



纵观历史长河，20世纪是最变化莫测、风起云涌的一个世纪。本书收录有丘吉尔、加利、克林顿、里根撒切尔夫人等人就历史重要事件发表的名篇演讲现场录音，尤其是大量收录了许多外国领导人访华时做的精彩演讲原版录音，是极具收藏价值的声文并茂的资料。在跨世纪之交，让我们做一次回望，以伟人的声音来铭记这个不同凡响的世纪的重要时刻。

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# SPEECHES OF THE CENTURY 世纪之声



*Authentic Voice of  
the World Famous Figures  
in the 20th Century*

二十世纪名人演讲名篇



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**C**hurchill, Sir Winston Leonard Spencer, 1874-1965, British statesman, soldier, and author. In 1900 he was elected to Parliament. He was the first lord of the admiralty (1911-15) in World War I until discredited by the failure of the Dardanelles campaign, which he had championed. He later served in several cabinet positions in the Liberal government of Lloyd George. A Conservative after 1924, he was chancellor of the exchequer from 1924 to 1929; his revaluation of the pound was a factor leading to the general strike of 1926. Out of office from 1929 to 1939, Churchill issued unheeded warnings of the threat of Nazi Germany. In 1940, seven months after the outbreak of World War II, he replaced Neville Chamberlain as prime minister. His stirring oratory, his energy, and his refusal to make peace with Hitler were crucial to maintaining British resistance from 1940 to 1942. Before the U.S. entry into the war, he met Pres. F.D. Roosevelt at sea. He twice addressed the U.S. Congress, twice went to Moscow, and attended a series of international conferences (e.g., Yalta Conference). After the postwar Labour victory in 1945, he became leader of the opposition. In 1951 he was again elected Prime Minister; he was knighted in 1953 and retired in 1955. Churchill was the author of many histories, biographies, and memoirs, and in 1953 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature for his writing and his oratory.

## About Authority

Winston Churchill, politician and painter,  
speaking at the Royal Academy Banquet  
the 30th of April, 1938

No large organization can long continue without a strong element of authority and respect for authority. There must be in any healthy effective body, uh, here perhaps I \*trespass on a delicate ground in the presence of so many ministers of the Crown,

注释: trespass v. 践踏

but there must be in any effective body, risk it, uh, a sense of collective security. Uh, it is a broad question whether any measure of \*regimentation is \*compatible without. Uh, in another country, which certainly shall be nameless, an artist would be sent to a concentration camp, for putting too much green in his sky, uh, or too much blue in his trees. Even more \*grievous penalties would be reserved for him, if he should be found, be suspected of preferring \*vermilion, uh, to matter brown. We should all agree that such rigor was excessive over here.

## 关于权威

温斯顿·丘吉尔在皇家学院宴会上的讲话

1938年4月30日

如果没有某一种权威因素，以及对权威的尊重，任何一个大的组织都是不能长久存在的。在任何一个健康运转的、有效能的组织中，可能当着你们这些皇家的部长的面，我这么说要非常小心，但是在一个健康组织中，必须有一种，这里我冒昧地说，某种集体的安全意识。没有这种意识的话，某种制度会不会有相容性，这个问题很难回答。有一个国家，当然这个国家的名字应该省掉，在那里，如果一个画家在他画板上的蓝天上加了太多的绿色，或者是在森林中加了太多蓝色，他就会被投进集中营。要是他被发现，或者被怀疑喜欢朱红色多过肮脏的棕色，他还会遭到更严厉的惩罚。我们都相信，这样的严苛在这里是太过分了。

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注释 regimentation n. 统治；体制；组织，编制  
 compatible adj. 相容的 grievous adj. 残酷的  
 vermilion n. 朱红色

# The Meeting With President Roosevelt

A World Broadcast from London on August 24, 1941

Winston Churchill

I thought you would like me to tell you something about the voyage which I made across the ocean, to meet our great friend, the President of the United States. Exactly where we met is a secret, but I do not think I shall be indiscreet if I go so far as to say that it was somewhere in the Atlantic, in a spacious landlocked bay which reminded me of the west coast of Scotland, powerful American warships protected by strong \*flotilla and far ranging aircraft awaited our arrival, and as it were, stretched out a hand to help us in. Our party arrived in the newest or almost the newest British battleship, the Prince of Wales, with a modest escort of British and Canadian destroyers. And there for 3 days I spent my time in company and I think I may say in comradeship with Mr. Roosevelt, while all the time, the chiefs of the staff and naval and military commanders both of the British Empire and of the United States sat together in continual counsel. President Roosevelt is the \*thrice chosen head of the most powerful state and community in the world. I am the servant of King and parliament at present charged with the principle direction of our affairs in this fateful times.

And it is my duty also to make sure as I have made sure that anything I say or do in the exercise of my office is approved and sustained by the whole British Commonwealth of nations. Therefore, this meeting was bound to be important because of

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注释: flotilla: n. 舰队

thrice: adj. 三倍地, 三度的

the enormous forces at present only partially mobilized, but steadily mobilizing which are at the disposal of those two major groupings of the human family, the British Empire and the United States who fortunately for the progress of mankind happen to speak the same language.

## 与罗斯福总统会晤

1941年8月24日从伦敦对全球广播

温斯顿·丘吉尔

我想大家会希望听到我讲一讲这次穿越大洋，会见我们伟大的朋友——美国总统罗斯福的经过。我们会面的确切地点是保密的。不过我应该可以说出那是在大西洋海域的某一个地方，我想我这么说并不是不谨慎。我们是在一个陆地环绕的宽敞海湾，那景色让我想起苏格兰的西海岸。强大的运输舰与远程飞机护架下的美国威力巨大的战舰等候着我们的到来，就象在伸出一只手来，请我们进去。我们一行人乘坐的是英国最新，或者说几乎是最新的战舰——威尔士王子号，随行的还有英国加拿大的中型驱逐舰护航队。在那里，我和罗斯福总统在一起，可以说，以一种同志般的关系相处，度过了三天时间。在这一段时间里，双方的主要人员，大不列颠与美利坚的海军、军事指挥官在一系列的会议里坐在了一起。罗斯福总统是大多数人选出的世界上最强大的国家与团体的领导人，他已是第三次当选这个职位。我是在为英皇与议会效忠，在这个决定命运的时刻，负责决策当前我国事物的大方向。

我有责任澄清一点，事实上我已经这样做了，就是说，我在任时所说与所做的一切是英联邦成员国同意与支持的。英帝国与美国共同面临人类的进步，又说同一种语言，目前世界上大多数仅仅是部分地被动员起来，但正在逐步全面地加入进来的力量都处于人类大家庭中这两个主要团体的支配之下。所以我们说，这次会议是非常重要的。





***T**hatcher, Margaret, 1925, British political leader, the first woman prime minister of Great Britain (1979--90). Elected (1959) to Parliament, she replaced (1975) Edward Heath as Conservative party leader. She became Prime Minister after the Conservatives won in 1979, and announced a monetarist policy designed to curtail inflation by reducing the money supply and cutting social programs. In 1982 Thatcher responded to Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands by dispatching troops who, after a brief war, regained the islands. A strong advocate of the free market, she sold off many state-owned enterprises and benefited when the economy grew in the mid and late 1980s. In foreign affairs she was a staunch ally of the U.S. and a strident opponent of greater economic and political integration in the European Community (EC). Her uncompromising position on the EC and her backing of an unpopular local government tax contributed to her downfall in the Conservative party; she was succeeded by John Major. She was the longest serving British Prime Minister in the 20th cent. In 1992 Thatcher retired from the House of Commons and was created Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven.*

# This is a Historic Occasion

Speech by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher  
at the Signature Ceremony  
of the Joint Declaration on the Future of Hong Kong  
19 December, 1984

This is a historic occasion. And I am particularly pleased to see that Chairman Deng Xiaoping is able to be present. The Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong, which we have just signed on behalf of our two Governments, is a \*landmark in the life of the territory, in the course of \*Anglo-Chinese relations, and in the history of international diplomacy. The Agreement establishes a firm basis for confidence in Hong Kong up to 1997 and beyond, and for its continued stability, prosperity and growth.

I remember with pleasure my last visit to China in September 1982 and my discussions with Chinese leaders. At my meeting with Chairman Deng Xiaoping on that occasion we agreed to open talks on the future of Hong Kong. Our common aim was to maintain the territory's stability and prosperity. It is in a spirit of pride and of optimism about the future that I now return to sign the Agreement which is the result of these talks.

I know you will agree that the negotiations were not always easy. At certain points there were difficult decisions to be made on both sides. There were moments of tension. To overcome these difficulties we needed to draw on a shared fund of goodwill, on friendship, and on a common commitment to Hong Kong's future. This was what made success possible. And I should like to pay \*tribute to the \*dedication of the two negotiating teams and all

注释: landmark: n. (历史上划时代的) 重要事件    Anglo: [字首] 表 "英国" 之意  
tribute: n. 表示尊敬或赞美的言辞或行为    dedication: n. 贡献, 献身

their supporting staff, under the guidance of Sir Geoffrey Howe and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. It is thanks to the imagination and resource which they showed that we can sign the Agreement today.

The Agreement fully meets the political requirements of Britain and China, as well as the interests of the Hong Kong people. It provides the framework in which, as a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong will maintain its economic system and way of life for 50 years after the first of July 1997. It gives Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy, Hong Kong people will administer Hong Kong and Special Administrative Region will pass its own legislation. It allows Hong Kong to continue to decide its own economic, financial and trade policies and to participate as appropriate in international organizations and agreements. It preserves Hong Kong's familiar legal system and the rights and freedom enjoyed there. In short it provides the assurances for the future which Hong Kong needs, in order to continue to play its unique role in the world as a trading and financial center.

These qualities in the agreement have been recognized by the British Parliament and by the \*Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, which have approved the intention of our Governments to proceed to signature. The Agreement has been subject to a thorough public debate among those whose future it will determine—the people of Hong Kong. Although they have expressed some reservations and sought clarification on particular points, they have clearly judged it to be acceptable to them as a whole. The Agreement has been widely

注释: Standing Committee: 常务委员会

praised by other Governments, in international organizations and in financial and economic circles. The Secretary General of the United Nations has described it as an example for other countries of the way in which difficult international problems can be successfully resolved. International good will and support will be vital for Hong Kong in the future, and I have no doubt that it will be \*forthcoming.

I should like to pay a tribute to the leaders of China for the vision and \*farsightedness of their approach to the negotiations. The concept of "one country, two systems"—preserving two different political, social and economic systems within one nation— has no \*precedent. It offers an administrative and an imaginative response to the special historical circumstances of Hong Kong. The concept is an example of how apparently \*intractable problems can, and should be resolved.

The Agreement is a basis on which the people of Hong Kong will build. They will bring to the task the energy, persistence and determination for which they are rightly famous throughout the world. And I am confident that they will make Hong Kong an even more flourishing place than it is today.

Britain and China share a continuing responsibility to maintain the conditions within which the people of Hong Kong can realize this goal. We have laid the foundation in this solemn international agreement. We have created, in the Sino-British Joint \*Liaison Group, a forum for cooperation over its \*implementation. We have demonstrated the strength of our commitment to it today by the signatures that you, Mr. Premier,

注释: forthcoming: adj. 即将到来、出现的  
intractable: adj. 难处理的  
implementation: n. 履行、实行

precedent: n. 先例  
liaison: n. 联络

and I have set upon it. And I am \*heartened by the assurance which your Government has repeatedly given that the arrangements for Hong Kong contained in the Agreement are not measures of \*expediency. They are long-term policies, which will be \*incorporated in the Basic Law for Hong Kong and preserved intact for 50 years from 1997.

For my part I pledge that the British Government will do all in its power to made the Agreement a success. It will be our pride and our pleasure to administer Hong Kong up to the 30th of June 1997 in accordance with the highest principles of British Administration. We shall administer it \*prudently with foresight and in the best interests of the people. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement we shall be ready to consult with the Chinese Government through the Joint Liaison Group to ensure a smooth transition and we are pleased that this consultation will extend beyond 1997 to the year 2000.

The negotiation itself has brought our countries closer together. It has increased our mutual understanding, respect and trust. I am convinced that as we work together in the future we shall be laying the foundation for an even closer and deeper relationship. That is good for Britain, good for China, and good for the world. Above all it is good for the people of Hong Kong.

We are privileged today to take part with our Chinese friends in a unique occasion. The circumstances are unique, the Agreement is unique. It is right that we should feel a sense of history and of confidence in the future.

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注释: heartened: adj. 令人振奋的  
incorporated: adj. 合而为一的

expediency: n. 权宜  
prudently: adj. 谨慎小心地

Then thank you for the privilege of being present of this signature ceremony.

## 这是一个 具有历史意义的时刻

英国首相玛格丽特·撒切尔夫人在关于香港前景的联合声明签字仪式上的讲话  
1984年12月19日

这是一个具有历史意义的时刻。邓小平主席能够光临，我感到特别荣幸。刚才我们分别代表各自政府签署的关于香港前途的联合声明，在香港的生活中、在英中关系的历程中以及在国际外交史上都是一个里程碑。这个协议为从现在起到1997年和1997年以后这段时期保持对香港的信心以及为继续保持香港的稳定、繁荣和发展奠定了坚实的基础。

我愉快地回忆起我于1982年9月对中国的访问，以及我同中国领导人的会谈。那次我会见邓小平主席时，我们同意就香港前途开始会谈。我们共同的目的是维护香港的稳定和繁荣。正是本着自豪和对前途充满乐观的精神，我再次回来签署作为会谈成果这项协议。

谈判并非都很顺利，我想你们会同意这一看法。有时双方要作出决定都很困难，有时也出现紧张气氛。为了克服这些困难，我们需要双方共同的诚意、友情和对香港前途共同承担的义务。这是取得成功的因素。我谨对在杰弗里·豪爵士和国务委员兼外交部长吴学谦指导下的两个谈判代表团及全体为此工作的人员的忘我工作表示敬意。正是由于他们表现出的创造力和智慧，我们今天才得以签署这个协议。

这项协议完全符合英中两国的政治要求和香港人民的利益。它提供了一个框架，根据这个框架，香港作为中华人民共和国的一个特别行政区，在1997年7月1日以后的五十年中，将保持其经济制度和生活方式。协议给予香港高度的自治权：香港人民将管理香港，特别行

政区将制定自己的法律。协议允许香港继续制定自己的经济、财政和贸易政策，并适当地参加国际组织和协定。它保持了香港所熟悉的法律制度及其享有的权利和自由。总之，协议为香港的未来提供了所需要的保证，使香港能继续作为贸易和金融中心在世界上发挥独特的作用。

英国议会和中国全国人民代表大会常务委员会都认可了协议的精神，并批准了各自政府进行签署的意向。香港人民对决定他们前途的协议进行了充分的公开辩论。虽然他们表示有些保留，并要求澄清某些具体问题，但很明显，他们认为，协议总的来说是可以接受的。这一协议也受到了其他国家的政府、国际组织以及金融和经济界的广泛赞扬。联合国秘书长说，这个协议为其他国家树立了一个成功地解决困难的国际问题的榜样。国际的善意和支持对香港的今后至关重要。我毫不怀疑，香港会得到这种善意和支持。

中国领导人对谈判采取了高瞻远瞩的态度，为此，我谨向他们表示敬意。“一国两制”的构想，即在一个国家中保留两种不同的政治、社会和经济制度，是没有先例的。它为香港特殊的历史环境提供了富有想象力的答案。这一构想提供了一个典范，说明了看来无法解决的问题是如何可以而且应该解决的。

协议是香港人民今后赖以发展的基础。他们将以干劲、毅力和决心来进行工作，他们以具有这些品质而著称于世。我确信，他们将使香港变得比现在更加繁荣。

英中两国都继续负有责任来保持香港人民实现这一目标所需要的条件。我们在这个庄严的国际协议里，为此奠定了基础。通过成立中英联合联络小组，我们为履行协议提供了合作的场所。今天，总理先生和我签署了这项协议，表明我们对协议承担义务的决心。贵国政府一再表示，协议中有关对香港的安排不是权宜之计，这种保证使我感到鼓舞。这些安排是长期的政策，它们将写入为香港制定的基本法，

并在1997年以后的五十年内保持不变。

就我而言，我保证，英国政府将尽其所能使这个协议取得成功。在1997年6月30日以前，我们将自豪而愉快地按照英国政府的最高原则来管理香港。我们将高度尊重人民的最高利益，谨慎而具有远见地管理香港。根据协议的规定，我们准备通过联合联络小组同中国政府磋商，以保证顺利的过渡。我们感到高兴的是，这种磋商将进行到1997年以后，直至2000年。

谈判本身使我们两国的关系更加密切了。它增进了我们之间的相互了解、尊重和信任。我相信，在今后的合作中，我们将为进一步加强和巩固两国之间的关系奠定基础。这对英国有利，对中国有利，对世界也有利。最重要的是，这对香港人民有利。

今天，我们荣幸地同中国朋友一起参加一个独特的仪式。情况是独特的，协议也是独特的。我们的确应该有一种历史感，一种自豪感和对未来的信心。

最后感谢诸位光临签字仪式。





**R**eagan, Ronald Wilson, Born in 1911, the 40th President of the United States (1981-1989). An actor turned politician, he was governor of California (1967-1975) and defeated the incumbent Jimmy Carter in the 1980 presidential election. His administration was marked by economic recovery, military involvement in Grenada, Central America, Lebanon, and Libya, and improved relations with the Soviet Union.

## In Such Friendship Lies the Hope of the World

Remarks at Fudan University in Shanghai, China

By Ronald Reagan

April 30, 1984

Thank you very much. We've been in your country only 5 days, but already we've seen the wonders of a lifetime—the Great Wall of China, a structure so huge and marvelous that it can be seen from space; the ancient city of Xi'an; and the Tomb of the Great Emperor and the buried army that guards him still. These are the wonders of ages past. But today I want to talk to you, the young people of a great university, about the future, about our future together and how we can transform human life on this planet if we bring as much wisdom and curiosity to each other as we bring to our scholarly pursuits.

I want to begin, though, with some greetings. I bring you