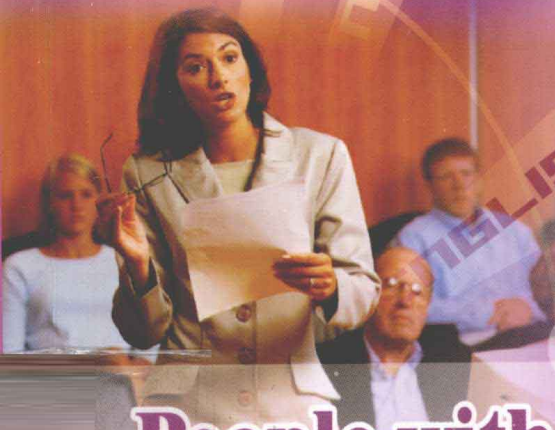


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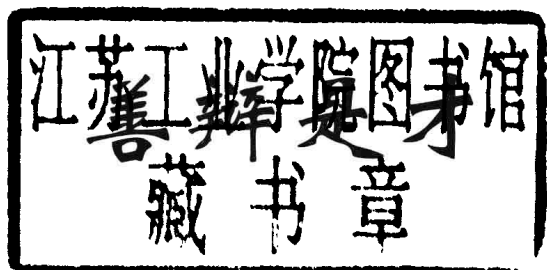
善辩是才

People with a Silver Tongue Are Eloquent

刘海波 主编

重庆大学出版社

英语阅读丛书



刘滢波 主编

重庆大学出版社

《英语阅读丛书》编委会

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

善辩是才/刘涪波主编.—2版.—重庆:重庆大学出版社,2005.9

(英语阅读丛书)

ISBN 7-5624-3494-8

I. 善... II. 刘... III. 英语—语言读物, 演说
IV. H319.4; I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 093467 号

英语阅读丛书

善辩是才

刘涪波 主编
责任编辑 周小群

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:张鸽盛

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街174号重庆大学(A区)内

邮编:400030

电话:(023) 65102378 65105781

传真:(023) 65103686 65105565

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (市场营销部)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×960 1/32 印张:7.75 字数:136千

2005年9月第2版 2005年9月第2次印刷

印数:10 001—13 781

ISBN 7-5624-3494-8

定价:9.80元

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前 言

外语是汲取人类一切进步文明成果和对外交流合作的重要工具,一直受到各国的广泛重视。我国是世界上学英语人数最多的国家,但我国外语教学“总的情况是不能令人满意的,花的时间长,相对效果较差”,这是我国外语教学的现状。我们十几年的教学实践让我们清楚地看到了这样一个严酷的现实:许多英语专业的学生经过十多年的学习仍看不懂原著,不能与外国人进行正常交流,无法进行一般性学术讨论,不能适应工作需要。而非英语专业的毕业生学习外语几乎就是为了通过各种考试,很难用外语进行交流。造成这样结果的原因除了教学观念落后,一切围绕课堂转,学习方法枯燥乏味,缺乏一个适合中国人学习外语的教学模式,教学管理体制僵化等外,还跟学生了解外国历史、社会文化、风土人情、生活习性,接触原始真实材料不足等密切相关。

正因为如此,我们经过长时间的思考,并与多方英语教育专家学者讨论,编辑了这套英语读物,旨在通过有趣的广泛阅读,让读者在轻松愉悦的环境中学习英语,增长知识,了解异域文件。丛书包括《走遍世界都市》、《情谊无价》、《社会万花筒》、《善辩是才》、《知识是金》等。这些材料选材新颖、广泛,融知识性、趣味性为一体,注重寓教于乐,有助于建立一个英语学习新概念,全面提高学生的综合素质,适应我

国社会、经济、科技和文化发展的迫切需要。

为了帮助不同层次的英语学习者,凡文章中的疑难单词和句子均在当页下端给予注释或翻译,免去了查阅词典的麻烦。在每篇文章前,我们都编写了简短的中文导言,以便指导读者更好地阅读。另外,每篇文章均配有图片,栩栩如生,让人耳目一新。

该套丛书面向初、中级英语水平的大学生和具有一定英语基础的广大英语爱好者。

《英语阅读丛书》编委会

2005 年 9 月

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1. Checkers Speech

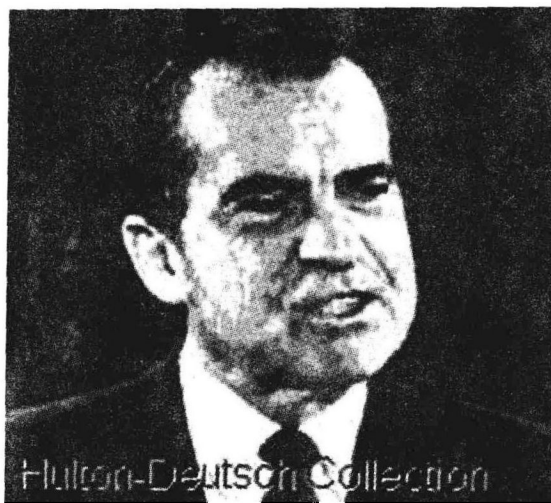
——by Richard Nixon^①

(September 23, 1952)

尼克松：切克演讲

1952年，共和党推举德怀特·艾森豪威尔角逐美国总统。理查德·尼克松作为竞选伙伴，竞选副总统。此时，有人揭发他在担任加利福尼亚州参议员时曾接受加州商人戴安·史密斯18000美元的政治捐款。尼克松就此进行了被称为“切克演讲”的辩护。在演讲中，他首先搬出帕莱士华特豪斯公司的审计报告，然后讲述自己的成长经历，最后索性公开了他的收入和家产。该演讲摆事实，语气平和，挽救了尼克松的政治生命。

① Richard Nixon 理查德·尼克松(1913—1997)，1969—1974年出任美国第37任总统。尼克松家境贫寒，但他勤奋好学，忘我工作。1952年，共和党推举德怀特·艾森豪威尔(Dwight Eisenhower)角逐美国总统。理查德·尼克松作为竞选伙伴，竞选副总统。1969年尼克松当选为美国总统。70年代中美关系的改善在很大程度上得力于他的努力。1972年，“水门事件”被揭露。1974年8月8日，尼克松在电视上向全国和全世界宣布辞去总统职务，成为美国历史上第一也是惟一辞职的总统。



My fellow Americans, I come before you tonight as a candidate for the vice presidency and as a man whose honesty and integrity have been questioned.

I have a theory, too, that the best and only answer to a smear^① or to an honest misunderstanding^② of the facts is to tell the truth. And that's why I'm here tonight. I

① smear 玷污, 恶意中伤

② honest misunderstanding 善意的误解

want to tell you my side of the case. I am sure that you have read the charge^① and you've heard that I, Senator Nixon, took \$ 18,000 from a group of my supporters.

I suggest to Governor Sherman Adams, who is the chief of staff of the Dwight Eisenhower campaign, that an independent audit^② and legal report be obtained. And I have that audit here in my hand.

It's an audit made by the Price, Waterhouse & Co. Firm,^③ and based on all the pertinent laws and statutes, together with the audit report prepared by the certified public accountants.^④ "It is our conclusion that Senator Nixon did not obtain any financial collection and disbursement^⑤ of the fund by Dana Smith; that Senator Nixon did not violate any Federal or state law^⑥ by reason of the operation of the fund, and that neither the portion

① charge 指控

② audit 审计

③ the Price, Waterhouse & Co. Firm 帕莱士华特豪斯公司

④ the certified public accountants 注册公共会计师

⑤ disbursement 支出

⑥ federal or state law 联邦法律和州法律

of the fund paid by Dana Smith directly to third persons nor the portion paid to Senator Nixon to reimburse^① him for designated office expenses constituted income to the Senator which was either reportable or taxable as income under applicable tax laws. (signed) Gibson. Dunn & Crutcher by Alma H. Conway.”

Now that, my friends, is not Nixon speaking, but that's an independent audit which was requested because I want the American people to know all the facts and I'm not afraid of having independent people go in and check the facts, and that is exactly what they did.

I worked my way through college and to a great extent through law school. And then, in 1940, probably the best thing that ever happened to me happened, I married Pat, who is sitting over here. We had a rather difficult time after we were married, like so many of the young couples who may be listening to us. I practiced law; she continued to teach school. Then in 1942 I went into the

① reimburse 报销, 偿还

service.^① Let me say that my service record was not a particularly unusual one. I went to the South Pacific. I guess I'm entitled to a couple of battle stars. I got a couple of letters of commendation^② but I was just there when the bombs were falling and then I returned.

I returned to the United States and in 1946 I ran for the Congress. I have received a total in this past six years of \$ 1600 from estates which were in my law firm at the time that I severed my connection with it. And, incidentally, as I said before, I have not engaged in any legal practice and have not accepted any fees from business that came into the firm after I went into politics.^③ I have made an average of approximately \$ 1500 a year from nonpolitical speaking engagements and lectures. And then, fortunately, we've inherited a little money. We live rather modestly.^④ For four years we lived in an apartment in Park Fairfax, in Alexan-

① went to the service 参军,服兵役

② commendation 嘉奖

③ went into politics 从政

④ moderately 简朴地

dria, Virginia. The rent was \$ 80 a month. And we saved for the time that we could buy a house.

Now, that was what we took in. What did we do with this money? What do we have today to show for it? This will surprise you, because it is so little, I suppose, as standards generally go, of people in public life. First of all, we've got a house in Washington which cost \$ 41,000 and on which we owe \$ 20,000. We have a house in Whittier, California, which cost \$ 13,000 and on which we owe \$ 3,000. My folks are living there at the present time. I have just \$ 4,000 in life insurance, plus my G. I. policy,^① which I've never been able to convert and which will run out in two years. I have no life insurance whatever on Pat. I own a 1950 Oldsmobile^② car. We have our furniture. We have no stocks and bonds of any type. We have no interest of any kind, direct or indirect, in any business.

① G. I. policy 军人保险

② Oldsmobile 车牌名

Now, that's what we have. It isn't very much but Pat and I have the satisfaction that every dime^① that we've got is honestly ours.

① dime 十美分 美国硬币分为 1 美分, 5 美分(称为 nickel), 10 美分(称为 dime), 25 美分(称为 quarter), 50 美分

2. *Inaugural Address* ^①

——by John F. Kennedy ^②

(January 20, 1961)

肯尼迪：就职演说

1961年1月20日，美国历史上最年轻的总统肯尼迪在冷战笼罩着世界、国际形势复杂多变的情形下发表了他的就职演说，宣布随着20世纪出生的年青一代走上领导岗位，新的世纪已经来临。肯尼迪在短短的演讲中充分照顾到问题的方方面面，对新朋老友、旧敌新仇都有提及。演讲措词考究、文字优美、语法严谨、逻辑严密。演说中那句“不要问你的

① Inaugural Address 就职演说。1789年4月30日，美国第一位总统乔治·华盛顿站在纽约市联邦大厦的阳台上，右手放在《圣经》上宣誓就职，并发表演说。从此以后，每一届新任总统就职前都要在盛大的典礼上发表就职演说。1793—1933年间，就职演说定在3月4日。从1937年起，美国宪法修正案将就职日改在元月20日。

② 约翰·费茨杰拉德·肯尼迪(1917—1963)，毕业于哈佛大学，29岁竞选众议员获胜，并连任三届。1953年进入参议院，1960年竞选美国总统，以微弱多数战胜共和党候选人尼克松，成为美国历史上最年轻的总统。1963年11月22日，他在达拉斯为争取连任而进行的活动时遇刺身亡。