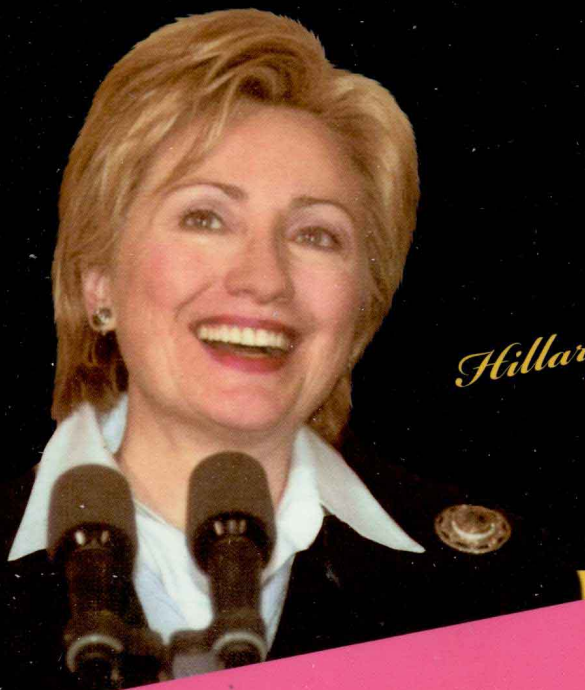


交大之星

英汉对照名人传记系列



新华传媒
XINHUA MEDIA



Hillary Rodham Clinton

希拉里·克林顿

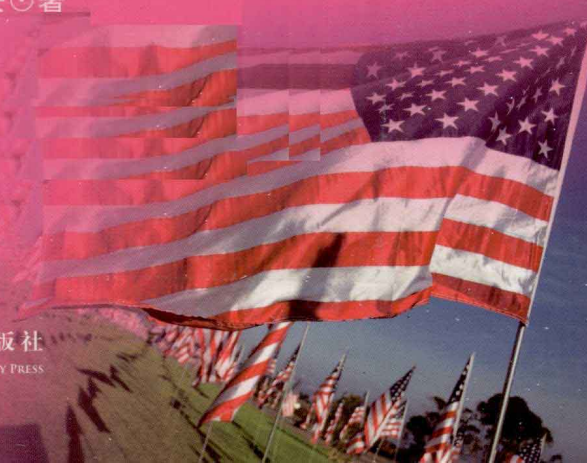
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侯艳◎译

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英汉对照名人传记系列

希拉里·克林顿

Hillary Rodham Clinton

[美] 小伯纳德·赖安 著

侯 艳 译

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书是“英汉对照名人传记系列”之一。本书从希拉里的孩提时代写起,以白宫八年生活为中心,广泛涉及克林顿执政期间美国的对内对外政策,诸多重大国际国内政治事件的背景,她与克林顿之间的情感故事以及她本人作为第一夫人为促进妇女与儿童的权益保障开展的广泛活动。

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目录

CONTENTS

1. Ready for a Great Adventure	/ 001
踏上征程	/ 009
2. Making Changes at Wellesley	/ 013
在韦尔斯利推动变革	/ 020
3. Girl Meets Boy	/ 024
当女孩遇见男孩	/ 031
4. An Arkansas Lawyer	/ 036
在阿肯色州当律师	/ 042
5. First Lady of Arkansas	/ 047
阿肯色州第一夫人	/ 055
6. Moving into National Politics	/ 061
踏入国家政坛	/ 067
7. Toward the White House	/ 071
走向白宫	/ 077
8. A First Lady in Charge	/ 082
手握大权的第一夫人	/ 089
9. Travelgate and Whitewater	/ 093
差旅门与白水事件	/ 100
10. Facing World Audiences and Republican Questions	/ 105
面对世界观众,面对共和党的问话	/ 113
11. World Tours and Controversy	/ 117

世界巡访与公开论战	/ 126
12. From Impeachment to the Senate	/ 132
从弹劾到参议院	/ 140
13. The Junior Senator from New York	/ 146
纽约州初级参议员	/ 151
Time Line	/ 154
How to Become a Lawyer	/ 158
How to Become a Federal or State Official	/ 171

1 **READY FOR A GREAT ADVENTURE**

On November 7, 2000, the voters in the State of New York elected a woman as the new senator to represent them in Washington, D.C. , for the next six years. She was not only the first woman ever elected to the Senate from that State, but she had resided in New York for only 10 months before her election. At the time of her election she was also the nation's first lady, the wife of the president of the United States. Her name was Hillary Rodham Clinton.

What made Hillary such a strong political candidate that millions of voters would want to elect her? One of the most likely reasons is that she is a do-gooder. She has wanted to improve all kinds of things and has been pushing for one reform or another ever since her college days. When the end of her time as first lady was near, she might have returned to her profession as a lawyer. She might have appeared on the lecture circuit, where she could have charged extremely high fees for making speeches at conventions and corporate meetings. Or she might have taken an executive job with a powerful and wealthy foundation dedicated to good works. But instead, Hillary Rodham Clinton tackled the tough world of New York State politics. Even though most experts

thought she would lose, Hillary believed that as a senator she could do more to make changes than she could in any other way, and she was determined to win the office.



New York U. S. Senator-elect Hillary Rodham Clinton celebrates her victory with daughter Chelsea and President Bill Clinton, Nov. 7, 2000. (Associated Press)

纽约州美国参议员当选者希拉里·罗德汉姆·克林顿与比尔·克林顿总统及女儿切尔西共同欢庆胜利,2000年11月7日。(美联社)

Proud and Straitlaced Parents

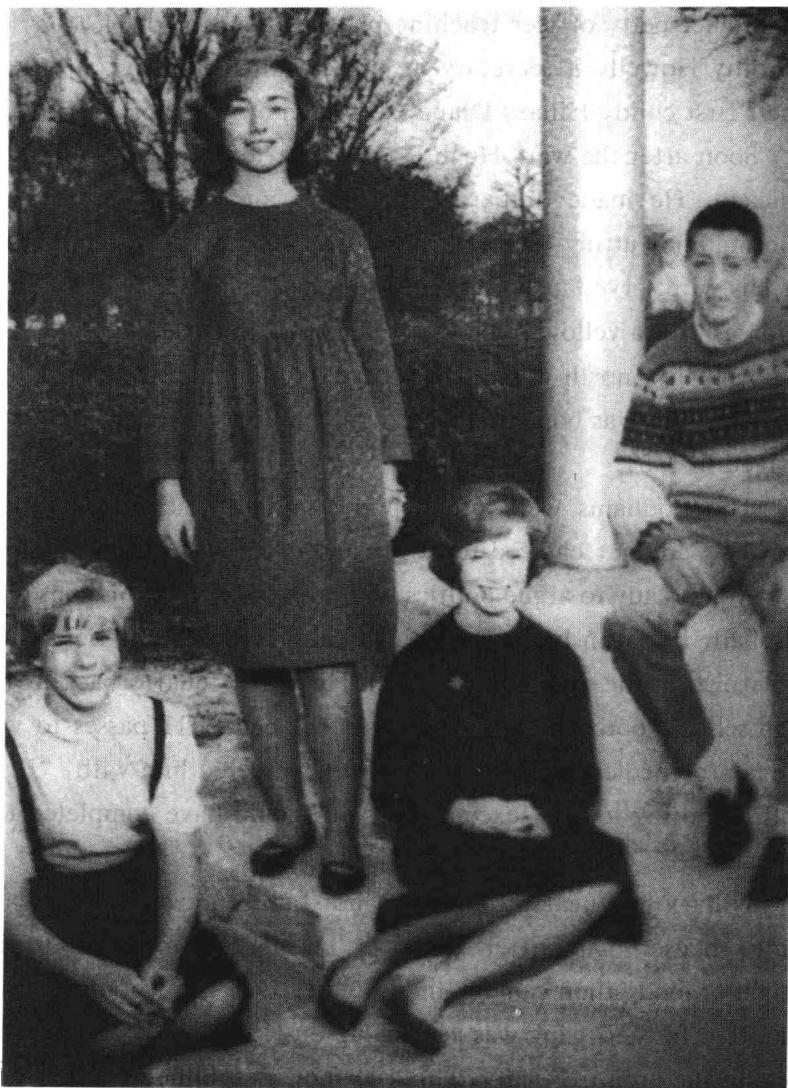
During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Hillary's father, Hugh Rodham, played football and majored in physical education at Penn State while earning college money by working in a Pennsylvania coal mine. For four years after college, he was a curtain salesman in Chicago. During World War II he served as a

Navy chief petty officer teaching physical education. He married Dorothy Howell, a secretary at the curtain company, in 1942. Their first child, Hillary Diane, was born on October 26, 1947.

Soon after the war, Hugh Rodham started his own business in Chicago. He made draperies for hotels and corporate offices, printing and cutting the cloth himself, then sewing and installing it. His wife served as bookkeeper for the business. In 1950, they paid cash for a yellow-brick Georgian house in Park Ridge, a well-to-do suburb north-west of Chicago. Hillary's brother, Hugh Rodham Jr. , was born that year, and another brother, Anthony, arrived in 1954.

The Rodhams were proud and straitlaced. Hillary's father drove a Cadillac, chewed tobacco, and expressed strong opinions to anyone ready to argue politics with him. Watching his sons play baseball, he sat in his own folding chair far down left field from the crowd in the grandstand. When Hugh Jr. , quarterback of his high school football team, completed 10 out of 11 passes to win the conference championship, his father greeted him with, "I got nothing to say to you, except that you should have completed the other one."

Hillary was nearly four when her family moved to the Park Ridge house. Day after day, she went out to play in the neighborhood, then came home in tears. One girl whom the boys admitted to their gang was beating up on Hillary to keep her from joining the group. Finally, Hillary's mother told her, "There's no room in this house for cowards. The next time she hits you, I want you to hit her back." Soon Hillary reported, "I can play with the boys now."



Hillary Rodham (standing) poses with high school classmates in 1964. (Associated Press, Park Ridge HS)

希拉里·罗德汉姆(图中站立者)与中学同学合影,1964年。(美联社,帕克里奇中学)

Hillary's mother had always told her daughter that school was a great adventure in which she would learn great things. By fifth grade at Eugene Field Elementary, Hillary Rodham was such a good student that, the following year, her teacher also moved up to sixth grade so she could teach Hillary for another year. But when Hillary brought home straight-A report cards, her father's only comment was, "You must go to a pretty easy school." Still, he taught her how to read stock tables and how to hit a curveball in school softball games.

While a schoolgirl, Hillary earned many Girl Scout badges and was a competent athlete in tennis, soccer, softball, and table tennis. Entering high school, she was a wading-pool lifeguard with her junior life-saving certificate and was earning spending money as a baby-sitter.

An Active Student

In Park Ridge's Maine East High School, Hillary was a strong competitor in her studies and activities. She worked hard not only to land on the honor roll but to earn places on the prom committee, the "cultural values" committee, and the student council. Her classmates had strong opinions about her. To some, she seemed too serious and distant. Others thought her bossy. But everyone agreed that she was one of the most mature and active members of her class, and she had a reputation for expressing herself well and getting things done.

Park Ridge was a staunchly Republican community. During the presidential campaign in 1964, Hillary headed the membership committee of her high school's Students for Barry Goldwater, who

was running against incumbent Democratic President Lyndon B. Johnson. In a debate, she was required to represent Johnson's side. She later recalled that she "had to study all these positions and I had to learn things from a different point of view, not just what my father had said or what my community believed. That opened me up to looking at things from a different point of view."

The "University of Life"

The first strong nonfamily influence in Hillary's life was the Reverend Don Jones. In the summer of 1961, when Hillary was 14, Rev. Jones arrived at First Methodist, the Rodhams' church, as a new minister just out of seminary. As a young minister, Jones was excited about breathing new life and fresh ideas into this formal community. He took charge of the youth group, renaming it the "University of Life" and introducing the young people to the poetry of T. S. Eliot and e. e. cummings, the music of Bob Dylan, and such films as Francois Truffaut's *The 400 Blows*.

That summer, Hillary got older students from First Methodist's Bible school to baby-sit for the children of migrant workers on the farms beyond the Chicago suburbs. Jones chauffeured Hillary and her friends to the camps in his sporty red convertible, a car with which he enjoyed startling the town.

Jones took the church youth group to Chicago on April 15, 1962, to hear a sermon by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Titling his address "Remaining Awake Through a Revolution," King said many Americans were Rip Van Winkles, sleeping soundly while great social changes occurred. It was just how Hillary had heard Jones describe Park Ridge. Next, Jones took



A busy student takes a break in the sunshine. (Wellesley College Archives)
课业繁重的学生在阳光下偷闲。(韦尔斯利学院档案馆)

the University of Life to Chicago again to hear a radical organizer named Saul Alinsky, who would soon become one of Hillary's influential mentors in college.

Thus, Don Jones was instrumental in opening Hillary's eyes and mind to the world beyond Park Ridge. She not only heard the messages of Martin Luther King and Saul Alinsky; she acted on them by reaching out to the larger community through charitable works. For example, she took lemonade and cupcakes to minority

children whose parents were cultivating and harvesting the fruit and vegetables for Chicago markets. She also tutored these children and sewed their clothes and their dolls' clothes. Through the children, Hillary learned much more about the vastness and diversity of the human race.

第 1 章 踏上征程

2000年11月7日，纽约州的选民们选出了一位女性作为新的参议员，在接下来的六年中代表他们在华盛顿工作。这位女性虽然不是纽约州选出的第一位女参议员，但她获选前仅在纽约居住了10个月。当时她还是总统的妻子，美国的第一夫人。这位女性就是希拉里·罗德汉姆·克林顿。

是什么让希拉里成为这样一位强势的政治候选人，让数百万选民都愿意投她的票？可能的原因之一是，她是一位社会改良家。她想要对各种事物进行改良，自大学时期就开始推动一次又一次的改革。在克林顿即将卸任、希拉里即将不再是第一夫人时，她本可以重返律师职业，本可以开始进行巡回演讲，在各种大会和企业会议上发言，并收取极高的出场费。或者，她也可以在影响力较大且资金充沛的慈善基金会中谋得高管职位。但是，希拉里·罗德汉姆·克林顿克服艰难险阻，征服了纽约州的政坛。虽然大部分专业人士认为希拉里不会成功，但她坚信，同其他方式相比，作为一名参议员能够为变革作出更大的贡献。她已经下定决心，一定要赢得选举。

骄傲而严厉的父母

在20世纪30年代的大萧条期间，希拉里的父亲休·罗德汉姆正在宾夕法尼亚州读大学，主修体育，同时还是一名橄榄球队员。他当时通过在宾州的煤矿里工作来挣得读书的经费。大学毕业后他在芝加哥做了四年的帘布销售员，第二次世界大战期间他成为了一位

负责教体育的海军上士。1942年，休·罗德汉姆和在一家帘布公司当秘书的多萝西·豪威尔结婚，并在1947年10月26日有了第一个孩子，希拉里·黛安。

战争结束后不久，休·罗德汉姆开始在芝加哥经营起了自己的生意，为酒店和企业办公楼提供打褶帘布，布料由他自己裁剪印花，再进行缝制和安装。他的妻子则担任公司的会计。1950年，他们用现金购下一幢乔治王时期风格的黄砖别墅，别墅坐落在帕克里奇，这是芝加哥西北部一片富裕的郊区。希拉里的弟弟小休·罗德汉姆在这一年出生，另一个弟弟安东尼也在1954年呱呱坠地。

罗德汉姆夫妇既骄傲又严厉。希拉里的父亲开凯迪拉克，嚼烟叶，并且喜欢向任何要跟他讨论政治的人坚定地表达自己的看法。在观看儿子的棒球比赛时，他也总是远离看台的人群，坐在下面场地左侧自己的折叠椅上。当小休·罗德汉姆作为中学橄榄球队的四分卫，成功完成11次传球中的10次，帮助球队赢得联盟锦标赛冠军时，他父亲的祝贺词也只是：“我没什么要对你说的，除了你成功完成应该完成的剩下的那次传球。”

在罗德汉姆一家搬到帕克里奇的这座别墅时，希拉里将近4岁。她常常到附近玩耍，但每次回家时都是哭哭啼啼。一起玩耍的一群孩子（大多是男孩）中有一个女孩总是打希拉里，不希望她加入他们的团体。最后，希拉里的母亲告诉她：“我们家不允许有懦弱的人。下次她再打你，你就以牙还牙。”不久后希拉里就告诉妈妈：“我现在可以和男孩子们玩了。”

希拉里的母亲经常对她说，学校会给她带来奇妙的经历，她会学到许多东西。希拉里在尤金菲尔德小学读书时表现十分出色，以至于在五年级结束时，她的老师为了能再教她一年也升到了六年级。当希拉里把全A成绩单带回家时，她的父亲却只是说：“你的学校课程肯定是太简单了。”尽管如此，他还是会教希拉里如何看股市行情表，如何在学校的垒球比赛中打出弧线球。

希拉里在读中小学时获得了许多女童子军奖章,并且是出色的网球、足球、垒球及乒乓球运动健将。在进入中学后,她还获得了少年救生员证书,担任浅水池救生员,并通过给别人照看小孩来赚取零花钱。

活跃的学生

在于帕克里奇的缅因东区中学读书时,希拉里在课程和学生活动方面都十分突出。她不仅努力成为优等生,同时也努力加入舞会委员会、“文化价值”委员会及学生会。她的同学对她都有强烈的看法,有些认为她太严肃、太冷淡,有些则认为她太专横,但所有人都认同,她是班级中最成熟、最活跃的学生之一,大家都知道她能很好地表达自己的意见,能把事情办好。

帕克里奇是一个忠诚的共和党社区。在1964年总统大选期间,希拉里曾在其中学领导学生委员会支持巴里·戈德华特,而竞选的另一位候选人是时任的总统,民主党人林登·约翰逊。在一次辩论中,需要她代表约翰逊一方参加,此后她回忆道,她“不得不了解所有的立场,不得不学会从不同的角度看问题,而不只是基于我父亲的言论或者社区的信念。这打开了我的眼界,使我能够从另一个角度看问题。”

“生活大学”

在希拉里的生活中,第一次在家庭外给她带来强烈影响的是唐·琼斯神父。在1961年夏天,希拉里14岁时,琼斯牧师来到罗德汉姆一家做礼拜的第一卫理公会教堂担任新牧师,此时他才刚从神学院毕业。作为一位年轻的牧师,琼斯为给这个拘谨的社区带来新的生活方式和新的理念感到兴奋不已。他负责管理青年小组,将小组改名为“生活大学”,向年轻人介绍T·S·艾略特和卡明斯的诗、鲍勃·迪伦的音乐,以及弗朗索瓦·特吕弗的《400击》等类似电影。