

Winston Churchill

温斯顿·丘吉尔

Robert Blake (英) 著



外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书

Pocket Biographies

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张 翀 译

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致读者

《外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书》(Pocket Biographies)由英国 Sutton 出版公司授权外语教学与研究出版社翻译并出版发行。这些人物传记生动客观地向读者介绍了历史上杰出人物的生平事迹及对历史和社会发展的影响。这些人物中包括音乐家、政治家、王室贵族、科学家、民主政治领袖、心理学家、电影明星和剧作家等。他们大都具有独特的人生经历、性格魅力和历史功绩,其名字为世人所传诵。本套丛书英汉对照,英文部分完全保留了作品的原汁原味,中文部分则以英文为基础,可帮助读者更好地理解原著。

本套丛书适合所有英语学习者和爱好者,读者既可以从语言文字的角度咀嚼英文原著的精华,又可以从认识世界的角度更好地重温历史人物及历史事件。

外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书

Winston Churchill is probably still the best-known Prime Minister of Great Britain. Born at Blenheim Palace, he joined the army after Harrow, but in 1899 resigned his commission to report on the Boer War. Elected to Parliament in 1900, he served in both Conservative and Liberal governments, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Baldwin. A period in the political wilderness was ended by the declaration of the Second World War and his appointment to the Admiralty; after Chamberlain's resignation in 1940 he led a coalition government. He worked closely with Roosevelt and to a lesser degree with Stalin throughout the war. He lost the election of 1945 but became Prime Minister again from 1951 to 1955. His last years saw a return to writing, including his memoirs of the Second World War.

Lord Blake was Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, until 1987, and Pro-Vice Chancellor of Oxford University 1971 – 87. He has written many books, including works on the history of the Conservative Party, Rhodesia and Disraeli.

O N E

YOUTH AND ADVENTURE

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill is generally regarded as one of Britain's greatest statesmen, ranking with the two Pitts, Peel, Gladstone and Lloyd George. But his reputation fluctuated violently during his lifetime. A distinguished historian, Sir Robert Rhodes James, tracing his career to 1939, could plausibly entitle his book *Churchill, A Study in Failure*. He was an object of blazing controversy from his youth onward. It was his role in war which established his fame, but this occurred only in the Second World War. His part in the First World or 'Great' War was a matter of bitter dispute at the time and still is. Nor have all his decisions during the Second World War gone unchallenged.

第一章

青年时期的涉险

温斯顿·伦纳德·斯潘塞·丘吉尔,被公认为英国最伟大的政治家之一,其历史地位可以和皮茨父子、皮尔、格拉德斯通以及劳埃德·乔治相并列。但是,在其政治生涯中,他的声望可谓跌宕起伏。罗伯特·罗德·詹姆斯爵士,一位著名的历史学家,曾追踪丘吉尔的生涯直至1939年,并“理所当然”地将书名题为“丘吉尔,失败的化身”。其实早在青少年起,丘吉尔就是人们激烈争论的对象。成就了其名声的,是他在战争中的角色——但这仅仅是指第二次世界大战。而在一战或者说“大战”时,他却是在无尽痛苦的争论下的焦点。他在二战中所有的决定没有不受到挑战的。

He was born prematurely in Blenheim Palace on 30 November 1874, the elder of two sons of Lord Randolph Churchill (younger son of the 7th Duke of Marlborough) and of Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome, a prominent and wealthy New York businessman. He was directly descended from the great Duke of Marlborough, who had no male heirs. The dukedom went by special remainder through the Duke's eldest daughter Anne, who had married Charles Spencer, Earl of Sutherland. It was not until 1817 that the family assumed the name of Churchill in addition to Spencer. The family had a bad reputation in society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They were dissolute and debt-ridden. By ducal standards they were far from wealthy (only £35,000 per annum) compared with Devonshire, Portland, Norfolk, Westminster and others. The expense of keeping up this style of life became increasingly irksome.

After a long line of mediocrities Lord Randolph was a throw-back to the earlier brilliance of the family. Like many younger sons

丘吉尔于1874年11月30日出生在（伦敦郊外的）布伦海姆宫，他是伦道夫·丘吉尔勋爵和珍妮·杰若姆的两个儿子中的长子。其父是第七代马尔伯勒公爵的小儿子；其外祖父是伦纳德·杰若姆，一位著名而又富有的纽约商人。他直接从显赫但没有男性继承者的马尔伯勒公爵家族中降生（译者注：在英国有二十个公爵家族，马尔伯勒家族按排序位列第十）。马尔伯勒公爵的爵位是通过其最年长的女儿安妮继承下来的，而安妮嫁给了萨瑟兰的查尔斯·斯潘塞伯爵。这样，到1817年，丘吉尔家族的姓氏中加入了斯潘塞。在十八、十九世纪中，该家族由于其成员行为放荡、负债累累而在社交界的名声不佳。就公爵的地位而言，和德文郡、波特兰、诺福克、威斯敏斯特及其他家族相比，他们远非富有，每年的收入仅仅35,000英镑，而维持这种生活方式的费用却不断增长，更是日益困扰着他们。

在众多的平庸之辈中，伦道夫勋爵成为复兴丘吉尔家族旧日辉煌的一员。和许多胸怀大志

within a heartbeat of grandeur, he was intensely ambitious. He was also very clever and had a command of language, which his son was to inherit. But he was reckless, extravagant and promiscuous. He had a bitter quarrel with the Prince of Wales at a time when royalty mattered politically. There were threats of a duel and his father the Duke accepted exile to Dublin as Viceroy of Ireland, taking his son as secretary to keep him out of mischief.

But he bounced back, entered Parliament for the family borough of Woodstock and, from 1880 onwards, headed a small group of Tory dissidents who in opposition made the life of their leader, Sir Stafford Northcote, almost as uncomfortable as that of the Prime Minister, Gladstone. Lord Randolph aimed high. But Lord Salisbury, the new leader of the party, was a very different proposition from Northcote. Back in office, he made Lord Randolph Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1886. The leadership seemed almost within his grasp. But he overreached himself by resigning in December on a trivial

的年轻人一样，伦道夫雄心勃勃。他不但聪明，而且对语言的驾御能力也很强，这一点在他的儿子温斯顿·丘吉尔的身上也可以体现出来。但同时，他又举止粗鲁、奢侈放荡。一次，他和威尔士亲王争吵的很凶，结果触怒亲王。他受到了决斗的威胁。不得已，老马尔伯勒公爵只好被放逐似的出任爱尔兰总督，而伦道夫则作为秘书跟随父亲来到都柏林，总算离开了是非之地。

但是，伦道夫东山再起了。他代表家族所在的伍德斯托克自治市进入国会，从1880年起，他成为一小股保守党“托利派”成员的首领。（译者注：托利主义即机会主义）这些人使得保守党领袖斯塔福德·诺斯科特爵士以至于当时任首相的（自由党领袖）格拉德斯通都感到很难对付。伦道夫勋爵志在高远，但保守党新的领袖索尔兹伯里勋爵却是一个和诺斯科特很不相同的政坛老手。在保守党重新执政后，他于1886年任命伦道夫为财政大臣（译者注：在英国，财政大臣是仅次于首相的重要官位）。此时，领导权似乎都在伦道夫的手中掌握着，但他过于看中并表现自

issue as a trial of strength. Lord Salisbury accepted at once. It was a classic case of rising like a rocket and falling like a stick. Salisbury repelled all efforts at reconciliation, observing that it would be odd for someone who had got rid of a carbuncle on his neck to want it back. Lord Randolph never held office again. His health rapidly declined. His speeches in the House became embarrassingly confused and incoherent. He died of tertiary syphilis at the beginning of 1895.

Winston Churchill had an unhappy childhood. His father, whom he loved and admired, was remote and cantankerous, given to outbursts of ill temper – possibly a symptom of his disease. His mother too was aloof and lacking in affection. His efforts to get either of them to turn up on parents' day occasions at his preparatory school or at Harrow nearly always failed. The one woman who gave him sympathy and love was his nurse, Mrs Everest, for whom he retained lasting affection till the day of her death when he was twenty, and whose funeral he

我了，以至于为一件微不足道的小事于12月份提出辞职，并以此相要挟。而老谋深算的索尔兹伯里勋爵则慨然批准。伦道夫的官场生涯真可谓“一飞冲天”后“砰然坠地”。索尔兹伯里勋爵对于任何调解都予以拒绝，留心观察并严防那些企图死灰复燃的人。这以后，伦道夫勋爵再也没有主过政。他的健康情况急剧恶化，在议会中的发言也变得日益混乱，语无伦次了。1895年初，他死于第三期梅毒（译者注：他时年46岁）。

温斯顿·丘吉尔的童年并不幸福。他所挚爱和钦佩的父亲对他不但疏远而且脾气暴躁，可能是疾病的一种症状吧，他会将坏脾气突然爆发出来。他的母亲对他也是感情淡漠，缺乏关爱。他常常想方设法使他们中的一位出现在预备学校（译者注：指位于阿斯科特的圣·乔治学校）的家长会上或哈罗公学，但希望往往落空。唯一能给他带来同情和疼爱的是他的保姆埃弗里斯特太太，这种情感一直持续到这位保姆去世。在她的葬礼上，时年20岁的丘吉尔禁不住潸然泪下。丘

tearfully attended. At Harrow, which he entered when he was twelve, the climate of the Hill being considered healthier than that of Eton, he made little mark. He was no good at Greek or Latin, the regular diet of public schools in those days, nor did he take to mathematics. But he did well in history and essay-writing. And he won a prize open to the whole school by reciting by heart the 1,200 lines of Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* without a single mistake. His diminutive height made it hard for him to flourish in games but did not prevent him winning the Public Schools Championship in fencing.

The Law, the Church and the Services were the obvious careers for an upper-class boy in those days. The first two presupposed an Oxford or Cambridge education, but this was ruled out by Churchill's weakness in classics. In any case, Lord Randolph regarded him as too stupid for the Bar, and, observing his son's passion for collecting toy soldiers – at the age of seven he had amassed over 1,000 – decided that the Army would be acceptable. The question was

吉尔 12 岁时进入著名的哈罗公学，虽然这里的山地气候比同样著名但位于低地的伊顿公学更有利于健康，但他的学业平平、毫无起色。他不擅长当时公学的主课——古希腊语和拉丁文，也不喜欢数学。但他的历史和散文写作学得很好，还曾因一字不差地背诵出 1,200 行麦考利的长诗《古罗马的功绩》而赢得过一项学校颁发的奖金（译者注：这也是他在哈罗公学惟一的一次获奖）。在体育方面，由于丘吉尔身材矮小，在运动项目上也很难争得荣誉，但这并没有妨碍他在公立学校击剑锦标赛中获胜。（译者注：他获得了一面银牌。）

当时，作律师、当牧师和参军服役是上流社会子弟对未来职业的通常选择。在三者中，前两者必须具有牛津或剑桥大学的文凭，丘吉尔在古典文学上的弱点使他被摒除在这些选择之外。况且，伦道夫勋爵认为儿子非常愚蠢，根本不适合在司法界发展，同时，他又发现儿子对于搜集锡兵玩具十分入迷——在 7 岁时就已经超过 1,000 了——所以从军是现实的选择。虽然他能

whether it would accept him. It did, but only on his third attempt, after leaving school and being taught by a 'crammer'. His affection for Harrow, however, was long-lasting and he attended its famous 'Songs' whenever he could, long into old age. His third attempt got him into Sandhurst as a cavalry cadet, a position easier to secure than one in the infantry but with the drawback of requiring a private income. This greatly annoyed Lord Randolph, who wrote a crushing letter of reproof instead of the congratulations that his son expected. But Churchill enjoyed Sandhurst and learned to ride well. 'No hour of life is lost', he wrote, 'that is spent in the saddle.'¹ He followed his father's political career with the keenest interest and often went to the Strangers' Gallery to hear him. But there was no rapport between them. 'When once I suggested that I might help his private secretary to write some of his letters, he froze me into stone.'² Lord Randolph died leaving a load of debts and an estranged wife, just before Winston joined his regiment, the 4th Hussars, early in 1895.

否如愿还是问题，但在结束填鸭式的学校生活后，只有这第三种选择切实可行。丘吉尔对于哈罗的感情是长久的，只要有空，他就会注意聆听有关它的著名歌曲，这一习惯一直保持到老年。经过三次努力，他终于如愿以偿地考入桑赫斯特皇家陆军军官学校，成为一名骑兵军官生。骑兵虽然比步兵相对安全，但个人要承担很大一笔费用（译者注：在 389 名考生中，丘吉尔名列 95 名，不能成为步兵）。为此，伦道夫勋爵非常恼火，他非但没有祝贺，反而写信申斥了儿子一番。然而，丘吉尔十分喜爱在桑赫斯特军校的生活，并且热衷于学习骑术。“我没浪费生命中的每一个小时”，他在《我的早年生活》一书中写道，“全部精力都花在了马鞍上。”出于对政治的强烈兴趣，他追随父亲的从政生涯，并经常到斯特兰奇美术馆（译者注：这里是英国上议院和下议院对外公开的场所）听他的演讲。但即使这样，父子之间并没有形成和谐的关系。“记得有一次，我建议帮助他的私人秘书为他写信，但他对我冷若冰霜。”1895 年初，就在温斯顿加入第四轻骑兵团前不久，和妻子关系业已疏远的伦道夫勋爵去世了，只留下了一堆债务。