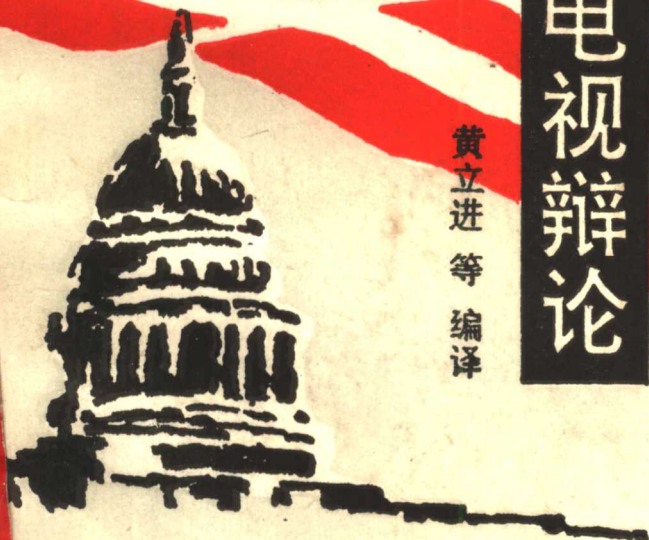


英汉对照有声读物

美国总统竞选电视辩论

黄立进等 编译



武汉测绘科技大学出版社

THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL TV DEBATE

美国总统竞选电视辩论

(英汉对照有声读物)

黄立进 朱雪珍 胡孝沁
杜宗吟 汪 明
编 译

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编译者的话

电视辩论英语,水平较高,难度也较大。作为竞选美国总统的必要程序,候选人都需荧屏亮相,唇枪舌剑,以驳得对方体无完肤为己任,同时又要取悦观众,拉拢选票,以上乘表现争取竞选胜利。辩论各方都要具备口若悬河、妙语联珠、思维缜密、滴水不漏的辩才。然而又由于必须在瞬间回答电视记者刁钻刻薄的提问,常常在选词用字、语音语调或文法结构上比较随意,常常是随口而出,因此,国内一些英语较好的人,也未必能够顺利听懂这类“脱口秀”(Talk Show)。

一九八八年十月十四日,当时任副总统的乔治·布什和马萨诸塞州州长迈克尔·杜卡基斯竞选美国总统时,就制裁罪犯、扫毒、武器系统、堕胎、税收、社会保障制度、当代风云人物、环境保护、国防预算和五角大楼等问题,进行了第二次电视辩论。

舌战的当天,我们录制了该场辩论的实况。录音清晰,辩论双方语言结构复杂,语速很快,用词很广,整场辩论内容丰富、高潮迭起、饶有情趣。因此,我们将九十分钟录音整理成文字材料,并配以中文译文、文化注释和词汇表,以便对照学习。

本书对于国内大学英语专业学生、英语教师、英语口译工作者以及有意出国的各类人士,反复听取地道美国英语口语,从中汲取语言精华,提高自身听力和口语水平,极具实用价值。同时,对于研究美国历史、政治、社会、文化的学者,也具有参考价值。

本书在编译成稿过程中,得到了潘继平先生的大力支持,谨此致谢。由于编译者水平有限,错漏之处难免,望广大读者不吝指教。

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THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL TV DEBATE

Introduction

U. S. presidential candidates are making final preparations for their face-to-face debate with Democrat Michael Dukakis trailing Vice President George Bush in the most recent public opinion polls. Political analysts say tonight's nationally televised debate is Dukakis' best chance of making a strong impression with voters and gain momentum against Mr. Bush in the last four weeks before the election. Dukakis advisers say that he must show voters his personal qualities as well as his knowledge of the issues.

Mr. Bush says he also wants the people to know his personal feelings about the country. The ninety-minute debate will be televised from a university campus in Los Angeles, California. The Voice of America will broadcast the debate live beginning less than one hour from now, at one hour GMT.

MR. SHAW: ⁽¹⁾.....Governor, if Kitty Dukakis⁽²⁾ were raped and murdered, would you favor an irrevocable death penalty for the killer?

MR. DUKAKIS: ⁽³⁾No, I don't, Bernard, and I think you know

that I' ve opposed the death penalty during all of my life. I don' t see any evidence that it' s a deterrent, and I think there are better and more effective ways to deal with violent crimes. We' ve done so in my own state, and it' s one of the reasons why we have had the biggest drop in crime of any industrial state in America, why we have the lowest murder rate of any industrial state in America.

But we have work to do in this nation; we have work to do to fight a real war and not a phony war against drugs. And that' s something that I want to lead, something we haven' t had over the course of the past many years, even though the vice president has been, at least allegedly, in charge of that war. We have much to do to step up that war, to double the number of drug enforcement agents, to fight both here and abroad, to work with our neighbors in this hemisphere. And I want to call a hemispheric summit just as soon after the 20th of January as possible to fight that war.

But we also have to deal with drug education and prevention here at home. And that' s one of the things that I hope I can lead personally as the president of the United States. We' ve had great success in my own state, and we' ve reached out to young people and their families and been able to help them by beginning drug education and prevention in the early elementary grades.

So we can fight this war and we can win this war, and we can do so in a way that marshals our forces, that provides real support for state and local law enforcement officers who have not been getting that kind of support, do it in a way which will bring down violence in this nation, will help our youngsters to stay away from

drugs, will stop this avalanche of drugs that's pouring into the country, and will make it possible for our kids and our families to grow up in safe and secure and decent neighborhoods.

MR. SHAW: Mr. Vice President, your one-minute rebuttal.

MR. BUSH: ⁽⁴⁾ Well, a lot of what this campaign is about, it seems to me, Bernie, is to a question of values. And here, I do have, on this particular question, a big difference with my opponent.

You see, I do believe that some crimes are so heinous, so brutal, so outrageous—and I'd say particularly those that result in the death of a police officer—those real brutal crimes, I do believe in the death penalty. And I think it is a deterrent. And I believe we need it, and I'm glad that the Congress moved on this drug bill, and it finally called for that, related to these narcotics drug kingpins. And so, we just have an honest difference of opinion. I support it, and he doesn't.

MR. SHAW: Now, to you, Vice President Bush. I quote to you this from Article II of the 20th Amendment of the Constitution: Quote, "If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the president, the president-elect shall have died, the vice president-elect shall become president," meaning, if you are elected and die before Inauguration Day⁽⁵⁾——

MR. BUSH: Bernie!

MR. SHAW: automatically, automatically, Dan Quayle⁽⁶⁾ would become the 41st president of the United States. What have you to

say about that possibility?

MR. BUSH: I'd have confidence in him, and I made a good selection. And I've never seen such a pounding, an unfair pounding, on a young senator in my entire life. And I've never seen a presidential campaign where the presidential nominee runs against my vice presidential nominee——never seen before. You know, Lloyd Bentsen⁽⁷⁾ jumped on Dan Quayle when Dan Quayle said he's had roughly the same amount of experience. He had two terms in the Congress; he had two terms in the Senate, serving his second term.

He founded the—— authored the Job Training Partnership Act that says to American working men and women that are thrown out of work for no fault of their own, that they're going to have jobs. We're moving into a new, competitive age, and we need that kind of thing. He, unlike my opponent, is an expert in national defense, helped amend the INF Treaty, so we got a good, sound treaty when these people over here were talking about a freeze. If we'd listened to them, we would never have had a treaty.

And so I have great confidence in him and he's—— it's turning around. You know, the American people are fair. They don't like it when there's an unfair pounding and kind of hooting about people. They want to judge it on the record itself. And so I'm proud of my choice. And, you know, I don't think age is the only criterion. But I'll tell you something, I'm proud that people that are 30 years old and 40 years old now have someone in their generation that is going to be vice president of the United States of America. I made a good selection. The American people are seeing

it and I'm proud of it. That's what I'd say. And he could do the job.

MR. SHAW: Governor Dukakis, your one-minute rebuttal.

MR. DUKAKIS: Bernard, this was the first presidential decision that we, as nominees, were called upon to make and that's why people are so concerned because it was an opportunity for us to demonstrate what we were looking for in a running mate. More than that, it was the first national security decision that we had to make.

The vice president talks about national security. Three times since World War I, the vice president has had to suddenly become the president and commander in chief. I picked Lloyd Bentsen because I thought he was the best qualified person for the job. Mr. Bush picked Dan Quayle and, before he did it, he said, "Watch my choice for vice president. It will tell all." And it sure did. It sure did.

MR. SHAW: Ann Compton⁽⁹⁾ for the vice president.

MS. COMPTON: Thank you, Bernie. Mr. Vice President, yes, we read your lips: "No new taxes." But, despite that same pledge from President Reagan, after income tax rates were cut, in each of the last five years, some federal taxes have gone up——on Social Security⁽⁹⁾, cigarettes, liquor, even long-distance telephone calls. Now that's money straight out of people's wallets. Isn't the phrase "no new taxes" misleading the voters?

MR. BUSH: No, because that's——that I'm pledged to that. And, yes, some taxes have gone up. And the main point is taxes

have been cut and yet income is up to the federal government by 25 percent in the last three years. And so, what I want to do is keep this expansion going. I don't want to kill it off by a tax increase.

More Americans are at work today than at any time in the history of this country and a greater percentage of the work force. And the way you kill expansions is to raise taxes. And I don't want to do that. And I won't do that. And what I have proposed is something much better. And it's going to take discipline of the executive branch. It's going to take discipline of the congressional branch—and that is what I call a flexible freeze that allows growth—about 4 percent or the rate of inflation—but does not permit the Congress just to add on spending.

I hear this talk about a blank check. The American people are pretty smart. They know who writes out the checks. And they know who appropriates the money. It is the United States Congress and by two to one, Congress is blamed for these deficits. And the answer is to discipline both the executive branch and the congressional branch by holding the line on taxes.

So I am pledged to do that. And those pessimists who say it can't be done. I'm sorry. I just have fundamental disagreement with them.

MR. SHAW; Governor Dukakis, your one-minute response.

MR. DUKAKIS; Ann, the vice president made that pledge; he's broken it three times in the past year already, so it isn't worth the paper it's printed on. And what I'm concerned about is that if we

continue with the policies that Mr. Bush is talking about here this evening——flexible freeze——somebody described it the other day as a kind of economic Slurpee. ⁽¹⁰⁾

He wants to spend billions on virtually every weapons system around. He says he's not going to raise taxes, though he has broken that pledge repeatedly. He says he wants to give the wealthiest 1 percent in this country a five-year, \$40 billion tax break, and we're going to pay for it. And he's been proposing all kinds of programs for new spending costing billions.

Now, if we continue with these policies, this trillion and a half dollars worth of new debt that's already been added on the backs of the American taxpayers is going to increase even more. If we continue with this for another four years, then I'm worried about the next generation, whether we can ever turn this situation around.

No, we need a chief executive who's prepared to lead, who won't blame the Congress, but will lead, will bring down that deficit, will make tough choices on spending, will go out and do the job that we expect of him and do with it the Congress of the United States.

MR. SHAW: And to Governor Dukakis.

MS. COMPTON: Governor, let me follow up on that by asking you, you've said it many times, that you've balanced 10 budgets in a row in Massachusetts. Are you promising the American people, here tonight, that within a four-year presidential term, you will balance the federal budget?

MR. DUKAKIS: No, I'm not sure I can promise that. I don't think either one of us can, really. There's no way of anticipating what may happen. I will say this, that we'll set as our goal a steady, gradual reduction of the deficit, which will require tough choices on spending. It will require a good strong rate of economic growth. It will require a plan that the president works out with the Congress——doesn't blame them, works it out with them——which brings that deficit down. It will require us to go out and collect billions and billions of dollars in taxes owed that aren't being paid in this country. And that's grossly unfair to the average American who's paying his taxes, and paying them on time, and doesn't have any alternative——it's taken out of his paycheck.

Mr. Bush says we're going to put the IRS⁽¹¹⁾ on every taxpayer. That's not what we're going to do. I'm for the Taxpayer Bill of Rights. Well, I think it's unconscionable, Ann, that we should be talking or thinking about imposing new taxes on average Americans, when there are billions out there——over a hundred billion dollars in taxes owed that aren't being paid.

Now, I think if we work together on it, and if you have a president that will work with the Congress and the American people, we can bring that deficit down steadily, \$ 20, 25, 30 billion a year, build economic growth, build a good strong future for America, invest in those things which we must invest in; economic development, good jobs, good schools for our kids, college opportunity for young people, decent health care and affordable housing, and a clean and safe environment. We can do all of those things, and at

the same time build a future in which we' re standing on a good strong fiscal foundation.

Senator Bentsen said ,as you recall at the debate with Senator Quayle ,that if you give any of us \$ 200 billion worth of hot checks a year ,we can create an illusion of prosperity. But sooner or later ,that credit card mentality isn' t going to work. And I want to bring to the White House a sense of strength and fiscal responsibility which will build a good strong foundation under which this country ,or above which this country can move ,grow ,invest and build the best America for its people and for our kids and our grand-kids.

MR. SHAW ;Mr. Vice President ,your one-minute response.

MR. BUSH ;The governor has to balance a budget in his state. He' s required to by law. He' s raised taxes several times. I wish he would join me ,as a matter of fact ,in appealing to the American people for the balanced-budget amendment for the federal government and for the line-item veto. I' d like to have that line-item veto for the president ,because I think that would be extraordinarily helpful.

And I won' t do one other thing that he' s had to do——took \$ 29 million out of his state pension fund. That' s equivalent in the federal level of taking out of the Social Security Trust Fund. I' m not going to do that. I won' t do that. And so I' m still a little unclear as to whether he' s for or against a tax increase. I have been all for the Taxpayer' s Bill of Rights all along. And this idea of unleashing a whole bunch ,an army ,a conventional force army of

IRS agents into everybody's kitchen—I mean, he's against most defense matters, and now he wants to get an army of IRS auditors going out there. I'm against that. I oppose that.

MR. SHAW: I'm going to say this, and I'm going to say it once to every person in this auditorium. What these candidates are about is of utmost seriousness to the American voters. They should be heard, and you should be quiet. If you are not quiet, I'm going to implore the candidates to do something about prodding—or quieting their own partisans. But we cannot get through this program with these outbursts. Margaret Warner¹², for Governor Dukakis.

MS. WARNER: Good evening, Governor, Mr. Vice President. Governor, you won the first debate on intellect, and yet you lost it on heart.

MR. BUSH: Just a minute.

MR. DUKAKIS: I don't know about the vice—

MS. WARNER: You'll get your turn. The American public—

MR. DUKAKIS: I don't know whether the vice president agrees with that.

MS. WARNER: The American public admired your performance, but didn't seem to like you much. Now Ronald Reagan has found his personal warmth to be a tremendous political asset. Do you think that a president has to be likable to be an effective leader?

MR. DUKAKIS: Margaret, may I go back and just say to the vice president that I didn't raid the pension fund in Massachusetts.

You're dead wrong, George. We didn't do that. As a matter of fact, I'm the first governor in the history of my state to fund that pension system, and I'm very proud of that. And you just had your——

——You just have your information——no, we did not. No, we did not. I've been in politics for 25 years, Margaret. I've won a lot of elections, I've lost a few, as you know, and learned from those losses. I won the Democratic nomination in 51 separate contests. I think I'm a reasonably likable guy. I'm serious, though I think I'm a little more lovable these days than I used to be back in my youth when I began in my state legislature. But I'm also a serious guy. I think the presidency of the United States is a very serious office. And I think we have to address these issues in a very serious way.

So I hope and expect that I'll be liked by the people of this country as president of the United States. I certainly hope I'll be liked by them on the 8th of November. But I also think it's important to be somebody who's willing to make those tough choices. Now, we've just heard two or three times from the vice president that he's not going to raise taxes. I repeat, within days after you made that pledge, you broke it. You said, "Well, maybe as a last resort, we'll do it," and you supported legislation this year that's involved tax increases not once, but twice.

So that pledge isn't realistic, and I think the vice president knows it. I think the people of this country know it. The fact of the matter is that the next president of the United States is going to

have to go to the White House seriously, he's going to have to work with the Congress seriously. He can't turn to the Congress and blame them for the fact that we don't have a balanced budget and that we have billions and billions of dollars in red ink.

And I'm going to be a president who is serious. I hope and expect will be liked by the American people. But more than that, will do the kind of job that I'm elected to do, will do it with as much good humor as I can, but at the same time, will do it in a way which will achieve the goals we want for ourselves and our people. And I think we know what they are——

MR. SHAW; Governor……

MR. DUKAKIS; —— a good strong future, a future in which there——

MR. SHAW; Your time has run out, sir.

MR. DUKAKIS; is opportunity for all of our citizens.

MR. SHAW; One minute from the vice president.

MR. BUSH; I don't think it's a question of whether people like you or not to make you an effective leader. I think it's whether you share the broad dreams of the American people, whether you have confidence in the people's ability to get things done, or whether you think it all should be turned over, as many of the liberals do, to Washington, D. C. You see, I think it's a question of values, not likability or lovability.

It's a question in foreign affairs of experience, knowing world leaders, knowing how to build on a superb record of this administration in arms control because you'd know exactly how to