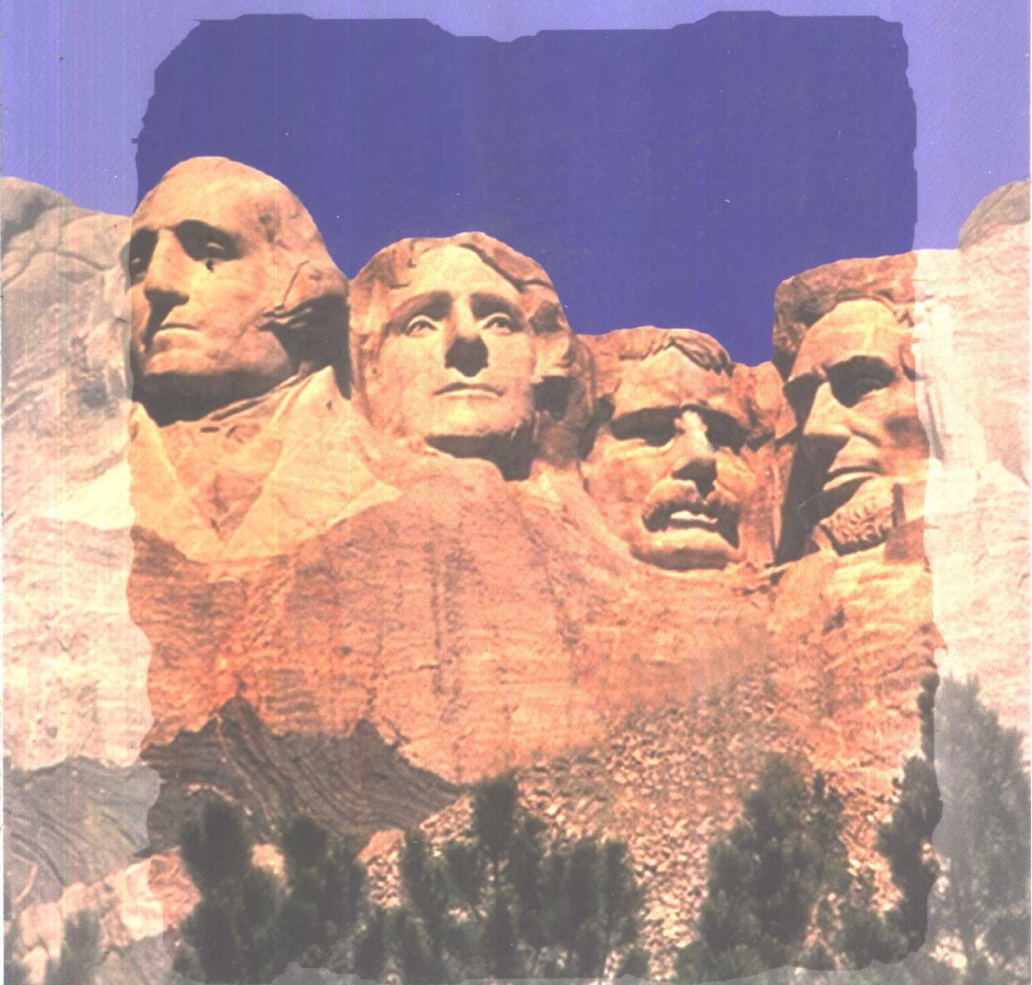


大学生英语文库

Famous Americans in History

美国历史名人



上海外语教育出版社



大学生英语文库 —————
English Library for University Students

Famous Americans in History

美国历史名人

翟俊祥 编注

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

美国历史名人/翟俊祥编注. - 上海:上海外语教育出版社, 2001

(大学生英语文库)

ISBN 7-81080-036-1

I. 美… II. 翟… III. 英语-语言读物, 传记

IV. H319.4: K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 81546 号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 孙 静

印 刷: 上海锦佳装璜印刷发展公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1092 1/32 印张 9 字数 262 千字

版 次: 2001 年 4 月第 1 版 2001 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81080-036-1 / K · 000

定 价: 13.20 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

出版说明

《大学生英语文库》是一套由上海外语教育出版社奉献给全国大学生及英语爱好者的英语课外读物。该文库是一个开放的系列,内容涉及西方的科技、艺术、历史、文化等诸多方面,通过阅读,读者不仅可以增加有关西方历史、文化、艺术、科技等方面的知识,更能学到大量各类英语词汇。

该系列中每本书均出自原文,英语纯正,内容丰富,深入浅出,经过详细的注释,有助于读者把握原文的精髓。

相信在二十一世纪,这套经过精心策划的英语文库必将成为我国大学生及广大英语爱好者书架中亮丽的点缀,成为他们英语学习的得力助手。

2001 年 1 月

前 言

了解一个国家和民族的社会、生活、文化和历史,对于学习和掌握他们的语言是很有帮助的。本书介绍在美国历史上起过重要作用的一些人物的生平事迹,帮助读者了解美国的社会和历史。这些人物中,有政治家和企业家,有社会活动家和改革家,有思想家和哲学家,有科学家和发明家,有作家、音乐家、电影和体育明星,甚至还有历史上有名的江湖盗匪。他们有男有女,有白人有黑人,有外来的殖民者及其后裔,也有土著印第安人。他们代表了美国社会的各个阶层,活跃在美国历史的各个时期。他们的生平,从不同的时期和不同的侧面,反映了美国的社会和历史,构成了一幅幅生动活泼的社会风情和历史画卷。希望本书能为读者打开一扇窗户,让读者随着书中的人物去穿越时间和空间,感知他们的命运和悲欢离合,领略不同地域和各个时期的风情和民俗。与此同时,读者还能够品味和鉴赏英语修辞和表达方式,这就好像在浓郁的咖啡中又加进了清香的牛奶,实在是一种生活享受。

本书内容选自《美国之音》的特别英语(SPECIAL ENGLISH)广播节目,是编者根据广播录音整理编辑而成的。对于书中的人名、地名、时间和事件,编者都尽量予以查证,并参考一些中文和英文资料,加入一些注释和说明,补充一些背景阅读材料,尽量使本书具有资料参考价值。当然,还有个别人名和地名实在无法查考,只能按读音记录。

SPECIAL ENGLISH 是专门为非英语地区和国家的人们设计的,语速缓慢,用词简单,语言规范标准,是学习美国英语的极好教材。利用简易流畅的语言和丰富有趣的内容,激发读者的读书热情和求知欲望,使他们在不知不觉的阅读中,既开阔了眼界、增长了见识,又提高了英语水平,这就是编者的初衷和一贯追求。编者以前曾编撰过几本特别英语读物,受到广大读者朋友的欢迎和好评,这对于编者既是莫大的宽慰,又是极

大的鞭策和鼓励。然而由于编者的水平和知识有限,书中肯定会有很多缺点和错误,希望广大读者予以批评指正。

本书出版有赖于金济华先生的鼎力支持和帮助,编者对他的辛勤劳动和无私帮助表示由衷的感激和深深的谢意。

编 者

2001 年 1 月 14 日

写 于 西 安

CONTENTS

1	Susan B. Anthony 苏珊·B. 安东尼	1
2	Arthur Ashe 亚瑟·阿什	10
3	Clara Barton 克莱拉·巴顿	16
4	Elizabeth Blackwell 伊丽莎白·布莱克威尔	22
5	Luther Burbank 卢瑟·伯班克	28
6	Aaron Copland 艾伦·科普兰	34
7	W. Edwards Deming 爱德华兹·戴明	40
8	James Harold Doolittle 詹姆斯·H. 杜利特尔	46
9	W. E. B. Du Bois 杜波依斯	52
10	Albert Einstein 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦	59
11	Ralph Waldo Emerson 拉尔夫·沃尔多·爱默生	70
12	Henry Ford (I) 亨利·福特(上)	77
13	Henry Ford (II) 亨利·福特(下)	83
14	Robert Goddard 罗伯特·戈达德	89
15	Ernest Hemingway (I) 厄内斯特·海明威(上)	95
16	Ernest Hemingway (II) 厄内斯特·海明威(下)	102
17	Edwin Hubble 埃德温·哈勃	109
18	Frank and Jesse James 西部大盗	115
19	Barbara Jordan 巴巴拉·乔丹	120
20	Helen Keller (I) 海伦·凯勒(上)	126
21	Helen Keller (II) 海伦·凯勒(下)	132
22	Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy 罗斯·菲茨杰拉德·肯尼迪	138
23	Martin Luther King (I) 马丁·路德·金(上)	144
24	Martin Luther King (II) 马丁·路德·金(下)	152
25	Charles Lindbergh 查尔斯·林白	162
26	Mary Lyon 玛丽·莱昂	176

27	Thurgood Marshall 瑟古德·马歇尔	182
28	Margaret Mead 玛格丽特·米德	194
29	Marilyn Monroe 玛丽莲·梦露	200
30	John Wesley Powell 约翰·韦斯利·鲍威尔	215
31	Eleanor Roosevelt (I) 埃莉诺·罗斯福(上)	221
32	Eleanor Roosevelt (II) 埃莉诺·罗斯福(中)	226
33	Eleanor Roosevelt (III) 埃莉诺·罗斯福(下)	233
34	Babe Ruth 贝布·鲁思	239
35	Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin 乔拉斯·索尔克、阿尔伯特·萨宾	245
36	James Stewart 詹姆斯·斯图尔特	251
37	Ida Tarbell 艾达·塔贝尔	257
38	Harriet Tubman 哈丽特·塔伯曼	263
39	Edith Wharton 伊迪丝·沃顿	269
40	Wright Brothers 赖特兄弟	275

1

Susan B. Anthony^[1]

苏珊·B. 安东尼



In the 1850s, women in the United States began to try to gain the same rights as men. One woman was the leader in the campaign^[2] to gain women the right to vote. Today we tell about a fighter for rights for women, Susan B. Anthony.

In 1776, a new nation declared its freedom from Britain. The *Declaration of Independence*^[3] was the document written to express the reasons for seeking that freedom. It stated that

[1] Susan B. Anthony 苏珊·B. 安东尼(1820—1906),美国杰出的社会改革家、女权运动领袖。她为争取妇女的选举权奋斗 50 年,直到她死后的 1920 年,才正式通过了给予妇女选举权的美国宪法第 19 修正案。为纪念她,这一修正案就叫做安东尼修正案。

[2] campaign *n.* 战役,运动(为达成某种目的)。

[3] Declaration of Independence 《独立宣言》,北美大陆会议于 1776 年 7 月 4 日发表的北美 13 个殖民地脱离英国而独立的宣言,是美国革命的纲领性文件。

all men were created equal. It said that all men had the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Not every citizen of the new United States of America had one important right, however. That was the right to vote. At first, the only people permitted to vote in the United States were white men who owned property and could read. By 1860, most white male citizens over the age of 21 had the right to vote. The 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution^[1] gave black male citizens the right to vote. These amendments were passed in 1868 and 1870.

Women were not really full citizens in America in the 1800s. They had no economic independence. For example, everything a woman owned when she got married belonged to her husband. If a married woman worked, the money she made belonged to her husband. In addition, women had no political power. They did not have the right to vote.

In the 1850s, women organized in the effort to gain voting rights. Their campaign was called the woman suffrage^[2] movement. Suffrage means the right to vote. American women sought to gain that right for more than 70 years. One of the leaders of the movement was Susan B. Anthony of Massachusetts.

Miss Anthony was a teacher. She believed that women needed economic and personal independence. She also believed that there was no hope for social improvement in the United States until women were given the same rights as men. The rights included the right to vote in public election.

Susan B. Anthony was born in 1820. Her parents were

[1] 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution (美国)宪法第14和第15修正案,分别于1868年和1870年通过,给予所有种族的男子以选举权,但妇女仍然没有选举的权利。

[2] suffrage *n.* 选举权,参政权。

members of the Quaker^[1] religion. She became one, too. The Quakers believed that the rights of women should be honored. They were the first religious group where women shared the leadership with men.

As a young woman, Susan had strong beliefs about justice and equality for women and for black people. And she was quick to speak out against what she believed was not just. Many young men wanted to marry her. But she could not consider marrying a man who was not as intelligent as she. She once said, "I can never understand why intelligent girls should want to marry fools just to get married. Many are willing to do so. But I am not." She did meet some young men who were intelligent. But it always seemed that they expected women to be their servants, not their equals.

Susan B. Anthony became a schoolteacher in New York State. She realized that women could never become full citizens without some political power. They could never get such power until they got the right to vote. She went from town to town in New York State, trying to get women interested in their right to vote. But they did not seem interested. Miss Anthony felt this was because women were not able to do anything for themselves. They had no money or property of their own. The struggle seemed long and hard. She said:

"As I went from town to town, I understood more and more the evil^[2] we must fight. The evil is that women can not change anything as long as they must depend on men for their very lives. Women can not change anything until they themselves are independent. They can not be free until they have

[1] Quaker *n.* 教友派(教徒),全名为 Religious Society of Friends,由英国人乔治·福克斯(George Fox)从 1646 年开始创建。认为神灵的启示是直接和个别的,每个人都可通过心灵直接感受上帝的教诲而无需牧师的说教。所以礼拜仪式只是默祷,主张简朴的生活。

[2] evil *n.* 邪恶。

the legal right to own property and to keep the money they make by working."

Miss Anthony went to every city, town and village in New York State. She organized meetings in schools, churches and public places. Everywhere she went, she carried pamphlets^[1], urging rights for women. She urged the lawmakers of New York to change the state law and give women the right to own property. Her campaign in New York failed at that time. But elsewhere the struggle for women's rights was making progress.

In 1851, Susan B. Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton^[2]. Mrs. Stanton also supported equal rights for women. Mrs. Stanton had many children. She needed to remain at home to raise her large family. Miss Anthony, however, was not married. She was free to travel, to speak and to organize for the women's rights movement^[3]. The two women cooperated in leading the fight to gain rights for women in the United States.

Their first important success came in 1860 when New York finally approved a married-women's law. For the first time in New York, a married woman could own property, and she had a right to the money she was paid for work she did^[4]. At last, Miss Anthony's campaign was beginning to show results. The campaign spread to other states.

[1] pamphlet *n.* 小册子。

[2] Elizabeth Cady Stanton 伊丽莎白·卡迪·斯坦顿(1815—1902),美国著名社会活动家和女权运动领袖。1848年7月与莫特夫人(Lucretia Coffin Mott)在纽约主持召开美国第一次争取妇女权利大会。1851年与安东尼相遇,从此开始为女权运动共同奋斗50年。1869年,她们共同发起成立美国女权运动协会,斯坦顿担任主席直到1892年。

[3] women's rights movement 女权运动。

[4] she had ... she did. 她有权拥有自己工作所挣的钱。

The end of the American Civil War^[1] in 1865 freed Negroes from slavery. Susan B. Anthony felt that there was still much to be done to get full freedom for Negroes and also for women. She began to campaign for the right for Negroes and women to vote. The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution was approved in 1868. It gave Negro men the right to vote. But it did not give women the right to vote.

Susan B. Anthony led efforts to have voting rights for women included in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution^[2]. Her efforts were not successful. Then, Miss Anthony decided to test the legal bases of the 14th Amendment. She did this during the presidential election of 1872. On Election Day, Miss Anthony led a group of women to vote in Rochester, New York. Two weeks later, Miss Anthony was arrested. She was charged with voting although she had no legal right to do so.^[3]

Before her trial, Susan B. Anthony traveled around New York State. She spoke to many groups about the injustice of denying women the right to vote. She said:

"Our democratic-republican government is based on the idea that every person shall have a voice and a vote in making the laws and putting them to work^[4]. It is we, the people, all the people, not just white men or men only, who formed this nation. We formed it to get liberty not just for half of us, not just for half of our children, but for all, for women as well as men.^[5] Is the right to vote

[1] American Civil War 美国内战(1861—1865),也称南北战争。是美国南部种植园主和北方工业资产阶级围绕蓄奴和废奴的斗争,最后以北方资产阶级废奴主义者控制的联邦政府胜利而告终。

[2] led efforts ... to the Constitution 领导了为把妇女选举权写进第14宪法修正案的运动。

[3] She was ... to do so. 她被控在没有合法权利的情况下投票选举。

[4] have a voice ... to work 在制订法律和付诸实施过程中有发言权和表决权。

[5] We formed it ... as well as men. 我们建造这个国家是为了所有的人都得到自由,为了男人,同样也为了女人,而不仅仅是为了我们中的一半,也不是只为了我们一半的孩子们。

a necessary right of citizens? To my mind, it is the most important right. Without it, all other rights are nothing.”

Susan B. Anthony was tried and found guilty of violating the law^[1]. She was ordered to pay 100 dollars as a punishment. She said the law was wrong. She refused to pay.

Miss Anthony then led efforts to gain voting rights for women through a new amendment to the Constitution. She traveled across the country to campaign for such an amendment until she was 75 years old. In 1904, she spoke to a committee of United States Senate for the last time. The committee was discussing the proposal for an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote. She knew the victory would come. But she also knew it would not come while she was alive.

Susan B. Anthony died in 1906 at the age of 86. Thirteen years later, in 1919, Congress passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. The amendment stated that the right to vote should not be denied because of a person's sex^[2]. The amendment had to be approved by three fourths of the states. It won final approval on August 26th, 1920. It was called the Anthony Amendment to honor Susan B. Anthony.

* * * * *

Further Reading

When reformer Susan B. Anthony voted in the 1872 presidential election, women in the United States did not have the right

[1] was tried and found guilty of violating the law 受到审判并被判犯有破坏法律罪。

[2] the right ... a person's sex 不应因为一个人的性别而被拒绝给予选举权。

to vote, and Anthony was arrested. In this 1873 speech, Anthony defended her position on women's suffrage.

Susan B. Anthony on Women's Rights

1873

Friends and fellow citizens: I stand before you tonight under indictment for the alleged crime of having voted at the last presidential election, without having a lawful right to vote.^[1] It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution, beyond the power of any State to deny^[2].

The preamble^[3] of the federal Constitution says:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."^[4]

It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who

[1] I stand before ... right to vote. 我今晚站在你们面前,被控在上次总统选举中犯有所谓无投票权而参加投票的罪。(indictment *n.* 起诉,控告; alleged *a.* 声称的,所谓的)

[2] beyond the power of any State to deny 无论哪一州都无权剥夺。

[3] preamble *n.* 序文,前言。

[4] We, the people ... for the United States of America. 我们,合众国的人民,为组成一个更完美的联邦,确立公理,保障区内安宁,提供共同防务,促进普遍福利,永保我们及子孙后代得享自由之福,特制定此美利坚合众国宪法。(tranquility *n.* 宁静; blessing *n.* 祝福,恩惠; posterity *n.* 子孙,后裔; ordain *v.* 颁布)

formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people — women as well as men. And it is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government — the ballot. ^[1]

For any state to make sex a qualification that must ever result in the disfranchisement of one entire half of the people is to pass a bill of attainder, or an ex post facto law, and is therefore a violation of the supreme law of the land. ^[2] By it the blessings of liberty are forever withheld ^[3] from women and their female posterity. To them this government has no just powers derived from the consent of the governed. To them this government is not a democracy. It is not a republic. It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established on the face of the globe. ^[4] An oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor, an oligarchy of learning, where the educated govern the ignorant, or even an oligarchy of race, where the Saxon ^[5] rules the African, might

[1] And it is ... the ballot. 剥夺妇女运用民主共和政府给予的保障公民自由的唯一手段——投票权,那么,向妇女侈谈自由的赐福就是莫大的讽刺。(downright *a.* 明白的,显明的;mockery *n.* 嘲弄,讽刺;ballot *n.* 选票,投票)

[2] For any state ... of the land. 任何一州,如果以性别为参加选举的条件,必然会剥夺整整半数人民的选举权,这等于通过一项剥夺公民权的法律或一项事后追认的法律,因此,也违反了这个国家的最高法律。(disfranchisement *n.* 剥夺公权;attainder *n.* 剥夺公民权;ex post facto *a.* 事后的,追溯的)

[3] to withhold *v.* 压制,抑制,不肯给予。

[4] It is an odious ... the face of the globe. 它是可憎的贵族社会,是可恨的性别独裁,是地球上有史以来最可恨的专制制度。(odious *a.* 可憎的,丑恶的;aristocracy *n.* 贵族,贵族社会;oligarchy *n.* 寡头政治)

[5] Saxon *n.* 撒克逊人。(日尔曼民族之一系,古时居住在德国西北部,第五、六世纪时,同盎格鲁人和朱特人征服英国,并定居该处。)

be endured; but this oligarchy of sex, which makes father, brothers, husband, sons, the oligarchs over the mother and sisters, the wife and daughters of every household, which ordains all men sovereigns, all women subjects, carries dissension, discord and rebellion into every home of the nation^[1].

Webster^[2], Worcester^[3] and Bouvier^[4] all define a citizen to be a person in the United States, entitled to vote and hold office.

The only question left to be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our opponents will have the hardihood^[5] to say they are not. Being persons, then, women are citizens; and no state has a right to make any law, or to enforce any old law, that shall abridge their privileges or immunities^[6]. Hence, every discrimination against women in the constitutions and laws of the several states is today null and void, precisely as in every one against Negroes.^[7]

[1] which ordains ... of the nation. 这使一切男子成为统治者,一切妇女成为奴仆,给全国的每一个家庭带来不和、纷争和叛逆。(sovereign *n.* 元首,主权者; dissension *n.* 纠纷,不和,分歧; discord *n.* 不调和,不一致)

[2] Webster 韦伯斯特(1782—1852),美国政治家、演说家,两度出任国务卿(1841—1843, 1850—1852)。

[3] Worcester 伍斯特(1758—1837),美国公理会教派牧师,以主张和平著称。

[4] Bouvier 布维尔(1787—1851),美国著名法学家。

[5] hardihood *n.* 胆大,厚颜。

[6] no state has ... or immunities. 无论哪一个州都无权制定新法律或强行执行旧法律以剥夺妇女的权利和特权。(abridge *v.* 剥夺; privilege *n.* 特权,基本人权; immunity *n.* 免除,豁免)

[7] Hence, every discrimination ... against Negroes. 因此,今天一些州一切歧视妇女的宪法和法律,完全和所有歧视黑人的法律一样,都是非法和无效的。(discrimination *n.* 歧视; null *a.* 无效的; void *a.* 法律上无效的)