

· 总统英语演讲全书 ·

THE USA PRESIDENTIAL

ELECTION DEBATES

美国总统竞选辩论

总统的 论战

施远·主编
吴真贞·译




 辽宁教育出版社

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| 前言 |

历史与未来,战争与和平,教育与发展……世界名人以敏锐的才思和雄辩阐述了人类所共同面临的问题,使得这些演说精彩异常。

这一套书以双语的形式呈现给读者,既能满足读者欣赏原汁原味英语的需求,又能够让读者在把握世界局势的同时,学到最具感召力的演讲技巧。

这套双语演讲书系一共有四本,分别是《名校之声——美国总统世界名校演说》《危机中的声音——世界名流金融危机演说》《总统的论战——美国总统竞选辩论》《总统的战略——美国总统就职演说》。

《名校之声——美国总统世界名校演说》,收录了美国第31任至第44任总统(第41任总统乔治·赫伯特·布什除外;有一些不是此总统任内的演说,因为其具有的广泛影响力,也搜集在内)在世界名校的著名演说。演说大部分内容涉及教育、人才培养等方面的问题,少量内容涉及政治、外交、科技、军事等方面的问题。这些演说时间跨度达半个多世纪,所以具体的内容跟当时的国际政治形式密切相关,读者在阅读时,要特别注意这一点。

《危机中的声音——世界名流金融危机演说》,遴选了十篇国际重量级金融名流的精彩演说。金融危机给世界带来了震撼,

成为举世关注的焦点。国际风云人物,包括奥巴马、萨科齐、蒙代尔、索罗斯等,他们各自从多个维度和层面对这场席卷全球的金融危机进行了深入的分析 and 精彩的演说。相信他们极具权威性的论点,以及对全球未来经济格局的展望,能够带给所有人足够的思考和镇定。当然,百家之言,定会有从各自不同立场和角度出发所带来的局限性,这一点读者在阅读时,要特别谨慎。

《总统的论战——美国总统竞选辩论》,选取了数十篇美国总统精彩的竞选辩论。他们用纯熟规范的语言,论述了内政、外交、经济、教育、社会保障、婚姻、医疗等各方面的问題,展现了他们严密的逻辑、雄辩的口才和治国的方略,也为我们了解美国社会发展的轨迹、施政方针和世界热点问题,提供了翔实的素材。同时也可大大提高我们的英语口语表达能力和辩论技巧。

《总统的战略——美国总统就职演说》,遴选了数十篇美国总统精彩的就职演说。就职演说是美国总统踏上政治舞台的开场白。他们借此表明立场,阐述政见,许下诺言,意图鼓动民心,实现其英雄梦想。他们纯熟规范的语言、严密的逻辑、斐然的文采和治国的方略,不仅是忠诚、智慧和野心的生动写照,更反映出美国政治、经济、社会和历史演变的轨迹,但也暴露了因其时代的阶级的历史局限性而导致的夸夸其谈和冠冕堂皇。

在本书系的编译过程中,我们严格遵循了以下两条基本原则:一、科学性强。无论是何种思想模式、价值观念或意识形态,但其论述必须是科学而严谨的。二、实用性强。大部分的演讲内容涉及历史和现代的经济社会等情况,可使读者更真实地了解过去,把握现在,展望未来。但是由于水平有限,编译之中难免有不足之处,在此深表歉意,并恳请广大读者不吝指正!

编者

2009年5月

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The 2008 Presidential Debate

Obama—McCain

2008 年总统辩论

奥巴马——麦凯恩



Barack Hussein Obama

巴拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马

The Democratic candidate for president, He was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was the United States Senator from Illinois (1997–2004, 2005–2009). He became the 44th president of America. He received doctor's degree from Harvard University in 1991.

民主党总统候选人, 1961年8月4日出生于夏威夷。伊利诺伊州州参议员(1997–2004、2005–2009), 当选为第44任美国总统。1991年获哈佛大学法学院法学博士学位。



John McCain

约翰·麦凯恩

The Republican candidate for president, He was born in the Panama Canal Zone on August 29th, 1936. He was the United States Senator from Arizona.

共和党总统候选人。1936年8月29日出生于巴拿马运河区。是来自亚利桑那州的众议员。

Financial Recovery Plan

MODERATOR: Let me begin with something General Eisenhower said in his 1952 presidential campaign. Quote: “We must achieve both security and solvency. In fact, the foundation of military strength is economic strength”; end quote. With that in mind, the first lead question: gentlemen, at this very moment tonight, where do you stand on the financial recovery plan?

OBAMA: You know, we are at a defining moment in our history. Our nation is involved in two wars, and we are going through the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. And although we’ve heard a lot about Wall Street, those of you on Main Street I think have been struggling for a while, and you recognize that this could have an impact on all sectors of the economy.

And you’re wondering, how’s it going to affect me? How’s it going to affect my job? How’s it going to affect my house? How’s it going to affect my retirement savings or my ability to send my children to college? So we have to move swiftly, and we have to move wisely. And I’ve put forward a series of proposals that make sure that we protect taxpayers as we engage in this important rescue effort.

No. 1, we’ve got to make sure that we’ve got oversight over this whole process; \$700 billion, potentially, is a lot of money.

No. 2, we’ve got to make sure that taxpayers, when they are putting their money at risk, have the possibility of getting that money back and gains, if the market — and when the market returns.

No. 3, we’ve got to make sure that none of that money is going to pad CEO bank accounts or to promote golden parachutes.

And, No. 4, we’ve got to make sure that we’re helping home-

owners, because the root problem here has to do with the foreclosures that are taking place all across the country.

Now, we also have to recognize that this is a final verdict on eight years of failed economic policies promoted by George Bush, supported by Senator McCain, a theory that basically says that we can shred regulations and consumer protections and give more and more to the most, and somehow prosperity will trickle down.

It hasn't worked. And I think that the fundamentals of the economy have to be measured by whether or not the middle class is getting a fair shake. That's why I'm running for president, and that's what I hope we're going to be talking about tonight.

MCCAIN: I've been not feeling too great about a lot of things lately. So have a lot of Americans who are facing challenges. But I'm feeling a little better tonight, and I'll tell you why. Because as we're here tonight in this debate, we are seeing, for the first time in a long time, Republicans and Democrats together, sitting down, trying to work out a solution to this fiscal crisis that we're in. And have no doubt about the magnitude of this crisis. And we're not talking about failure of institutions on Wall Street. We're talking about failures on Main Street, and people who will lose their jobs, and their credits, and their homes.

But the point is — the point is, we have finally seen Republicans and Democrats sitting down and negotiating together and coming up with a package. This package has transparency in it. It has to have accountability and oversight. It has to have options for loans to failing businesses, rather than the government taking over those loans. We have to — it has to have a package with a number of other essential elements to it.

And, yes, I went back to Washington, and I met with my Re-

publicans in the House of Representatives. And they weren't part of the negotiations, and I understand that. And it was the House Republicans that decided that they would be part of the solution to this problem.

But I want to emphasize one point to all Americans tonight. This isn't the beginning of the end of this crisis. This is the end of the beginning, if we come out with a package that will keep these institutions stable. And we've got a lot of work to do. And we've got to create jobs. And one of the areas, of course, is to eliminate our dependence on foreign oil.

OBAMA: We haven't seen the language yet. And I do think that there's constructive work being done out there. So, for the viewers who are watching, I am optimistic about the capacity of us to come together with a plan.

The question, I think, that we have to ask ourselves is, how did we get into this situation in the first place? Two years ago, I warned that, because of the sub - prime lending mess, because of the lax regulation, that we were potentially going to have a problem and tried to stop some of the abuses in mortgages that were taking place at the time.

Last year, I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury to make sure that he understood the magnitude of this problem and to call on him to bring all the stakeholders together to try to deal with it.

So — so the question, I think, that we've got to ask ourselves is, yes, we've got to solve this problem short term. And we are going to have to intervene; there's no doubt about that. But we're also going to have to look at, how is it that we shredded so many regulations? We did not set up a 21st - century regulatory framework to deal with these problems. And that, in part, has to do with an eco-

conomic philosophy that says that regulation is always bad.

MCCAIN: I also warned about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and warned about corporate greed and excess, and CEO pay, and all that. A lot of us saw this train wreck coming.

But there's also the issue of responsibility. You've mentioned President Dwight David Eisenhower. President Eisenhower, on the night before the Normandy invasion, went into his room, and he wrote out two letters. One of them was a letter congratulating the great members of the military and allies that had conducted and succeeded in the greatest invasion in history, still to this day, and forever.

And he wrote out another letter, and that was a letter of resignation from the United States Army for the failure of the landings at Normandy.

Somehow we've lost that accountability. I've been heavily criticized because I called for the resignation of the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We've got to start also holding people accountable, and we've got to reward people who succeed.

But somehow in Washington today — and I'm afraid on Wall Street — greed is rewarded, excess is rewarded, and corruption — or certainly failure to carry out our responsibility is rewarded. As President of the United States, people are going to be held accountable in my administration. And I promise you that that will happen.

OBAMA: Well, I think Senator McCain's absolutely right that we need more responsibility, but we need it not just when there's a crisis. I mean, we've had years in which the reigning economic ideology has been what's good for Wall Street, but not what's good for Main Street.

And there are folks out there who've been struggling before this crisis took place. And that's why it's so important, as we solve this short-term problem, that we look at some of the underlying issues that have led to wages and incomes for ordinary Americans to go down, the — a health care system that is broken, energy policies that are not working, because, you know, ten days ago, John said that the fundamentals of the economy are sound.

And unless we are holding ourselves accountable day in, day out, not just when there's a crisis for folks who have power and influence and can hire lobbyists, but for the nurse, the teacher, the police officer, who, frankly, at the end of each month, they've got a little financial crisis going on.

They're having to take out extra debt just to make their mortgage payments. We haven't been paying attention to them. And if you look at our tax policies, it's a classic example.

MCCAIN: No, I — look, we've got to fix the system. We've got fundamental problems in the system. And Main Street is paying a penalty for the excesses and greed in Washington, D. C., and on Wall Street. So there's no doubt that we have a long way to go. And, obviously, stricter interpretation and consolidation of the various regulatory agencies that weren't doing their job, that has brought on this crisis.

But I have a fundamental belief in the goodness and strength of the American worker. And the American worker is the most productive, the most innovative. America is still the greatest producer, exporter and importer.

But we've got to get through these times, but I have a fundamental belief in the United States of America. And I still believe, under the right leadership, our best days are ahead of us.

MODERATOR: Senator McCain — and using your word “fundamental” — are there fundamental differences between your approach and Senator Obama’s approach to what you would do as president to lead this country out of the financial crisis?

MCCAIN: Well, the first thing we have to do is get spending under control in Washington. It’s completely out of control. It’s gone — we have now presided over the largest increase in the size of government since the Great Society.

We Republicans came to power to change government, and government changed us. And the — the worst symptom of this disease is what my friend, Tom Coburn, calls earmarking as a gateway drug, because it’s a gateway. It’s a gateway to out-of-control spending and corruption. And we have former members of Congress now residing in federal prison because of the evils of this earmarking and pork-barrel spending.

You know, we spent \$3 million to study the DNA of bears in Montana. I don’t know if that was a criminal issue or a paternal issue, but the fact is that it was \$3 million of our taxpayers’ money. And it has got to be brought under control.

As president of the United States, I want to assure you, I’ve got a pen. This one’s kind of old. I’ve got a pen, and I’m going to veto every single spending bill that comes across my desk. I will make them famous. You will know their names.

Now, Senator Obama, you wanted to know one of the differences. He has asked for \$932 million of earmark pork-barrel spending, nearly a million dollars for every day that he’s been in the United States Senate. I suggest that people go up on the web site of Citizens Against Government Waste, and they’ll look at those pro-