

刘伟业绩材料

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评审简表

申报单位（盖章）： 申报人姓名： 刘伟 语种： 英语 拟评资格： 一级翻译 审核人签字：

一、基本情况及主要经历

姓 名	刘伟	性 别	男	出生年月	1983 年 2 月	参加工作时间	2008 年 4 月	现行政职务	无	
最高学历	硕士	毕业学校	北京大学		所学专业	英语笔译	毕业时间	2022 年 7 月	学位	翻译硕士
现专业技术职务（资格）	二级翻译	取得时间	2011 年 11 月		同级专业技术职务取得时间			从事本专业年限	10 年	
专业技术工作起止时间	工 作 单 位		从事何种专业技术工作			取得何种专业技术职称	取得职称时间			
2008 年 4 月~2013 年 11 月	国家海洋局天津海水淡化与综合利用研究所		国外海水利用文献追踪翻译与战略研究			助理工程师	2009 年 7 月			
2013 年 11 月~2020 年 6 月	国家海洋技术中心		《海洋技术学报》期刊编辑出版与科技翻译			编辑	2014 年 11 月			
2022 年 7 月~ 今	自由职业		翻译							
年 月~ 年 月										
年 月~ 年 月										
年 月~ 年 月										
年 月~ 年 月										

注 1：审核人请在首行签字并在表首加盖公章。

注 2：“同级专业技术职务及取得时间”是指由其它专业技术职务转评为翻译专业技术职务人员，其原专业技术职务取得时间。

二、任现职（取得现资格）以来的工作业绩

1. 承担重点项目情况

序号	重点项目名称	本人负责部分	级 别			项目进行时间	出版单位及时间	完成情况及效果
			地市级	省部级	国家级			
1	我国近海海洋综合调查与评价专项	文献检索、翻译			√	2010-2012	无	完成良好
2	海水利用专项规划的实施——海水利用发展战略研究	文献翻译、汇编		√		2011	无	完成良好，《国外海水利用法律文件翻译汇编》
3	中国海洋发展研究中心青年科研项目“国外淡化浓水排放政策研究”	翻译、政策研究	√			2012-2013	《生态经济》编辑部等，2014-2015	完成良好，研究报告、3篇研究论文
4	国家出版基金项目、“十三五”国家重点出版物出版规划项目：译著《海洋哺乳动物》	全书翻译			√	2016-2019	海洋出版社，2019年1月	完成良好，入选“中华人民共和国成立70周年2019年出版百种科技新书”，并荣获2020年度海洋优秀科技图书奖（省部级科技奖励）
5	国家社科基金中华学术外译项目《中国近代大学精神史》（英文版）	第5-6章翻译			√	2022	预计2023年	已完成并提交初稿

2. 获奖情况（填地市级一等奖、省部级一、二等奖，国家级一、二、三等奖）

序号	获奖题目	奖项名称	获奖级别及等级	颁奖单位	获奖时间	本人承担内容
1	译著《海洋哺乳动物》	2020年度海洋优秀科技图书奖	省部级，不分等	中国海洋学会、中国太平洋学会、中国海洋湖沼学会	2021年4月	全书翻译
2	韩素音国际翻译大赛	第三十一届韩素音国际翻译大赛	国家级，三等奖	中国翻译协会	2019年9月	汉译英组

三、任现职（取得现资格）以来完成工作任务情况

审定稿字数（万字）	25
<p>（口译人员请提供担任国际会议、大型会议等翻译任务的情况）</p> <p>本人于 2011 年 11 月取得全国翻译专业资格英语二级笔译证书，至 2020 年 6 月前在国家海洋系统从事翻译出版相关工作，2020 年 9 月至 2022 年 7 月赴北京大学攻读翻译硕士学位，其间荣获国家奖学金和北京大学学术创新奖等荣誉，毕业后现为自由译者。</p> <p>2011 至 2013 年，本人在国家海洋局天津海水淡化与综合利用研究所工作，主要从事国外海水利用文献情报翻译与战略研究。本人追踪国际海水利用业政策与技术发展现状和趋势，主要翻译行业新闻、研究报告、学术论文、法律政策、工程案例等各类英文文献，翻译工作量超过 20 万字。在此基础上，本人作为主要译者和编辑为淡化所《海水利用发展战略研究简报》供稿，为所科研业务提供参考信息共享平台。</p> <p>除日常翻译工作外，本人还积极承担科研项目中的翻译任务，并参与国外政策研究。本人在“我国近海海洋综合调查与评价专项”（国家 908 专项）专著编写中提供文献检索翻译支持，在《海水资源开发利用标准数据集》中完成 56 条国外标准的译文审核；在 2011 海洋局预算项目“海水利用专项规划的实施——海水利用发展战略研究”立法分项目中独立承担完成《国外海水利用法律文件翻译汇编》；在 2012 年中国海洋发展研究中心青年项目“国外淡化浓水排放政策研究”中担任第二研究者，负责美国、西班牙、以色列、澳大利亚等国海水淡化政策研究，合作完成《研究报告》和《文献翻译汇编》并发表 3 篇研究论文；在海洋局业务化项目“海水循环冷却工程取排水标准研究”中从事美国政策文件翻译。</p> <p>2013 年 11 月，本人因工作需要持二级翻译资格证调入国家海洋技术中心，从事学术期刊《海洋技术学报》编辑出版和海洋科技翻译等工作，主要负责策划组稿、初审、送外审、编辑加工、校对、出版发行、读者和作者服务，重点负责英文摘要审核，共完成 40 期。经过不懈努力，期刊的学术水准和出版质量不断提高，于 2017 年起入选“中国科技核心期刊”。本人还完成中心办公室、业务处等交办的英汉双向笔译或译稿审校任务，并发挥专长，积极参与中心一些报告、专著的正式出版过程，例如在《海洋可再生能源开发利用战略研究报告》（海洋出版社，2014）中对部分翻译稿进行了统稿及审核，对 2015-2017 连续 3 年的《中国海洋能技术进展》（海洋出版社）书稿进行审校，翻译《海底观测站》（拟出版）的部分章节等。</p> <p>2016 年，本人与海洋出版社签订翻译出版合同，在国家出版基金项目、“十三五”国家重点出版物出版规划项目《海洋哺乳动物》的引进中，单独负责全书的翻译任务并参与后续校对，全书共 15 章及附录、彩图、专业词汇表，版面字数为 99 万字。本书翻译质量得到审稿专家认可，已于 2019 年 1 月正式出版，受到专业读者好评，入选“中华人民共和国成立 70 周年 2019 年出版百种科技新书”，并荣获 2020 年度海洋优秀科技图书奖。</p> <p>本人于 2014 年通过全国出版专业技术人员职业资格考试（中级）；2017 年 5 月，本人通过全国翻译专业资格（水平）一级英语笔译考试。</p> <p>在日常翻译工作实践的基础上，本人结合翻译理论学习，积极撰写科技翻译研究期刊论文，现已发表 7 篇。本人还在期刊上发表了 4 篇科技译文。</p> <p>目前，本人身为自由译者，已完成国家社科基金中华学术外译项目《中国近代大学精神史》（英文版）第 5-6 章的汉译英初稿，今后将继续积极参与各类学术翻译和译著出版项目，争取产出更多、更优质的成果。</p>	

四、任现职（取得现资格）以来发表、出版的译著（文）或论文

序号	译著（文）或论文题目	出版、发表在何处	作品字数（万）	发表时间	独（合）译	本人在合译中所承担部分及字数（万）
1	海洋哺乳动物	海洋出版社	99	2019.1	独译	独译 99 万字，另有一审校者署名
2	北极地区的地震活动、结构和构造	世界地震译丛	1.4	2016.1	独译	独译 1.4 万字
3	当代科技翻译工作者职业发展的挑战和对策	上海理工大学学报（社会科学版）	0.6	2022.3	合著	第一作者，撰写全文并受通讯作者指导
4	修辞视角下的英汉科技文本翻译策略	中国科技翻译	0.5	2022.2	合著	第一作者，撰写全文并受通讯作者指导
5	动物学物种译名规范的原则与建议	中国科技翻译	0.4	2021.2	独著	单独作者
6	浅析“化境论”对科技翻译的借鉴——以海洋哺乳动物学为例	中国科技翻译	0.5	2018.5	独著	单独作者
7	海洋哺乳动物学术语翻译探析	中国科技翻译	0.4	2017.8	独著	单独作者
8	论科技期刊英文摘要的审译——以《海洋技术学报》为例	编辑学报	0.6	2016.8	独著	单独作者
9	海水淡化文献翻译探析	中国科技翻译	0.5	2015.5	独著	单独作者

注 1：凡是合译的译文、译著或论文必须写明被推荐人在合译中所承担部分（章节或起止页数），并在申报材料中附上出版单位开具的证明函。

注 2：译文或论文必须是发表在省部级以上公开发行的报纸或期刊上，内部刊物上刊登或使用的，相应单位盖章证明方可提供。

五、出国进修情况

进修起止时间	国 家	内容及专业
年 月~ 年 月		
年 月~ 年 月		
年 月~ 年 月		

六、国内进修情况

进修起止时间	进修内容及专业
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	

七、出国工作情况

工作起止时间	任务
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	

八、单位推荐意见（1000 字左右）

单位负责人签字：	单位：（盖章）
	年 月 日

注 1：本页必须加盖单位公章。

注 2：“单位推荐意见”主要按照《翻译专业职务试行条例》中相应等级任职条件的要求对申报人的水平、业绩给予评价和推荐。

The New Nature

自然新解

Tim Low

[澳] 蒂姆·劳 著

刘伟 译

出处和用途

译文选自澳大利亚生物学家、环保作家蒂姆·劳（Tim Low）的著作《自然新解》（*The New Nature*）的第4章。该书通过对真实案例的叙述和分析，挑战了“荒野”这个传统概念的浪漫主义内涵，动摇了维护野生生物生境完好无损的环保主义价值观，揭示“人化自然”的客观现实，认为人类既是自然的组成部分，也是独一无二的创造性物种，与其他生物在交流互动中构成统一体。该书以独特视角反思和探讨了人与自然及其他物种之间的真实关系，强调人与自然和谐共处。

译著《自然新解》将由生活·读书·新知三联书店于2023年正式出版，本人负责该书前两部分（即前15章）的翻译，目前译稿已审核录用，完成约13.3万字。

译文原稿节选

<p>4 Ecosystem Engineers</p> <p>animals alter landscapes</p> <p>‘A space satellite is no less a natural object than a robin’s nest; the one is more complex, that is all’.</p> <p>Colin Sutherhill, <i>The Blue Bang Theory: New Nature Poetry</i> (1997)</p>	<p>第 4 章 生态系统工程师</p> <p>——动物改变自然景观</p> <p>“人造太空卫星与知更鸟的巢都是自然物体,只不过卫星更精密复杂罢了。”</p> <p>——科林·萨瑟希尔 (Colin Sutherhill), 《蓝色爆炸理论: 新自然诗集》(1997 年)</p>
<p>One of the great myths of our times is the idea that humans are the only destructive species. We raze forests, erode hills and pollute land and sea, thinking that we are the only creatures who do these things.</p>	<p>在当今时代,有个荒诞不经的观念: 人类是唯一破坏环境的物种, 我们摧毁森林和山丘, 污染土地和海洋——我们觉得只有人类才能做出这些事。</p>
<p>But Africa’s elephants are also masters of change. They destabilise slopes, bare riverbanks, debark trees and flatten whole forests. Some of</p>	<p>然而, 非洲象也是改变环境的大师: 它们使山坡上水土流失, 河岸一片荒凉, 它们剥掉树皮, 推倒整片森林。我见过一些最严重的环境破坏, 均是非洲象</p>

the worst erosion I've ever seen was caused by elephants – collapsing muddy gullies and stones slipping down slopes. I've found ancient baobab trees mashed to pulp. When guerillas poach elephants during wars, grasslands often thicken up into lush woodlands. Elephants have trashed many of the national parks set up to save them. Problems are exacerbated by dams, put in to lure game to tourist viewpoints and help animals through drought, and by fences and settlements that curb migration, all of which encourage elephants to overuse small areas. Cambridge biologist R.M. Laws warned in a 1970 paper called 'Elephants as

的杰作——泥质溪谷不断坍塌，石头从斜坡上滚落。我见过大象把古老的猴面包树捣得稀烂。在战争期间，游击队偷猎大象后，草地重获新生，长成茂密的林地。大象毁掉了许多为保护它们而建立的国家公园，因为一些人造工程限制了大象的生存空间：为了引诱动物进入游客观赏区并帮助它们度过干旱期，人们修筑水坝；为阻挡大象迁徙，人们修建了围栏及一些建筑物，这些都导致大象在过于窄小的区域内四处践踏，过度利用周围环境。剑桥大学生物学家 R. M. 劳斯（R.M. Laws）在其 1970 年发表的论文《作为生境主体的大象和东非的景观变化》中警告道：“大象是非洲的一个重大问题，至少是个重大的环境保护问题。”他

agents of habitat and landscape change in East Africa’ of ‘a major conservation problem, if not the major problem, in Africa’. Elephants were destroying their own habitats and endangering rare species, he declared. Elephant damage remains a major worry today, one that challenges the notion of the ‘natural landscape’. In many national parks elephants are culled.

宣称，大象正在摧毁它们自己的生境，也危及到其他稀有物种。时至今日，大象造成的破坏依然令人们担忧不已，大象的破坏甚至挑战了“自然景观”这一概念。许多国家公园都会选择性地猎杀部分大象。

Africa is battered by other beasts as well. I’ve seen crumbling riverbanks grazed and trampled bare by buffalo, and bushes stripped back by rhinos and giraffes. Biologists Norman Owen-Smith and Jock Danckwerts say that in the past ‘much of southern Africa may

其他野兽也在重创非洲的环境。我看过水牛在坍塌开裂的河岸吃草，河岸被践踏得光秃秃的，犀牛和长颈鹿把灌木丛啃得支离破碎。生物学家诺曼·欧文—史密斯（Norman Owen-Smith）和乔克·丹克维兹（Jock Danckwerts）说，今天看来，“非洲南部的大部分

<p>have existed in what would have been perceived today as a chronically overgrazed and overbrowsed state'. Warthogs plough up floodplains (as feral pigs do here), and major habitat change is even attributed to mole-rats and termites recycling soil.</p>	<p>地区长期处于过度放牧状态”。疣猪在洪泛区翻土（就像澳洲的野猪喜欢干的那样），甚至反复挖土打洞的裸鼹鼠和白蚁都会造成重大生境变化。</p>
<p>African national parks often end up looking like cattle runs, with trampled and grazed grasses, pruned trees, and ground scuffed by hoofs, soiled by dung and strewn with bones. Australian reserves look much cleaner, with little eroding earth, no mud smeared against trees, and no stink of dung and death on the air. No wonder the wilderness myth took hold here and not there.</p>	<p>通常，非洲的国家公园到最后都会变得像牧场一样：草地遭到踩踏、啃食，枝叶被啃光，地面上布满蹄印和肮脏的粪便，动物遗骸随处可见。澳大利亚的自然保护区看起来可干净多了，那里的土壤很少受到侵蚀，树干没被涂上肮脏的泥浆，空气中没有粪臭和尸臭味。难怪荒野神话只在这片土地深深扎根。这片土地貌似受到大自然的善待，但这种柔焦效果下的图景不过是一种错</p>

But this soft-focus image of a land treated kindly by nature is an illusion. A hundred thousand years ago Australia looked very different. Snorting herds of diprotodons lumbered across the land, watched over by keen-eyed marsupial lions. Each diprotodon weighed nearly two tonnes. Big beasts back then helped shape the land, just as Africa's animals do today. Our riverflats must have looked like farm paddocks, with bushes stripped bare, grasses shorn, networks of animal trails and steamy piles of dung.

觉。十万年前，澳大利亚的自然景观与今日大为不同。成群的双门齿兽喷着鼻息，笨拙地穿过整个大陆，目光锐利的袋狮紧盯着它们，伺机发起攻击。每头双门齿兽大约有两吨重。那时，体型硕大的野兽均参与了对这片大陆的塑造，正如现在非洲的动物。澳洲的河流冲积平原也曾像小农场，灌木丛光秃秃的，草地上的草被啃光，地上布满纵横交错的动物足迹和一堆堆冒着热汽的粪便。

Marks of the megafauna still lie upon the land. The CSIRO's James Noble has found large crescents of pale sand,

澳洲大陆上依然留存有巨型动物的印记。澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织（CSIRO）的詹姆斯·诺布尔（James

sometimes a hundred metres wide, showing – he suggests – where burrowing marsupials ploughed the sand. Detected from the air in western Queensland and New South Wales in the early 1990s, the crescents, nominally attributed to giant rat kangaroos, were found when dire droughts laid bare the terrain. In mulga country James found round mounds twenty metres wide, sometimes half a metre high, ‘usually remarkably well preserved’ – arguably nesting mounds of giant mallee fowl. Ruined burrows of *Phascolonus*, a wombat nearly two metres long, may also linger in the sand swirls of the Outback, although they would

Noble) 发现了巨大的新月形浅色沙痕,有时足有100米宽,他认为这是有袋类动物在沙地上挖洞所形成的痕迹。20世纪90年代初,人们在空中俯瞰昆士兰州西部和新南威尔士州时发现了这些新月形。人们一般认为这是大鼠袋鼠的巢穴,严重的干旱暴露了原有地貌。在金合欢乔木林地区 (mulga country), 诺布尔发现了宽20米、高可达0.5米的圆形丘,其状态“通常保存得很好”,这是体大如鸡的眼斑营冢鸟的筑巢丘。在澳大利亚内陆地区的沙漠漩涡中,可能还隐藏着大袋熊 (*Phascolonus*) 的洞穴,这种已灭绝动物体长两米,人们很难找到它们的踪迹。但诺布尔的解释绝非荒诞不经,因为在北美,草原犬鼠窝的遗迹也

<p>be harder to detect. Noble's interpretations are by no means fantastic: in North America signs of prairie dog warrens have persisted for thousands of years.</p>	<p>留存了数千年之久。</p>
<p>Of <i>Phascolonus</i> Tim Flannery has written:</p>	<p>关于大袋熊，蒂姆·弗兰纳里（Tim Flannery）写道：</p>
<p>Their burrows must have been enormous and their backdirt piles must have been prominent features of the flat inland Australian landscape of the time. The burrows doubtless provided other animals with shelter in the harsh land and the churning and loosening of the earth must have encouraged the growth of plants on the enormous piles of excavated soil.</p>	<p>它们的洞穴一定很大，洞口后方的土堆必定是昔日平坦的澳洲内陆显著的地貌特征。内陆气候严酷，这些洞穴无疑为其他动物提供了庇护所，它们翻搅过的疏松土壤必定促进了植物的生长。</p>
<p>Here's an important point.</p>	<p>关键就在于此，大袋熊为土地</p>

Phascolonus promoted diversity by adding structure to the land. I assume the long-snouted marsupial *Palorchestes* did too. Its forearm architecture suggests that it tore off limbs to feed (Tim Flannery calls it 'tree-feller'). Wallabies may have harvested the pods and leaves it dropped, just as dik-diks (tiny antelope) feed in the wake of elephants and kudu today. Our big animals may all have contributed to diversity by churning soil and opening the forest canopy, offering opportunities for smaller creatures. Disturbance-loving herbs such as velvety peppergrass may once have grown in earth heaved by

添加了新的结构,促进了生物多样性。我认为,袋獾(*Palorchestes*)这种长鼻子的有袋类动物也起到了相似的作用。它的长臂构造表明,它会扯掉树木的大枝来进食树叶(蒂姆·弗兰纳里把它们戏称为“伐木工”)。沙袋鼠可能会采集袋獾遗漏的荚果和树叶,就像当今的犬羚(一种体型细小的羚羊)会紧跟在大象和捻角羚后面捡拾剩余食物一样。大型动物通过翻搅土壤、在林冠上打开天窗,为体型较小的动物提供了生存机会,因而促进了生物多样性。大袋熊翻起土壤,双门齿兽的爪子又在土中耙过,翻土有利于一些草本植物的生长,例如光滑柔软的独行菜(*peppergrass*)。大动物的爪印填满了雨水,蚊子在这小水

<p>mega-wombats and raked by diprotodon claws. Mosquitoes bred in rain-filled paw-prints, and dung beetles tended opulent droppings. In Africa grass trampled by game feeds hordes of termites, and this would have happened here too.</p>	<p>坑中产卵繁殖, 蜣螂将营养丰富的粪便滚成了球。在非洲, 遭到践踏的草地养育了成群的白蚁, 同样的景象也可能在那里发生过。</p>
<p>Plants adapted to the megafauna still survive. The savage spines on vicious hairy Mary (<i>Calamus radicalis</i>) and limebush (<i>Citrus glauca</i>) – the latter up to seven centimetres long – show that giant animals once browsed these plants. (In Africa, plants favoured by elephants and giraffes sprout the longest spines – to fend them off.) The big musky fruits of wild orange (<i>Capparis mitchelli</i>) and scrub guava</p>	<p>同巨型动物群相适应的植物至今仍在繁衍生息。省藤 (<i>Calamus radicalis</i>) 和沙漠青柠 (<i>Citrus glauca</i>) 上的尖刺表明, 大型动物曾以这些植物为食 (沙漠青柠上的尖刺长达 7 厘米; 在非洲, 大象和长颈鹿喜爱的植物会长出最长的棘刺来抵挡它们的进食)。野山柑 (<i>Capparis mitchelli</i>) 和澳洲木瓜桐 (<i>Siphonodon australis</i>) 有麝香味的硕大果实很可能是双门齿兽的食物¹。詹姆斯·诺布尔指出, 在古老</p>

<p>(<i>Siphonodon australis</i>) were probably diprodonoid foods.¹ Rosewood trees (<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>) growing today in semi-circular stands sprouted around ancient burrow systems, James Noble suggests, in soil fortified by long-forgotten dung.</p>	<p>的大动物洞穴系统的周围,澳洲蔷薇木(<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i>)至今仍生长在混合着粪便的硬化土堆上面,几棵树围成一个半圆形。</p>
<p>1 Because birds have good colour vision but usually no sense of smell, one can assume that big sombre fruits with alluring aromas evolved to attract large mammals.</p>	<p>注: 1 鸟类对色彩有敏锐的视觉,但通常缺乏嗅觉,因此我们可以想象,散发诱人芳香但颜色暗淡的硕大水果向着吸引大型哺乳动物的方向演化。</p>
<p>It's a revelation to know that animals do to the land most of the things we do: they fell forests, dam streams, farm, build cities, force roads through wilderness, erode hills, and pollute land and sea.</p>	<p>这简直就是一个令人惊奇的发现: 人类在土地上做的大多数事情,动物也会做: 它们推倒森林、在溪流上筑坝、经营“农业”、建造城市、在荒野中开辟道路、侵蚀山丘,还会污染土地和海洋。大象非常擅</p>

Elephants are so adept at pushing over trees they are sometimes employed to clear land. They also make dams, as do beavers and alligators. Coral polyps build vast cities beneath the sea. Breeding seabirds and seals erode slopes and pollute soil, often killing plants. Western Australia's buffalo bream (*Kyphosus cornelii*) create patchwork 'farms' of grazed algal turfs bordered by tall seaweed hedges. Their polygonal paddocks, each about six metres wide, are visible by the score from low-flying planes. In New Zealand old paths over hills are attributed to moas, gigantic extinct birds. These winding trails often lead to the feet of

长推倒树木,有时人类利用它们来开荒种地。动物们也会建造堤坝,比如河狸和短吻鳄。珊瑚虫在海面下建造起巨大的城市。繁育期的海鸟和海豹会破坏海岸上的斜坡并污染土壤,这常会杀死植物。西澳大利亚的长体舵鱼(*Kyphosus cornelii*)会将小块的海藻“草皮”拼接起来,创建海藻坪“农场”,每块多边形“农场”宽约6米,成片“农场”的边缘有高大的海藻屏障护卫。若飞机低空飞行,机上的人便可以看到这些数不胜数的舵鱼“农场”。在新西兰的山地,有一条条古老小径跨越山顶,这是史前掠食动物——恐鸟踩踏出来的,这种无翼大鸟现已灭绝。这些蜿蜒的小径往往通向峭壁脚下,人们认为恐鸟曾经在那里筑巢。

<p>cliffs, taken to be old nest sites.</p>	
<p>Visitors to Africa rarely realise that many of the waterholes they gather around began life as termite mounds. Elephants excavate old mounds to eat the mineral-rich earth, sometimes gouging so deep they leave a hole that collects rain. Wallowing warthogs, buffalo and elephants deepen the pool by carrying off coats of mud. The growing 'pan' becomes a lifeline for mammals and birds, greatly enriching local biodiversity. Visiting elephants pull down nearby trees, creating grasslands ideal for zebras, buffalo and the lions that stalk them. A new food web grows. Elephants can turn a termite hill into a pool in a matter of months. For this and other reasons the</p>	<p>来非洲的游客中很少有人知道,他们围观的许多水坑最初只是白蚁丘。大象挖掘老的蚁丘,食用富含矿物质的土壤,有时挖得太深,于是留下了一个深洞,雨水在洞中汇集。疣猪、水牛和大象为了保持身体凉爽,跑到水坑里打滚嬉戏,离开时身上裹着厚厚一层泥浆。就这样,坑中泥土逐渐转移到别处,水坑日复一日地加深、扩大,最终成为了哺乳动物和鸟类的生命线,极大丰富了当地的生物多样性。造访水坑的大象拆毁附近的树木,清理出大片草地,斑马、水牛来到草地上觅食,隐伏跟踪它们的狮子也来到这里。水坑周边成为了非洲动物的理想栖息地,一个新的食物网逐渐成型。大象能够在数个月的时间内</p>

<p>Kruger National Park management plan calls elephants ‘important agents of habitat modification’ that ‘contribute to biodiversity’ – although not all animals benefit. Beaver and alligator dams also aid other species. In Wyoming I’ve watched musk rats swimming about in beaver dams, and in the Everglades fish survive within the dry-season pools gouged out by alligators.</p>	<p>将一个白蚁丘转化为一方池塘。出于种种原因，南非的克鲁格国家公园在管理计划中将大象称为“改造生境的重要主体”，认为它们“促进了生物多样性”——尽管并非所有动物都会受益。河狸和短吻鳄建造的“堤坝”也帮助了其他物种。在美国怀俄明州，我看到过麝鼠在河狸造的水坝中游来游去；在佛罗里达州南部的大沼泽地（Everglades），短吻鳄挖掘出水池，鱼类能在旱季存活多亏了这些水池。</p>
<p>Not realising that animals alter landscapes so much, we see ourselves as uniquely destructive. In reality, however, we can be placed on a continuum alongside corals, beavers and buffalo. In 1994 Clive Jones, John Lawton and</p>	<p>我们没有认识到动物能如此显著地改变地貌，而将人类视为独一无二的破坏性物种。然而事实上，我们同珊瑚、河狸和水牛等生物同样处于一个连续统一体之中。1994年，克莱夫·琼斯（Clive Jones）、约翰·劳顿（John Lawton）和</p>

Moshe Shachak coined the term 'ecosystem engineer' for habitat-changing animals and plants. It's a concept that puts our actions in a larger context. Homo sapiens is 'a physical ecosystem engineer par excellence'. Africa's elephants, the earth's biggest land animals, stand beside us as the second most disruptive species. We do far more damage than elephants or anything else, but we are not fundamentally unique, only different by degree. Our earliest African ancestors wielded less power than elephants. Only when we mastered fire could we outdo the megafauna as landscape engineers. Yet most of us don't view things this way because

莫什·沙查克(Moshe Shachak)创造了“生态系统工程师”这个术语,用来指称改变生境的动物和植物。这个概念将我们人类的活动置于一个更大的背景中。智人 (*Homo sapiens*) 是“最优秀的物理生态系统工程师”。作为地球上最大的陆地动物,非洲象的破坏性仅次于人类。虽然我们造成的破坏远多于大象或任何其他物种,但我们与它们没有本质上的差异,只有程度上的不同。人类最早的非洲祖先可运用的力量比不上大象。只有在掌握了火之后,人类才成为了比巨型动物更强大的地貌景观工程师。但大多数人并不这样想问题,因为像“自然”、“人工”这些对立的标签将我们与其他物种隔得很远。我们只用“污染”、“生境破坏”这类

opposing labels like ‘natural’ and ‘artificial’ distance us from other species. Words like ‘pollution’ and ‘habitat destruction’ we apply only to ourselves, but when nesting seabirds excrete so much waste that shrubs die and soil slides into the sea, as happens often on islands, the word ‘pollution’ seems apt to me. Botanist Mary Gillham, visiting one Western Australian island, wrote of ‘dead trunks and branches’ and ‘a late stage of degradation’ leading to a ‘logical end point of bare soil’. Seabirds evidently bred colonially back in Jurassic times, and dinosaurs in the Triassic era, which means that soil pollution dates back 200 million years.

词指称自身活动,但海岛上经常发生的状况似乎也很符合“污染”的词义:筑巢的海鸟排泄出大量鸟粪,以致灌木丛受毒害而枯亡,进而导致土壤流入海洋。植物学家玛丽·吉拉姆(Mary Gillham)在登上一座西澳大利亚的小岛后,记述了“枯死的树干和树枝”及“生态降级的晚期阶段”如何使这里成为“没有植物生长的裸地,走向了污染的逻辑终点”。海鸟占据海岛繁殖后代的行为显然可追溯到侏罗纪时期,恐龙则可上溯至三叠纪时期,这意味着土壤污染始于2亿年前。

If the engineering feats of elephants and beavers can help some animals (while harming others), why should ours be different? The obvious difference is that elephants have roamed Africa for millions of years, allowing ample time for adaptation, while humans in Australia are relatively new. Yet some animals obviously adapt fast, as swallows and seagulls and brown snakes have done. Today we can find animals and plants benefiting from almost everything we do, including salinisation (banded stilts), sand-mining (New Holland mice), erosion (mangroves) and global warming (seals). Even our slaughter of whales

如果大象与河狸的工程壮举可以帮助一些动物(同时伤害其他动物),为何我们人类的行为会有所不同?明显的区别在于,大象已经在非洲漫步了数百万年,足以充分适应了环境,而澳大利亚的人类相对较新。不过,一些动物显然适应得很快,例如燕子、海鸥和褐蛇。今天,我们能够找到受益于我们几乎所有行为的动植物,包括盐碱化(斑长脚鹬)、采砂(新荷兰鼠)、侵蚀(红树林)和全球变暖(海豹)。甚至人类对鲸的屠杀也使吃同样食物的南极海狗(*Arctocephalus gazella*)受益——它们的数量从未如此之高(因此,海狗栖居的岛屿正在遭受侵蚀)。动物经常从我们的行为中受益,我们不应对此感到惊讶。生物通常是机会

has benefited Antarctic fur seals that eat the same foods – their numbers have never been higher (and the islands they sleep on are suffering from erosion as a result). It should not surprise us that animals often benefit from our actions. Organisms are often opportunistic, exploiting change whether it is wrought by people, animals, storms or fire. Jones, Lawton and Shachak say that ‘at sufficiently large scales...the net effect of engineering will almost inevitably be to enhance regional species richness via a net increase in habitat diversity’.

主义的，无论是由人、动物、风暴还是火灾造成的变化，它们都会利用。琼斯、劳顿和沙查克讲道：“在足够大的尺度内……工程的净效应几乎不可避免地会通过生境多样性的净增加来提高区域物种的丰富度。”

Red kangaroos roam the Outback in millions. They’ve

数以百万计的红袋鼠 (*Macropus Rfus*) 在澳洲内

done well from the sowing of lush African pasture grasses, the sinking of bores, the felling of trees to encourage grass, and the removal of dingoes and Aborigines. But the CSIRO's Alan Newsome found something more important helping them along. It was, he said, 'an improved food supply, in the subclimax grassland created by the ruminants'. He was referring to cows and sheep. In a 1975 paper he explained that 'during drought, the standing dry grass, of little use to kangaroos, was cropped short by stock and was forced to respond with green shoots of great use to kangaroos'. Cows are like mowers, clipping away coarse

陆漫游。人们四处播种繁茂的非洲牧草,使用钻机在草地上打探孔,砍伐树木以促进草的生长,消灭澳洲野犬,并安排原住民搬迁,正是由于这些原因,红袋鼠的生存状况良好。不过,澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织(CSIRO)的艾伦·纽瑟姆(Alan Newsome)发现了一些有助于袋鼠生存的更重要的因素。他提出,这因素是“反刍动物创造的亚顶级草原上食物供应的改善”。他指的是牛和羊。他在1975年的一篇论文中解释说:“在干旱时期,牲畜啃短了袋鼠几乎不采食的干草,这些草被迫长出了非常有益于袋鼠的绿芽。”奶牛就像割草机,剪掉粗茎,刺激绿芽的生长。“割草”开始后,袋鼠可以接管“工程师”的职责,通过勤奋

stalks and stimulating green pick. Once the mowing has begun, kangaroos can take over as engineers, maintaining a ‘marsupial lawn’ (Newsome’s words) by diligent picking. The parallel with Africa is striking. Ecologists in Africa, wondering how so many antelope coexist, have found that grazers with broad muzzles – buffalo, zebras and waterbuck – mow down coarse grass, bringing new shoots into view of smaller ‘bite-selectors’, such as sable and roan. Bite selectors have small, slender muzzles. Without coarse feeders to prepare the sward, their food is hard to find.

的采食行为来维护“有袋动物的草坪”（纽瑟姆的话）。澳大利亚的情形与非洲具有惊人的相似之处。非洲的生态学家想知道，这么多羚羊是如何共存的。他们发现，口鼻宽阔的食草动物（水牛、斑马和水羚）会“修剪”粗草，从而刺激新鲜绿芽的生长，为体型较小、对食物挑剔的动物（例如紫貂和杂色马）提供了适宜的食物。这类动物的口鼻部较细长，如果没有摄食粗草的动物来修剪草地，它们就很难找到食物。

Returning once from Africa, I

有一次从非洲回来，我观察一

looked at a kangaroo and recognised a bite-selector – a pouched antelope with a dainty snout. Kangaroos in the past probably fed when they could in the wake of heavy-jawed giant wombats. When the megafauna perished, Aborigines took on their job, burning dry grass to promote fresh feed. They helped kangaroos deliberately, if only to harvest them later. Cattle now do this work – like giant hoofed wombats – and they do it well. The short turfs they make suit many animals including magpies, peewees, plovers (masked lapwings), pipits, brown snakes and beetle grubs.

只袋鼠, 并发现了一只对食物挑剔的动物: 吻部小巧的袋羚。在过去, 袋鼠很可能跟在下颌厚重的大袋熊后面进食。巨型动物灭绝后, 原住民接手了“准备草皮”的工作, 燃烧干草以促进新鲜嫩芽的生长。他们有意帮助袋鼠, 哪怕只是为了以后捕获它们。现在, 牧场的牛承担了这项“工作”, 而且做得很好, 就像巨型有蹄袋熊一样。它们吃草后形成的短草皮适合许多动物采食, 包括喜鹊、鹊鸚、鹤、鸚、褐蛇和甲虫幼虫。

中国近代大学精神史

储朝晖 著

刘伟 译

出处和用途

中译英材料选自国家社科基金中华学术外译项目《中国近代大学精神史》（英文版），项目编号 19WJKB005，原著作者为储朝晖，本人负责第 5 章、第 6 章的翻译，目前已完成初稿。英文版译著拟于 2023 年至 2024 年出版。

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译文原稿节选

原文	译文
第二节 南开精神及其特点与影响	2 Nankai Spirit: Features and Influence
南开是它所处时代私立大学的典范，因此它更能直接反映中国民间社会对中国大学精神的抉择。	Nankai served as a paragon for private universities of its era, so it reflected Chinese civil society's selection of Chinese university spirit in a more direct way.

<p>一、南开大学精神的生成</p>	<p>1 The Emergence of Nankai University Spirit</p>
<p>南开精神的生成可由 1928 年《南开大学发展方案》简要精当的几句话知悉大概：“南开之演化，实吾国革新运动历史之缩影。南开发展之程序，在均反映吾国革新运动之变迁……南开之创办与中国之革新，同以甲午之败为动机。”南开大学精神的便生成于这一大背景中。</p>	<p>The emergence of Nankai spirit is roughly recorded in several pithy sentences in <i>Development Scheme of Nankai University</i> released in 1928: ‘The evolution of Nankai School represents the historical epitome of China’s reform movement. Every step of Nankai School’s development mirrored the transition resulted from China’s reform... The founding of Nankai School and China’s reform were both motivated by China’s defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.’ In such a historical context, the spirit of Nankai University came into</p>

	being.
<p>南开精神滥觞于深厚的中学与开明的思想。南开最初的创办人严修是中国文化根底较深又具兼容西学革新的人，他的个性某种意义上说又是中国大学精神的个性。</p>	<p>Nankai spirit originated from a high school with thick cultural deposits and enlightened thoughts. Yan Xiu, Nankai's original founder, was a scholar with profound Chinese cultural deposits and compatible with Western learning innovation. In a sense, his personality embodied the individuality of Chinese university spirit.</p>
<p>张伯苓是严修在戊戌变法后欲改良家学而礼聘来教西学的教师。这位西学教师却“生于一个书馆先生的家庭”，不乏中学根底，他所能教授的西学也只是在中国土地上的北洋水师学堂驾驶班四年当中获得的。而他所有的中学和西学知识都不构成他创办南开的动机，直接触动他办南开的</p>	<p>Chang Poling was a teacher cordially engaged by Yan Xiu to instruct Western learning in an attempt to improve family learning after the Hundred Days of Reform (1898). This teacher, though specialized in Western learning, 'was born in a family running a school instructing Chinese classics'</p>

是甲午战争中中国的战败：

and thus developed a solid foundation of Chinese learning. The Western learning he taught was acquired from the four-year driving class of Peiyang Naval Academy, an authentic native school. His direct motivation for founding Nankai School was China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, rather than all his Chinese and Western learning:

（甲午）这场创痛剧深的民族灾难，使张伯苓受到震动，特别是他亲身经历的一些事件，更使他激愤不已。1896年张伯苓到通济轮实习以后，英国向中国提出租占威海卫的要求。早在甲午中日战争中，已经侵占威海卫的日本，在得到清朝新的好处的前提下，答应

Chang Poling was shocked by the agonizing national catastrophe resulted from the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. Especially, his first-hand experience of some incidents made him extremely enraged. After he began to practice on the Tongji vessel in

撤出威海卫。为了重新转让给英国，清庭大员乘通济轮前去山东办理接交手续。先是清政府从日本手中收回威海卫，接受仪式时降下日本的太阳旗，挂起清朝的黄龙旗，然后便是向英国拱手割让威海卫，降下清朝旗子，升起英国国旗。这国旗的三次易换，活现出清朝政府的腐败无能。张伯苓在轮船上亲睹了“国帜三易”这一奇耻大辱，深感“国家积弱至此，苟不自强，奚以图存，而自强之道，端在教育：创办新教育，造就新人才”。于是他愤然脱离海军，立志终身从事教育救国事业。

1896, the UK made demands on China to lease and occupy Weihai. Japan had agreed to withdraw from Weihai it invaded during the first Sino-Japanese War on the premise of receiving new benefits from Qing Dynasty. To transfer the possession of Weihai to the UK, high-level officials of Qing Dynasty came to Shandong Province via the Tongji vessel to handle handover procedures. The Qing government firstly reclaimed Weihai from Japanese invaders, hauling down Japan's rising-sun flag and hoisting the yellow dragon flag of Qing Dynasty at the takeover ceremony, and then ceded Weihai to the UK,

lowering the dragon flag and raising the Union Jack. The three changes of national flag vividly reflected the corruption and incompetence of the Qing government. On the vessel, Chang Poling witnessed the burning shame of changing the national flag three times in a single day. He deeply felt that 'China had become so weak that its existence would be endangered without efforts of self-improvement, and the key to self-improvement lied in education: it was obligatory to initiate new education to foster new talents'. He thereupon left the navy indignantly and devoted the rest of his lifetime to the undertaking of saving the nation through education.

<p>由此可见南开精神的直接催生剂便是中国深重的国难。南开精神是从中国民族精神内发出来而非外灼的，因而它的表征和内涵都具有较鲜明的民族性。</p>	<p>It thus can be seen that the direct catalyst of Nankai spirit was China's grave national calamity. It was conceived from the spirits of the Chinese Nation, not ignited from the outside, therefore both its representation and connotation have distinct national characteristics.</p>
<p>二、南开大学精神的表征与内涵</p>	<p>2 The Representation and Connotation of Nankai University Spirit</p>
<p>南开大学是那个时代中国大学精神最浓的大学，一本《南开大学校史资料选（1919-1949）》就出现了 30 余次“南开精神”，1916 年后在张伯苓的文稿中“南开精神”一词就高频率出现，在校歌中，在文论中，在演讲中，在回忆中，在校友的通信中也</p>	<p>Nankai University was China's model tertiary school of that era with the thickest university spirit. In <i>Selected Historical Materials of Nankai University (1919-1949)</i>, 'Nankai spirit' appeared for more than 30 times; after 1916, Chang Poling's manuscripts were</p>

都有“南开精神”不断出现。1918年末，张伯苓“以期神会而铸成南开之真精神”而请人创作校歌，简短的南开校歌显示出南开精神是其所要张扬的主旋律，歌词如下：

featured by frequent use of ‘Nankai spirit’; and this key word also appeared in large numbers in the *Anthem of Nankai University*, and in essays, speeches, memoirs and correspondence of alumni. At the end of 1918, Chang Poling invited Sun Runsheng to compose Nankai’s school anthem (lyric), ‘for the purpose of pooling the vigor of people to forge the true spirit of Nankai School’. The brief *Anthem of Nankai University* displays what is called Nankai spirit, a central theme that the song has been carrying forward. The lyric of Nankai’s school anthem is as follows:

南开大学校歌

渤海之滨，白河之津，巍

Anthem of Nankai

University

巍我南开精神，汲汲駸駸，月
异日新，发煌我前途无垠，美
哉！大仁智勇真纯。以铸以陶，
文质彬彬。渤海之滨，白河之
津，巍巍我南开精神！

By the sea where white river
winds,

Lofty Nankai spirit is.

Seize the day, seek for the
light,

Till our nation's future is
bright.

We shall be humane and
urbane,

And foster the pure, wise and
brave.

By the sea where white river
winds,

Lofty Nankai spirit is.

南开精神可以归纳如下：

Nankai spirit can be
summarized as: (1) dedication
to public interests, acquisition
of all-round capability; (2)
thrift and diligence; (3)
combined efforts; (4) rigorous
university administering; (5)
practical education suited to

	China's reality (nativization).
1、“公”、“能”精神	(1) Dedication to Public Interests, Acquisition of All-round Capability
南开校训即为“允公允能”。被南开人通称为“公能”校训，意为以培养学生“爱国爱群众之公德，与夫服务社会之能力。”“惟‘公’故能化私，化散，爱护团体，有为公牺牲之精神；惟‘能’故能去愚，去弱，团结合作，有为公服务之能力。”	The school motto of Nankai University is ‘dedication to public interests, acquisition of all-round capability’, which has been generally called the ‘public capability’ motto by Nankai people. It is aimed at equipping students with ‘the social ethics to love the country and the people, and the capability to serve the community’. ‘It is only “public ethics” that can overcome egoism and disunity, so we should care for the community and have the spirit to sacrifice for public interests; and it is only “capability” that can

	<p>dispel ignorance and weakness, so we must strengthen solidarity and cooperation and develop capability to serve the general public.’</p>
<p>“公”的核心在“爱国爱群”，“根除自私心理，培养忠公精神，牺牲小我以利大我”。这点首先体现在南开有十分明确的育才救国的教育目标，张伯苓谈到南开创办目的时坦言：“其消极目的，在校正上述民族五病（愚、弱、贫、散、私）；其积极目的，为培养救国建国人才，以雪国耻，以图自强”。</p>	<p>The kernel of ‘public ethics’ is to ‘love the country and the community’ and ‘uproot egoism, cultivate faith in the public, and sacrifice some interests of material self for the benefits of the greater self’. Such a kernel is firstly embodied in Nankai’s distinct educational objective of fostering talents to save the Chinese Nation. When it came to the purpose of founding Nankai School, Chang Poling candidly said, ‘My negative goal is to cure the</p>

	<p>above-mentioned five diseases of the Chinese Nation, namely ignorance, weakness, poverty, disunity and egoism; while my positive goal is to cultivate talents to save the nation and create a new China, so as to wipe out national humiliation and achieve national self-improvement.’</p>
<p>南开人对国家前途与命运的关注具体反映在南开的院系设置中，学校刚刚创建时，从“文以治国，理以强国，商以富国”的思想出发，设文、理、商三科。此后又适应中国社会及南开周边地区发展的需要新增设经济学院，“把重点放在培养企业人才和工程技术人才上”。</p>	<p>Nankai people’s solicitude for the nation’s prospect and destiny was specifically reflected in the setting of schools and departments of Nankai University. When initially founded, the university set up the three departments of liberal arts, science and business, in line with the thoughts that ‘liberal arts are designed to administer</p>

	<p>the state, science to strengthen the nation, and business to boost the economy’. Later, the university added the school of economics to meet the development needs of the Chinese society and Nankai’s peripheral areas, ‘with a focus on cultivating entrepreneurial, engineering and technical talents’.</p>
<p>这种关注也反映在南开师生所开展的一系列爱国活动中：</p>	<p>Such solicitude was also reflected in a series of patriotic campaigns launched by Nankai teachers and students.</p>
<p>1919年9月16日，在南开大学开学典礼（9月25日）前，周恩来、马骏、刘清扬、郭隆真、邓颖超等人成立觉悟社，讨论国是，组织抵制日货等爱国活动；1920年1月29日，南开学生周恩来等人参加天</p>	<p>On September 16th 1919, before Nankai’s school-opening ceremony on September 25th, the Awakening Society was founded by Zhou Enlai, Ma Jun, Liu Qingyang, Guo</p>

津 3000 余名学生到直隶省公署请愿。1921 年 12 月 12 日，得悉在华盛顿召开的太平洋会议通过了掠夺中国的“九国公约”，南开全体学生集会、游行，要求“取消二十一条”。1925 年 6 月，南开为支援上海的“五卅”工人运动成立了“五卅运动后援会”，使师生们认识到“中国如不能自立，不能自强，不能自助，是绝不会在二十世纪的竞争场中有地位的。”1926 年 3 月 15 日南开全体师生参加了天津市 4 万多人的集会，抗议日本军舰炮击大沽口。

Longzhen, Deng Yingchao, etc., with a purpose to discuss state affairs and organize patriotic campaigns like boycott of Japanese goods. On January 29th 1920, over 3,000 students in Tianjin, including Zhou Enlai and other Nankai students, presented a petition to the Zhili provincial government office. On December 12th 1921, being informed that the Washington Naval Conference (also called Pacific Conference) had approved the *Nine Power Treaty*, a means to rob China, all students of Nankai School gathered and paraded through the city, requiring the ‘abrogation of the *Twenty-One Demands* (forced on China by

	<p>Japan in 1915)’. The June of 1925 marked the founding of the ‘May 30th Movement Backup Society’ in Nankai School, a move to support the May 30th Workers’ Movement in Shanghai, which made teachers and students learn that ‘China can by no means gain a position in the arena of the 20th century without efforts to achieve self-supporting, self-improvement and self-helping’. On March 15th 1926, all teachers and students of Nankai took part in an assembly in Tianjin involving over 40,000 people, protesting against the bombardment of the Dagu Port by Japanese warships.</p>
<p>出于对国家前途与命运的担</p>	<p>Out of the worry about the</p>

忧，南开大学比较早地在教学与科研中增加了对日本侵华的研究，1927年11月14日南开创办满蒙研究会（翌年改称东北研究会），组织师生调查研究东北问题及日本对东北之侵略。有史料称：“1927年秋，南开大学即设立了东北研究会，旨在‘调查东北实地状况、日俄两国国情及其在我东北各种经营概况，并研究解决之方法’。……正因为此，故南开大学‘为日人所疾视’。后来‘七七’事变发生后，日机首先轰炸中国的高校就是南开大学。”

nation's prospect and destiny, Nankai University added the study on Japanese aggression against China to its teaching and research activities, a move earlier than most universities. November 14th 1927 saw the establishment of Manchuria and Mongolia Research Association (renamed as Northeast China Research Association the next year) in Nankai University, which later organized teachers and students to investigate the issues concerning Northeast China and Japanese invasion into this region. According to historical materials, 'In the autumn of 1927, Nankai University set up the Northeast China Research Association,

aimed at “surveying the real situation in Northeast China, the national conditions of Japan and Russia and their business status in this region, before exploring the solutions to these problems”... For this reason, Nankai University was “like a thorn in the flesh of Japanese aggressors”. After the July 7th Incident of 1937, Nankai became the first Chinese university bombed by Japanese air force.’