving organ concerts all the time.

在音乐方面,他是一个真正的神童。他7岁就谱出了一首赞美曲;8岁开始演奏风琴,那时,他的腿只能勉强够着脚踏板;9岁时,他还曾在一次礼拜仪式上替代正式的风琴师。

青年时期他四种职业生涯中的三种在同时进行着。他在施特拉斯堡大学攻读哲学,一篇论康德的论文使他获得了第一个博士头衔。他还研究神学。1900年,他年仅25岁就成为施特拉斯堡圣尼古拉斯教堂的助理牧师。他也研究音乐理论,开始了风琴演奏家的职业生涯。到26岁时,施魏策尔已经拥有了哲学、神学和音乐三项博士学位。与此同时,他开始如泉涌般地出书,从未间断。

然而,30岁的时候,他忽然放弃了这三种事业。他要成为一个医生,用他的余生,到兰巴雷内去做行医的传教士。

为什么他会选择医学呢?据施魏策尔所述,这是因为他厌倦了空谈,想付诸行动。那为什么选择了兰巴雷内呢?因为这是全非洲最与世隔绝、最原始的地方之一,也是非洲最危险的地方之一,这里没有一个医生。

亲朋好友们都苦口婆心地劝说他,但他告诉他们,他觉得他必须“奉献出一些东西以回报”他所享受的幸福。实际上,他是在遵从耶稣的训诫:“凡是得救的人必将失去自己的生命,凡是因我将失去生命的人……必将得救。”因为他常常主张“理想主义者必须有清醒的见解”,施魏策尔完全明白他将遭遇的艰难困苦。

他在1905年至1912年间研读医学,并终于在38岁时获得医学博士学位。这几年是他度过的最困难与疲劳的时光。医学学习极其紧张,但他还是设法继续教授哲学,继续担任圣尼古拉斯教堂的助理牧师,并开始着手创作一本关于巴赫风琴乐的权威著作,同时还一直举行着风琴演奏会。

他于1912年结婚。妻子是个犹太女子,施特拉斯堡著名的

He married in 1912. His wife, a Jewess, daughter of a noted Strasburg historian, learned nursing in order to be able to help him in Africa. When they arrived in Lambarene in 1913, they found conditions formidable — as indeed they still are. Every inch of habitable land in the area has to be scraped out of the giant forest, which is populated thickly with unamiable beasts like pythons and gorillas. The rivers are heavy with crocodiles.

Albert Schweitzer built his hospital from scratch, practically with his bare hands. Once he had to move and rebuild the entire establishment because the old huts were too small to contain his increasing practice. African patients, suffering anything from leprosy to elephantiasis, were not always easy to handle. They sometimes ate the ointment prescribed for skin afflictions, swallowed at one gulp a bottle of medicine supposed to last weeks or tried to poison other inmates. For one brief period, after the death of a patient who came too late for successful treatment, Schweitzer was suspected of being a leopard in disguise, who deliberately took lives.

When he set out for Africa, Schweitzer thought he was giving up forever what was dearest to him — art and teaching. But he has always had a piano with him in Africa, and so has been able to keep up with his music. Since World War II, his organ recordings of Bach, made when he was on holiday in Europe, have been a profound artistic success. He lectures widely whenever he returns to civilization, and has been honoured by universities without number; moreover, by working at night, he has managed to keep up a steady literary output. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1952.

He is strongly built, and often wears a sun helmet, an open white shirt, tattered trousers, and heavy black shoes. In his quarters, he has a small bedroom and an adjoining office. Here is a tatterdemalion assortment of books, papers, stores, tools, empty tins, piles of music, and bits of carpentry. When he finishes writing a book chapter he loops a string through the pages and hangs them behind his desk, "like a bag of pheasants." (Metal

历史学家的女儿。她学习护理,以便能在非洲帮助他。1913年到兰巴雷内后,他们发现那里的情况太可怕了——实际上,现在的情况也是如此。这个地区的每一寸可居住土地都必须从巨大的森林中开辟出来,森林中净是不和善的野兽,如蟒蛇和大猩猩。河流中鳄鱼随处出没。

阿伯特·施魏策尔白手起家建起他的医院,确切地说,他是赤手空拳打天下。有一次,由于以前的小屋过于狭窄了,无法容纳越来越多的病人,他不得不搬迁重建整个医院。被各种疾病——从麻风病到象皮病——折磨着的非洲病人并不总是容易治疗的。时不时地,这些病人要么把涂抹皮肤病的药膏吃下去,要么把要吃数周的一瓶药一口气吞下去,要么企图害死同屋的人。一次,一个病人因为来得太晚导致医治无效,他死后有一小段时间,人们还一度怀疑施魏策尔是伪装成人的豹子,来蓄意吃人索命。

在前往非洲时,施魏策尔曾以为他将永远放弃他最热爱的艺术和教学了。但在非洲时,他却总是有一架钢琴带在身边,从而得以保持在音乐方面的练习。他在欧洲度假时灌制的巴赫风琴唱片,自二战以来一直是一件成功的艺术作品,影响深远。每当重返文明社会,他总是四处讲学,并受过无数大学颁赠的学位。而且,夜间的额外劳作使他得以持续不断地出版文学作品。1952年,他被授予诺贝尔和平奖。

他体格强壮,经常戴一顶遮阳帽,套一件袒胸露怀的白衬衫,穿一条破烂不堪的裤子,登一双厚重的黑鞋子。他的住所有一间小卧室,还有一间连在一起的办公室。这儿乱七八糟地堆着各种书籍、文件、贮藏物、工具、空罐子、一叠一叠的乐谱和一小块一小块的木工制品。他每写完一章书,就用一根绳子把书页穿起来,挂在书桌面前,“像一袋野鸡”。(金属夹子在兰巴雷内是不能用的,一用便生锈。)

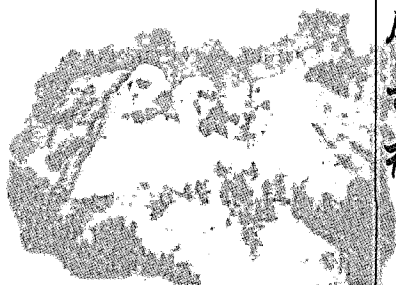
clips cannot be used in Lambarene, they rust at once.)

Once in commemorating Schweitzer's birthday, a London newspaper paid this tribute:

“If sainthood consists in making the good life attractive, Albert Schweitzer is a saint of our century.”

一次，在庆祝施魏策尔诞辰的时候，伦敦一家报纸致了这么一项敬语：

“如果圣道在于使善良的生活更加吸引众生，那么阿伯特·施魏策尔便是我们这个世纪的一位圣者。”





## Aviators the Wright Brothers

Wilbur and Orville Wright were two brothers from the heartland of America with a vision as sweeping as the sky and a practicality as down-to-earth as the Wright Cycle Co., the bicycle business they founded in Dayton, Ohio, in 1892. But while there were countless bicycle shops in turn-of-the-century America, in only one were wings being built as well as wheels. When the Wright brothers finally realized their vision of powered human flight in 1903, they made the world a forever smaller place. I've been to Kitty Hawk, N.C., and seen where the brothers imagined the future, and then literally flew across its high frontier. It was an inspiration to be there, and to soak up the amazing perseverance and creativity of these two pioneers.

The Wright brothers had been fascinated by the idea of flight from an early age. In 1878 their father, a bishop in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, gave them a flying toy made of cork and bamboo. It had a paper body and was powered by rubber bands. The young boys soon broke the fragile toy, but the memory of its faltering flight across their living room stayed with them. By the mid-1890s Wilbur was reading every book and paper he could find on the still earth-bound science of human flight. And four years before they made history at Kitty Hawk, the brothers built their first, scaled-down flying machine — a pilotless “kite” with a 5-ft wingspan, and made of wood, wire and cloth. Based on that experiment, Wilbur became convinced that he could build an aircraft that could be “capable of sustaining a man.”

While the brothers' bicycle business paid the bills, it was Wilbur's abiding dream of building a full-size flying machine that inspired their work. For many years, he once said, he had been “afflicted with the belief that flight is possible.” The reality of that obsession was a lonely quest for the brothers in the workroom