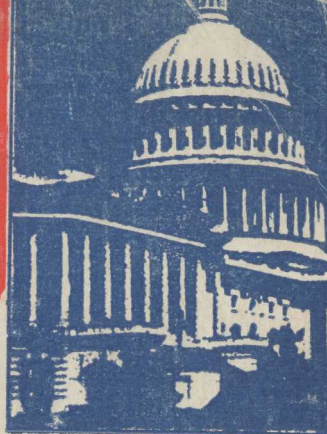


英汉对照

Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of
the United States 1905~1993 with Ba-
ckgrounds & Comments



美国总统 就职演说集 ——及背景与评论

增订本

郑启梅 编译

武汉测绘科技大学出版社

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郑启梅 编译 责任编辑:郑建军

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美国第 32 任总统富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福



美国第 34 任总统德怀特·戴维·艾森豪威尔



美国第 42 任总统比尔·克林顿

前言

本演说集全文收录老罗斯福至比尔·克林顿等 16 位总统的就职演说稿 23 篇。每位总统演说稿前的履历表录自《美国大百科全书》(1985 年)。每篇演说稿后的“背景与评论”栏目扼要介绍该演说的撰稿人、起草经过、发表演说时的有关逸闻、以及各国对该演说所作的官方或非官方的各种评论等等。附录收录了美国宪法。希望这些材料能对读者理解就职演说有所裨益。

自从 1789 年第一任总统乔治·华盛顿在纽约作第一篇总统就职演说至今,总共已发表了 52 篇总统就职演说。塔夫脱总统曾说,就职演说的目的在于简单阐明新政府的主要政策。从这个意义上说,就职演说可谓是新政府的第一份政策宣言。而从某种意义上说,总统就职演说又可谓是一部浓缩的、美国官方观点的美国政治、外交、经济、国际关系等的发展史。

演说术和修辞学密不可分,二者都有悠久的历史。古典修辞学家和现代的演说家,在演说稿的结构方面,虽然意见不一致,但都基本同意一篇好的演说稿应该包括如下四个部分:导言、主旨、论点(或论据)、以及结论。其中二、三部分是重点。其中主旨可细分为 1)同意的论点,2)争论点,3)演说者打算确立的论点。而论点则又可细分为论证与反驳。本书收录的演说稿风格各异——肯尼迪的演说古朴、雄辩,小罗斯福的演说稿明白、晓畅,尼克松的演说华丽,卡特的演说朴实——但基本上还是遵循传统演说术和修辞学的基本原则。

就英语而论,这些演说稿基本上都是出自一批职业作家、

专职撰稿人的手笔,或是经过他们精心加工润色。演说稿的语言规范、措辞审慎,在修辞格的应用方面颇有特色。但本世纪早期的演说长句子多,和当代的演说在风格上差距甚大。这点读者可以从本书中体会到。

这里应该指出,由于美国是一个资本主义国家,总统就是各资本家集团的代言人,他们的就职演说都不可避免地打上时代和阶级的烙印。希望读者对一些问题应从无产阶级的立场出发,历史地、批判的加以研究和分析。

本书由作者根据英汉对照的要求而译,同时参照了部分有关书刊编写而成。

在编译过程中,曾得到多方面的鼓励和帮助。美国克拉克大学的张传铨博士和美国大使馆新闻文化处先后分别及时提供了布什总统就职演说的英文稿,美国历史学博士 **Fredrika J. Teute** 以及 **John Killen** 教授对本书的编译极为关心并给予帮助。英国友人 **Nicholas Smith** 及时提供了克林顿总统的原稿。在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编译者

1993年6月于武汉大学

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT
26th PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES IN OFFICE
FROM 1901 TO 1909

BORN Oct. 27, 1858, New York City
HIGHER EDUCATION Harvard University, B. A. , 1880
RELIGION Dutch Reformed
OCCUPATION Writer, public official
POLITICAL PARTY Republican
MARRIAGE Oct. 27, 1880, to Alice Hathaway Lee (d. 1884); Dec. 2, 1886, to Edith Kermit Carow
CHILDREN Alice Lee; Theodore; Kermit; Ethel; Archibald; Quentin
MILITARY SERVICE Colonel, Spanish-American War
KNOWN AS Tr, Trust Buster, Teddy
POSITION BEFORE TAKING OFFICE Vice President
PRINCIPAL WRITING The Naval War of 1812, The Winning of the West; Autobiography
DIED Jan. 6, 1919 in Oyster Bay, N. Y.
BURIAL PLACE Oyster Bay, N. Y.

西奥多·罗斯福

美国第 26 任总统 1901~1909

生于： 纽约市, 1858 年 10 月 27 日

高等教育： 1880 年获哈佛大学文学士

宗教： 新教

职业： 作家、公职人员

政党： 共和党

婚姻： 1880 年 10 月 27 日与爱丽丝·哈撒韦·李(卒于 1884 年)结婚, 1886 年 12 月 2 日与伊迪丝·克米特·卡罗结婚

子女： 爱丽丝·李、西奥多、克米特、埃塞尔、阿奇博尔德、昆廷

服役： 在美西战争中任上校

绰号： 塔拉、可靠的小伙子、特迪

就职前职务： 副总统

主要著作： 《1812 年海战》、《赢得西部》、《自传》

卒于： 纽约州奥伊斯特湾, 1919 年 1 月 6 日

葬于： 纽约州奥伊斯特湾

Theodore Roosevelt

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

MARCH 4, 1905

My fellow-citizens, no people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of God who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given us, and much will rightfully be expected

from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as beseems a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wrongdoing others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should fore-

see. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a Democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance, and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs

aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood, and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

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