

影响你一生的 名人演讲

主 编 杨智敏

副主编 韩志凌 马 陵 路易刚

Famous Speeches
That Influence Your Life



中国对外翻译出版公司



ec 英汉对照

心灵英文  系列

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前言

读最震撼的演说辞、听人类最伟大的声音，欣赏语言、学习英语、回顾历史、了解文化，享受学习语言带来的乐趣和收获。

第一次世界大战后，美国由于其国力强大而倍受世人瞩目，世界大舞台上，处处可以看到和听到与美国有关的字眼。很多美国历史上的著名人物都可说是世界风云人物，比如历届美国总统中的杰出代表，像林肯、福兰克林，以及众多的政治、人权及科学方面的领袖人物，像威廉·福克纳、马丁·路德·金、查尔顿·赫斯顿。他们的思想不仅影响了美国，也影响了世界。

在各种不同的公开场合，这些美国人中的精英发表过代表自己和美国政府观点的演讲。这些演讲，有的振聋发聩，有的意味深长，虽然内容不见得符合读者的某些观点，但是作为正式的英语资料，一些语言的用法和演讲的技巧还是值得我们学习的，本书就是汇集了这样演讲内容的一本好书。

本书第一部分共有 20 篇美国总统演讲，将美国历史上的重大事件串联起来，展示给读者一幅近代美国发展的历史画卷。学习和剖析他们的演讲，可以帮助英语学习者，了解他们所处历史时期影响世界的一些重大历史事件的来龙去脉和美国的政治体制。

第二部分共有 20 篇著名人士的演说，为我们了解美国民众的精神世界和个性追求，提供了一个平台。

每篇第一部分为演讲者介绍 (Introduction About the Lecturer)，帮助读者了解演讲者的生平和主要事迹；第二部分为演讲的全文或主体部分，读者可以一睹为快；第三





部分为译文，编译者用精炼、确切的语言将演讲原文翻译出来，作为读者赏析过程的参照读物；第四部为重点词汇 (Key Vocabulary)，编译者对文中出现的重点词汇进行了注释；第五部分是经典语句 (Remarkable Sentences)，编译者将原文中富有启迪意义和文采的句子采摘出来，供读者体味和欣赏；第六部分为背景链接 (About the Event)，有利于读者了解演讲发生时的历史背景或有关情况，从更深层次和角度去理解演讲。

本书附赠一张 MP3 光盘，其中大部分是演讲者的原声录音，用词简练、语速适中，是英语学习者练习和模仿语音、语调以及训练听力的理想素材。

本书涉及的美国与我国之外其他国家的政治事务相关内容，只代表演讲者自己的观点。

本书作者在引用部分名人演讲时，已经书面向美国版权办公室 US Copyright Office 提交了申请并获得正式授权。

第一部分前 14 篇由杨智敏编译；后 6 篇由路易刚编译；第二部分前 10 篇由韩志凌编译；后 10 篇由马陵编译。在本书的编译过程中，得到了大连医科大学和大连工业大学多位英语教学专家的大力支持和帮助，在此一并表示感谢。本书内容如有不当之处，请不吝赐教。

编译者

2007 年 11 月





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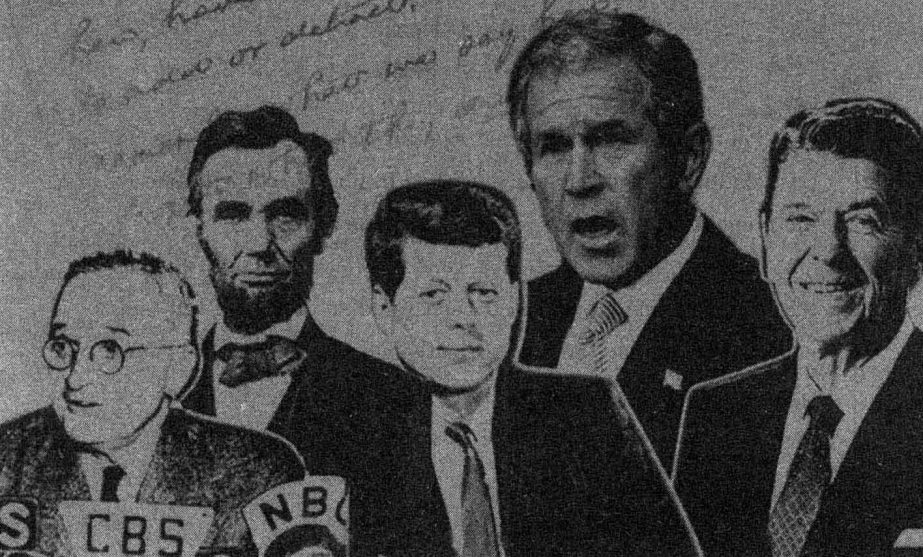
Executive Mansion.

Washington.

and seven years ago our fathers lay
on this continent, as nations, co-
nations, and dedicated, as a position

美国总统演说

as great battles for
to dedicate a portion
pieces for them who once knew that the
might live. This we say, in all properly do. But
longer serve, we can not dedicate we can
consecrate we can not hallow, this ground
the brave men, living and dead, who struggle
here, have hallowed it, far above our poor
to now or detect. The world will little note,
that we say here, while we can



S CBS NBC



INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE LECTURER 演讲者介绍

1809年2月12日，阿伯拉罕·林肯出生在肯塔基州哈丁县一个伐木工人的家庭。迫于生计，他先后干过店员、村邮务员、测量员和劈栅栏木条等多种工作。1834年，当选为伊利诺斯州议员，开始了其政治生涯。

当时，美国奴隶制猖獗。1854年，南部奴隶主竟派遣一批暴徒拥入堪萨斯州，用武力强制推行奴隶制度，引起了堪萨斯内战。这一事件激起了林肯的斗争热情，他明确宣布“为争取自由和废除奴隶制而斗争”的政治主张。1860年，林肯当选为总统。

1861年，美国内战爆发。内战初期，联邦军队一再失利。1862年9月22日，林肯宣布了亲自起草的具有伟大历史意义的文献——《解放黑奴宣言》草案（即后来的《解放宣言》）。从此，战争形势才开始发生了明显的变化，北部军队很快由防御转入进攻。于1865年，终于获得彻底的胜利。

此时，林肯在美国人民中的声望已愈来愈高了。1864年，林肯再度当选为总统。但不幸的是，1865年4月14日晚，他在华盛顿福特剧院观剧时，突然遭到枪击。次日清晨与世长辞。

林肯的伟大不仅仅在于他的才能和他的成就，更在于他的心灵。革命导师马克思高度地评价林肯，说他是一个“不会被困难所吓倒，不会为成功所迷惑的人。他不屈不挠地迈向自己的伟大目标，而从不轻举妄动；他稳步向前，而从不倒退。总之，他是一位达到了伟大境界而仍然保持自我优良品质的罕有的人物”。

葛底斯堡胜利的四个月，林肯总统到葛底斯堡战场访问，参加这场伟大战役阵亡将士墓的落成仪式。这篇演说是在那时发表的。

Gettysburg Address

Abraham Lincoln

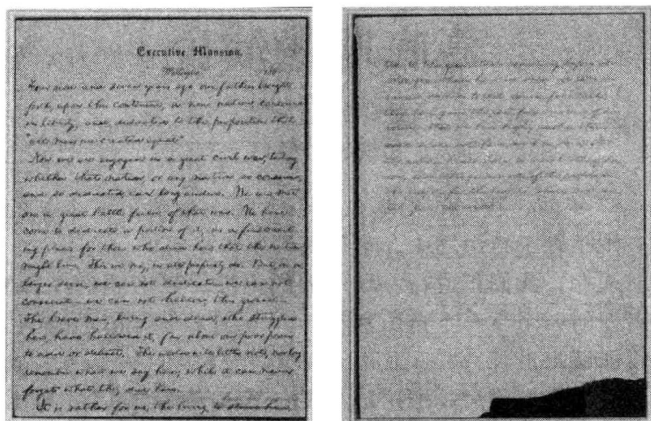
(Nov. 11, 1863)



Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is

altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.



Gettysburg original draft

葛底斯堡演说原始文本

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.



葛底斯堡演说

亚伯拉罕·林肯

(1863. 11. 11)

87年前，我们的先辈在这个大陆上创建了一个新的国家。她孕育于自由之中，奉行人人生来平等的信念。

现在，我们正进行一场伟大的内战，以考验这个国家，或者任何一个孕育于自由和奉行人人生来平等信念的国家，是否能够永世长存。我们相聚在这场战争的一个伟大战场上。我们来到这里，把这战场的一部分奉献给那些为国家生存而捐躯的人们，作为他们最后的安息之所。我们这样做是完全适合的、恰当的。

但是，从更高的意义上说，我们是不能奉献，不能圣化，也不能神化这片土地的。因为，那些曾经在这里战斗过的人们——无论是活着的还是逝去的人们，已经圣化了这片土地，他们所做的远非我们的微薄之力所能扬抑。这个世界不会注意也不会长久记得我们今天在这里所说的话，但是，它永远不会忘记勇士们在这里所做之事。毋宁说，我们活着的人，应该献身于他们未完成的事业，这事业因他们的战斗而更加崇高；我们活着的人，要献身于我们前方的伟大任务；我们来到这里，要从这些光荣的逝者身上汲取更多的献身精神，以完成他们为之献身的事业；我们在此下定最大的决心，不能让逝者的鲜血白流；并且，让这个国家在上帝的庇护下获得新的自由；让这个民有、民治、民享的政府永世长存。



KEY VOCABULARY 重点词汇

conceive *vt.* 构思

dedicate *vt.* 献(身)，致力

proposition *n.* 主张，建议

dedicate *vt.* 献(身)；致力；题献(一部著作给某人)

consecrate *vt.* 献给；使神圣；*a.* 被献给神的；神圣的

hallow *vt.* 使……神圣；视为神圣

detract *v.* 转移

perish *vi.* 毁灭；死亡；腐烂；枯萎；*vt.* 毁坏；使麻木

REMARKABLE SENTENCES 经典语句

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

87年前，我们的先辈在这个大陆上创建了一个新的国家。她孕育于自由之中，奉行人人生来平等的信念。

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.

但是，从更高的意义上说，我们是不能奉献，不能圣化，也不能神化这片土地的。

...that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

我们在此下定最大的决心，不能让逝者的鲜血白流；并且，让这个国家在上帝的庇护下获得新的自由；让这个民有、民治、民享的政府永世长存。

ABOUT THE EVENT 背景链接

葛底斯堡战役

1863年7月1日，葛底斯堡战役爆发。发动进攻的南军名将罗伯特·李被北军将领米德指挥的波托马克军团击败，南军死伤2.8万，北军伤亡也达2.3万，李率南军后撤。这次大战是美国南北战争中最激烈的一次战役，该战役成为美国内战的转折点，此后战场上的主动权转到北方军队手中。





影响你一生的

名人演讲

Famous Speeches
That Influence Your Life



INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE LECTURER 演讲者介绍

富兰克林·D·罗斯福 (Franklin D. Roosevelt), 一直被视为美国历史上最伟大的总统之一, 是 20 世纪美国最孚众望和受爱戴的总统, 也是美国历史上唯一连任 4 届总统的人, 从 1933 年 3 月起, 直到 1945 年 4 月去世时为止, 任职长达 12 年。

富兰克林·罗斯福, 1882 年 1 月 30 日出生于美国纽约。1900 年至 1904 年就读于哈佛大学, 1905 年转入哥伦比亚大学法学院, 参加了纽约律师考试合格后即辍学。1910 年任纽约市参议员, 1912 年连任。1913 年任海军副部长。1921 年因患脊髓灰质炎致残。

1932 年竞选总统时, 正值美国经济大萧条, 生产下降的幅度之大, 波及范围之广, 失业率之高, 持续时间之长, 都是前所未有的。富兰克林·罗斯福提出“新政” (New Deal) 计划, 以压倒多数选票获胜。1933 年 3 月 4 日, 富兰克林·德兰诺·罗斯福就任美国第三十二届总统。罗斯福的“新政”是 20 世纪资本主义发展历程中的重大事件, 帮助美国的资本主义制度度过了 1929—1933 年一场空前的危机。美国的资本主义制度得救了, 世界资本主义体系也复苏了。

First Inaugural Address

(excerpted)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

(Mar. 4, 1933)



President Hoover, Mister Chief Justice, my friends:

This is a day of national consecration, and I am certain that on this day my fellow Americans expect that on my induction in the Presidency. I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our people impelled. This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing the conditions facing our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So first of all, let me express my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear



itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror, which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life, a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves, which is essential to victory. And I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days. In such a spirit on my part and on yours, we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunk to fantastic levels; taxes have risen, our ability to pay has fallen, government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income, the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side, farmers find no markets for their produce, and the savings of many years and thousands of families are gone. More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

And yet, our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered, because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature surrounds us with her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and have abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by a failure of credit, they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the





lure of profit by which they induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortation, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They only know the rules of a generation of self seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision, the people perish.

Yes, the money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. A measure of that restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social value, more noble than mere monetary profits.

Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative efforts. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days, my friends, will be worth all they cost us, if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered on to, but to minister to ourselves, to our fellow men. Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of a false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profits, and there must be an end to our conduct in banking and in business, which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrong-doing. Small wonder, that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of our obligations, on faithful protection and on unselfish performance. Without them it cannot live.

Restoration calls, however, not for changes in ethics alone. This nation is asking for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we take it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed

projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our great natural resources. Hand in hand with that, we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution in an effort to provide better use of the land for those best fitted for the land.

Yes the task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the value of the agricultural product and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities. It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing losses through fore closures of our small homes and our farms. It can be helped by insistence that the federal, the state, and the local government act forthwith on the demands that their costs be drastically reduce. It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities which today are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal. It can be helped by national planning for, and supervision of all forms of transportation, and of communications, and other utilities that have a definitely public character. There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped by merely talking about it. We must act, we must act quickly.

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第一次就职演说

——我们唯一该害怕的就是害怕本身
(节选)

富兰克林·罗斯福

1933. 3. 4

胡佛总统、大法官先生、朋友们：

今天，对我们的国家来说，是一个神圣的日子。我肯定，同胞们都期待我在就任总统时，会像我国目前形势所

