



世纪百年英文经典系列丛书（英汉对照）

The Classic
Speeches in the World

演讲拾音

家中的满汉全席
经典，但绝不晦涩

主编◎茅风华

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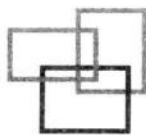
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Preface

序言

英语这门语言在世界众多国家普遍使用，毫无疑问应该重视英语，学好英语。但广大学生学习英语大多数都从枯燥的英语课本中开始，仅仅学习听、说、读、写、译，对英语的文学文化却知之甚少。正如任何一家百年老店的传承都有其独到的秘笈一样，英语的背后积淀的是西方国家的文化底蕴。英语同样也有背不烂的唐诗三百首、研究不透的《红楼梦》，它们融入了西方国家的文化精髓，是英语文学中的经典，流传久远。它们以各种不同的形式出现：童话神奇诱人，魅力无穷；寓言短小精悍，发人深思；散文意境优美，折射人生；书信热烈真实，开启心扉；演讲逻辑严密，文理俱佳。更有诗歌、小说、戏剧、神话等美妙珍品，是历史和文化的瑰宝。鉴此，编者采撷了各种体裁的一些精品，把这套《世纪百年英文经典》系列丛书奉献给大家。

《世纪百年英文经典》向你推荐的是两种习惯，一种叫悦读，一种叫学习。

阅读实在应该是悦读，尤其是浮躁难安的今天，能有些许闲暇坐下来看点书，为的可是藕断丝连的眷恋，为的是久别胜新婚的激荡——是一种纪念，更是一种开创。靠写书发家的郭敬明说得直白：“读书最多的就是学生群体，工作之后的人都读书很少。”或许，为了悦读而读的人还在一定程度上在某些个犄角旮旯里存在吧。至于那多数为了应试而学的莘莘学子如果能够快乐地读，恐怕也是何乐而不为的吧。

编者虽然在此大声疾呼“悦读”，内心却难免惴惴不安，生怕担起东施效颦的骂名。原本希望的只是抛砖引玉，引荐大家像追“FRIENDS”（《六人行》）

一样，勇敢地捧起莎翁的“MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING”（《无事生非》），直把碧翠丝当瑞秋，更像理查德·克莱德曼那样去演绎贝多芬的《命运》——但愿这种惴惴能够在你的心田激起一圈涟漪。

再来说说学习。

学语言，学什么？单就语法规范来说，当然是要学名作家的行文用词。现代汉语的定义就有这么一节：“以典范的现代白话文著作作为语法规范”。而英语的发展历程远不止于白话文的百年历史，本套丛书收罗的作品也有出于里程碑式的人物之手，如塞缪尔·约翰逊以及乔纳森·斯威夫特，他们对规范英语的作用一如民国时期几位开山鼻祖式的作家对普通话的规范。

怎么学？虽说“学海无涯苦作舟”，但编者认为学习在于平时的点滴积累，而且是简单快乐地积累。摆脱对着书本埋头苦读的套路，不必刻意攻克某部长篇巨著，以愉悦的心态去品尝谐趣的小品文或者充满暖暖温情的故事，相信在悲欢于人物离合和情节跌宕的同时，规范的文法也在不经意间轻松积累起来。

这么想来，《世纪百年英文经典》确是一套值得珍藏的丛书。对于广大学生而言，本丛书能进一步提高英语阅读水平、开阔视野、陶冶个人情操，相比于流连网络、耗费宝贵时光在虚幻的游戏世界里要胜百倍。对于广大英语爱好者而言，本丛书是提高语感、推敲文字、品味名著的好素材。而本丛书更是广大文学爱好者提高文学修养、感悟人生真实道理和悲喜感情的理想读物。

本丛书选编的故事体裁全面，收录的文章广泛、经典，是英语文学文化长期积累与融合而成的慧果。它们助人思索，得益良多，让英语学习在阅读的愉悦中成为一种享受。

编者

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我要说：

我们的政策就是用

我们全部能力，

用上帝所给予我们的全部力量，

在海上、陆地和空中进行战争，

同一个在人类黑暗悲惨的罪恶史上

所从未有过的穷凶极恶的暴政进行战争

.....



就职演说上的感想

Sentiments on Inaugural Address

George Washington

April 30, 1789

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

Among the **vicissitudes** incident to life no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with **veneration** and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest **predilection**, and, in my flattering hopes, with an **immutable** decision, as the asylum of my declining years—a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with **despondence** one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions all I dare aver is that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful





人物介绍

乔治·华盛顿 (George Washington, 1732-1799), 美国 (美利坚合众国) 奠基人, 第一、二届总统 (1789-1797), 被称为“美国国父”。

背景注释

乔治·华盛顿是1775年至1783年美国独立战争时期大陆军的总司令, 1789年成为美国第一任总统, 在美国历史上是唯一一票通过而两次当选的总统, 第一位没有任何党派身份的总统, 同时也成为全世界第一位以“总统”为称号的国家元首。

乔治·华盛顿
1789年4月30日



vicissitude

/vi'sisitju:d/ *n.* 变

迁兴衰

veneration

/venə'reiʃən/ *n.* 尊

敬, 崇拜

predilection

/pri:'di'lekʃən/ *n.*

爱好, 偏袒

immutable

/imju:'təbl/ *a.* 不可

变的, 永恒的

despondence

/di'spɒndəns/ *n.* 沮

丧, 悲观

参议院和众议院的同胞们:

人生的沉浮变迁中, 没有一件事能比本月14日收到根据你们的命令传达的通知更使我忧虑。一方面, 国家召唤我出任此职, 对于国家的召唤, 我永远只能肃然敬重; 而隐退是我以挚爱心情、满腔希望和坚定的决心选择的暮年归宿, 由于爱好和习惯, 并且时光流逝, 健康渐衰, 时感体力不济, 便越觉得隐退的必要和可贵。另一方面, 国家召唤我担负的责任如此重大和艰巨, 足以使国内最具才智和经验的人审视其资历; 而我天资愚钝, 又缺乏民政管理的实践, 理应倍觉自己能力不足, 因而必然感到难以担此重任。怀着这种矛盾心情, 我所能断言的是, 通过正确估计可能影响到的各种状况来恪尽职守, 作为我效忠的目标。

remembrance of former instances, of by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be **palliated** by the motives which mislead me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons' repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent **supplications** to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose **providential** aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering his homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted can not be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessing which the past seem to **presage**. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more **auspiciously** commence.

By the article establishing the executive department it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall

我惟一敢祈望的是，如果我在执行这项任务时因沉醉于往事或因衷心感激公民们对我的高度信赖，因而受到过多影响，导致在处理未经历过的大事时，忽视了自己的无能和消极，我的错误将会由于误导我的各种动机而减轻，而大家在评判错误的后果时，也会适当谅解产生这些动机的偏见。

既然这就是我在遵奉公众召唤就任此职位时的感想，那么，在此宣誓就职之际，如不热忱地祈求全能的上帝则极其失当。因为上帝统治着宇宙，主宰着各国政府，它的神助能弥补人类的任何不足。愿上帝赐福，保佑一个为美国人民的自由和幸福而成立的政府，保佑它为这些基本目的而作出奉献，保佑政府的各项行政措施在我的负责之下都能成功地发挥作用。我相信，在向公众及私人利益的伟大缔造者献上这份崇敬时，这些话也同样表达了各位和广大公民的心意。没有人能比美国人更坚定不移地承认和崇拜掌管人间事务的上帝。他们在迈向独立国家的进程中的每一步似乎都有某种天佑的迹象；他们在刚刚完成的联邦政府体制的重大改革中，如果不是因虔诚的感恩而得到某种回报，如果不是谦卑地期待着过去所预示的赐福的到来，那么，通过众多截然不同的集团的平静思考和自愿赞同来完成改革，这种方式是不能与大多数政府的组建方式同日而语的。在目前的关键时刻，我产生这些想法实在是深有所感而不能自己。我相信大家会和我同样感到除了仰仗上帝的力量，一个崭新和自由的政府并不能一开始就事事顺利。

根据设立行政部门的条款，总统有责任“将他认为必要而妥善的措施提请国会审议”。但在当前与各位见面的这个场合，恕我不进一步讨论这个问题，而只提一下伟大的宪法，它使各位今天聚集在此，它规



词海拾贝

palliate

/ˈpæliet/ v. 减轻

supplication

/ˌsʌpliˈvkeɪʃən/ n.

恳求、祈愿

providential

/ˈprɒviˈdenʃəl/ a. 幸

运的

presage

/ˈpresɪdʒ/ v. 预示

auspiciously

/ɔːˈspɪʃəsli/ adv. 幸

运地

judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject further than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more **congenial** with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the **rectitude**, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party **animosities**, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests, so, on another, that the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the preeminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire, since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the **propitious** smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered, perhaps, as deeply, as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

...

To the foregoing observation I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties,

定了各位的权限，指出了各位应该关注的目标。在这样的场合，更恰当、也更能反映我内心激情的做法是不提出具体措施，而是称颂将要规划和采纳这些措施的当选者的才能。正直和爱国心。我从这些高贵品质中看到了最可靠的保证：其一，任何地方偏见或地方感情，任何意见分歧或党派敌视，都不能使我们偏离全局观点和公平观点，即必须维护这个由不同地区和利益所组成的大联合；因此，其二，我国的政策将会以纯洁而坚定的个人道德原则为基础，而自由政府的优越性将会以赢得民心 and 全世界尊敬的一切特点而显现。我对国家的一片热忱之心激励我满怀喜悦地展望这幅远景，因为根据自然界的构成和发展趋势，在美德与幸福之间，责任与利益之间，恪守诚实宽厚的政策与获得社会繁荣幸福的硕果之间，有着密不可分的统一；因为我们应该相信，上帝亲自规定了永恒的秩序和权利法则，他绝不可能对无视这些法则的国家慈祥地加以赞许；因为人们理所当然地、满怀深情地、也许是最后一次把维护神圣的自由之火和共和制政府的命运，系于美国人民所遵命进行的实验上。

.....

除了上述意见，我还想补充一点，并认为向众议院提出最为合适。这一点涉及我，因此尽量简明扼要：我第一次荣幸地奉召为国效劳正值我国为自由而艰苦奋斗的时期。我对自己职责的看法要求我必须放弃任何俸禄，我始终坚守这一信念。现在，这一信念



词海拾贝

congenial

/kən'dʒi:njəl/ *a.* 同类的，相宜的

rectitude

/'rektitju:d/ *n.* 正直，公正

animosity

/'æni'mɒsiti/ *n.* 仇恨，敌视，憎恨

propitious

/'prə'piʃəs/ *a.* 亲切的，和蔼的



点评

本篇选自华盛顿在临时首都纽约发表的首任就职演说，反映了他在结束隐退、出山任职时，面对新政府所面临的挑战感到沉重而惶恐的心情，以及他要在君主大国控制的世界上进行共和制“实验”的决心。

the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may during my continuance in it be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the Human Race in humble supplication that, since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessing may be equally **conspicuous** in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend.

