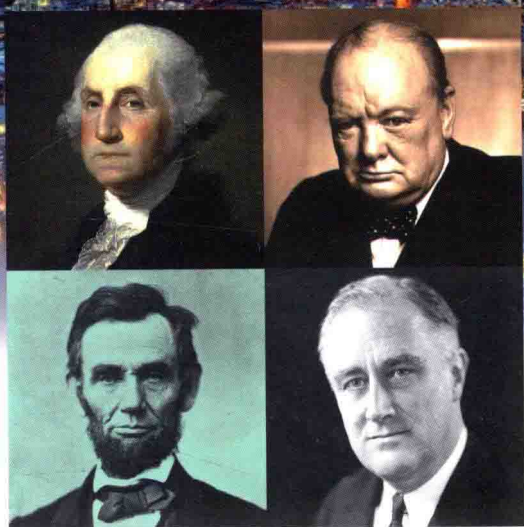


河南省高等学校使用教材

# Selected Readings of Classical English Speeches on International Relations



## 国际关系经典英文演讲选读

王新谦 编著

 河南大学出版社  
HENAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

国际关系经典英文演讲选读/王新谦编著.

—郑州:河南大学出版社,2015.6

ISBN 978-7-5649-2031-9

I. ①国… II. ①王… III. ①英语—阅读教学

—高等学校—教学参考资料 ②国际关系 IV. ①H319.4:D

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 139717 号

责任编辑 屈琳玉

责任校对 夏新法

封面设计 陈盛杰

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出 版 河南大学出版社

地址:郑州市郑东新区商务外环中华大厦 2401 号

邮编:450046

电话:0371—86059701(营销部)

网址:www.hupress.com

排 版 郑州市今日文教印制有限公司

印 刷 郑州文华印务有限公司

版 次 2015 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次 2015 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 690mm×960mm 1/16

印 张 16.25

字 数 192 千字

定 价 39.00 元

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(本书如有印装质量问题,请与河南大学出版社营销部联系调换)

## 作者简介

王新谦,1963年生,河南新野人,河南大学外语学院英语专业本科毕业,南京大学国际关系研究院国际关系史专业博士研究生毕业,美国美利坚大学(American University)亚洲研究中心访问学者(2006—2007)。现为河南大学国际问题研究所教授、硕士研究生导师、外交学专业学科带头人。主要研究方向为战后美国外交史、近现代国际关系史、中国外交史。主要开设的课程包括美国外交史、中国外交、专业英语等。近年来,先后在《当代世界与社会主义》、《社会科学研究》、《史学月刊》、《世界经济与政治论坛》、《河南大学学报》等国内核心期刊上发表专业论文20余篇,先后多次被《新华文摘》、《人大资料复印中心》等转载。先后参与由南京大学国际关系研究院、华东师范大学国际冷战史研究中心担纲的国家级项目两项(已结项),主持教育部人文社科项目一项(已结项)。近期由中国社会科学出版社出版的《马歇尔计划:构想与实施》获2012年度河南省社会科学优秀成果二等奖。该著作系作者系统研究马歇尔计划的专著,填补了国内在该研究领域的空白,在国内马歇尔计划史研究领域引起了相当程度的关注。

## 内 容 简 介

专业英语是从事国际关系、国际政治、外交学专业研究的基础课和必修课,也是从事相关专业的一门必备工具。学会阅读、甄别外交文献,包括档案资料、国际条约、演讲文本等原版资料,不仅有助于相关专业的教学,同时也有助于学生积累专业词汇、了解文献英语的语言特点和修辞手法,以利于其毕业论文写作和日后科研的需要。目前,国内有关国际关系、国际政治、外交学专业的英文读本数量很有限,而且参差不齐,尤其缺乏经典读本。因此,编辑出版一套包括《经典英文演讲》、《国际条约与协定》、《经典外交文件》等在内的原版系列丛书,就显得日益紧迫和必要。本选读共收录西方一些政治家的著名演说 24 篇,是作者在长期专业英语教学过程 中精选的一些经典演讲,比较有代表性、针对性、专业性。其中包括:华盛顿第一任就职演说、华盛顿告别演说、门罗宣言、林肯总统的就职演说、葛底斯堡演讲、威尔逊总统的十四点纲领、小罗斯福总统的炉边谈话以及他的珍珠港演讲、杜鲁门的对华政策演讲、斯大林的“2·9”讲话、丘吉尔的“铁幕”演说、杜鲁门国会山演讲(即杜鲁门主义)、马歇尔的哈佛演讲、第四点计划、艾森豪威尔总统的《和平的机会》演说、柏林墙演说、老布什的对伊拉克战争演

讲、小布什的“9·11”反恐演讲等。在编写过程中,本选读本着专业性与普及性相结合的原则,以服务国际关系、国际政治、外交学等专业研究生教学科研为主要目标,同时兼顾相关专业本科生知识面拓展的需要。在资料遴选上,本选读既坚持突出演说的专业性、影响力,同时又尽可能兼顾各个历史时期政治家演说的代表性和覆盖面。

## 前 言

在国际关系研究中,外交档案、条约文本起着至关重要的作用。学会阅读、分析、甄别档案文献和国际条约,是从事国际关系、外交史研究者的基本要求和必备素养。与档案文献、国际条约相比,著名政治家的演说,尤其是处在历史转折关头的名人演说,则是另一种独具特质的文献,也是研究者必读的资料。

众所周知,作为规范、正式的文件,档案资料和国际条约文本往往在语言上表现得过于谨慎、刻板、工整,甚至有些晦涩难懂,而政治家的演说则往往表现出激情、活泼、幽默、优美、煽情、夸张等语言风格,令人回味无穷。不仅如此,演说往往都有特定的历史背景,特定的演说往往带有特定的政治目的。针对不同的受众,政治家们往往提前对自己的演讲内容进行文辞修饰,在遣词造句上反复斟酌推敲,以便达到掩盖或夸大其演说意图的目的。因此,选择历史上一些重要政治家的经典英文演说作为阅读文本,不仅可以让学生欣赏到英语语言的优美文句,同时也可以培养学生领会隐匿在华丽辞藻背后的政治意图。比如,美国总统威尔逊在一战结束之际宣布的十四点计划,在看似完美的战后政策设计的背后却潜藏着美国主导战后世界格局的重大意图。再如马歇尔哈佛演

讲。在看似与决策无关的场合,马歇尔以一种十分平淡的方式将美国具有重大历史意义的对外援助计划公诸于世。这种不显山不露水的做法与杜鲁门主义宣布的方式形成了巨大反差,但却收到了异曲同工的效果。

此外,研究国际关系、国际政治、外交史的学生必须具备扎实的专业英语功底。能够读懂、翻译、分析、引用原版文献是所有高校对该领域研究生乃至本科生的基本要求。就目前情况看,尽管很多学生,包括处于研究生阶段的学生在学习过程中曾接触到一些政治家的演说,但多是译文,很少接触到原版读本。因此,编写一部经典英文演说读本,引导学生对一些著名政治家的原版演说进行细细品读,不仅是一项学术基本功训练,而且对他们日后从事国际问题研究同样具有重大意义。

本选读共收录英文演说 24 篇,主要侧重于西方一些政治家的著名演说,也是编者多年来在教学科研过程中认为是经典的演说。在编写过程中,编者本着专业性与普及性相结合的原则,以服务国际关系、外交学、国际政治专业研究生教学科研为主旨,同时兼顾相关专业本科生知识面的拓展需要。在资料遴选上,编者坚持如下三原则:其一,突出演说的专业性、影响力,同时又尽可能兼顾各个历史时期的代表性;其二,由于某些演讲篇幅过于冗长,因此在编写过程中,编者对于某些无关紧要的部分进行了必要的删节,仅保留了精华部分;其三,尽管某些演说十分经典,如美国著名人权领袖马丁·路德·金的《我有一个梦想》等,但由于与本选读主题存在距离,因而也就未被采用。

需要强调说明的是,由于演讲主体受特定身份背景、意识形态、政治立场等因素限制,本选读收录的某些演说不可避免地打上了特定时代或特定阶级的烙印,冠冕堂皇、粉饰搪塞、言不由衷,甚



至污蔑诽谤、无中生有,也不乏其例。但只要我们用历史的、科学的、辩证的、分析的眼光来加以审视和甄别,就不难做到去伪存真,去粗取精,为我所用。

从整体上看,本选读只能看作是一部教材、工具书或参考书。由于编著者的水平有限,书中难免有遗漏或错误之处,恳请各位专家、读者不吝赐教,以便再版时进一步补充完善。

编者

2015年4月15日

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# 1. George Washington's First Inaugural Address in New York City

(April 30, 1789)

1789年4月30日,美利坚合众国首任总统乔治·华盛顿的就职仪式在临时首都纽约隆重举行。在宣誓仪式上,华盛顿向参众两院联席会议发表了就职演说,这篇演说成为美国历史上最重要的文献之一。

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of  
Representatives:

Among the vicissitudes incident to life no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years — a retreat which

was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who (inheriting inferior endowments from nature and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration) ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions all I dare aver is that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which mislead me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the

universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted can not be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject further than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests, so, on another, that the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the preeminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire, since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty



and advantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered, perhaps, as deeply, as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be impregably fortified or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.