

Franklin D. Roosevelt

富兰克林·罗斯福

【英汉双语】

名人风景线



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

● David Taylor (英) 著

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目录

- 1. 希望的给予者 3
- 2. 绅士教育 7
- 3. 早期的政治生涯 19
- 4. 1921年于坎波贝洛岛 27
- 5. 总统之路 31
- 6. 第一次罗斯福新政 39
- 7. 第二次罗斯福新政 51
- 8. 从孤立到战争 63
- 9. 罗斯福，战争的领导者 71
- 10. 大后方 83
- 11. 最后的岁月 91
- 12. 罗斯福的遗产 99
- 大事年表 107
- 罗斯福时期的关键人物 111
- 美国政府体系 113

CONTENTS

■ 1. Giver of hope.....	2
■ 2. A gentlemanly upbringing.....	6
■ 3. Early political experiences.....	18
■ 4. Campobello Island, 1921.....	26
■ 5. The road to the presidency.....	30
■ 6. The first New Deal.....	38
■ 7. The second New Deal.....	50
■ 8. From isolation to war.....	62
■ 9. Roosevelt the war leader.....	70
■ 10. The home front.....	82
■ 11. The final months.....	90
■ 12. Roosevelt's legacy.....	98
■ Timeline.....	106
■ Key people of Roosevelt's time.....	110
■ US system of government.....	112

名人风景线

(英 汉 双 语)

这套书中的“名人”，是那些在各自的领域中创造出不平凡业绩的人们。

那他们是怎样进入这些领域的？

他们奋斗不已的源泉何在？

他们的成就对社会产生了什么影响？

他们又有着怎样的成长经历？

在他们当中，包括政治家、艺术家、演艺界人士、以及那些自强不息的创业者，每一个人的故事，都是一道亮丽的“风景线”！

本套“名人风景线”丛书以英汉双语形式出版，书中还附有大量的历史资料和珍贵照片。针对不同读者，丛书分为两个难度等级，并对有一定难度的单词、短语作简要注释，分别适合英语的初学者和有一定基础的英语学习者阅读。

Giver of hope

In 1932 the American nation was in the depths of despair. The country was suffering the worst economic crisis in its history. Millions were out of work, and desperate people roamed the streets looking for work and a bite to eat from a soup kitchen. Herbert Hoover, the Republican president, appeared to be doing little to help the situation. One American complained, 'I am afraid. Every man is afraid.'

It was no surprise when Hoover was voted out of office in November 1932. The new president was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a Democrat, from the state of New York. The American people identified with his cheerful optimism and saw him as a symbol of hope. They were certain he was the right person to put the country back on its feet, and were further reassured by his 'fireside chats', a series of radio talks in which he spoke calmly to the nation.



1933年富兰克林·罗斯福通过无线广播发表著名的“炉边谈话”

▲ Franklin Roosevelt giving one of his famous radio 'fireside chats' in 1933.

A second crisis was to confront Roosevelt. In 1939 World War II broke out in Europe. To begin with, the USA was not directly involved in the fighting but, after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941, the country declared war. Roosevelt now had the monumental task of guiding the USA through the conflict.

1 希望的给予者

1932年，整个美国陷于绝望的深渊中。这个国家正遭受有史以来最严重的经济危机。数百万人失业，绝望的人们游弋在街头四处找寻工作，并从施粥棚找寻食物。共和党总统赫伯特·胡佛对改变此种现状显得无能为力。一个美国人抱怨道：“我很担忧，每个人都在担忧。”

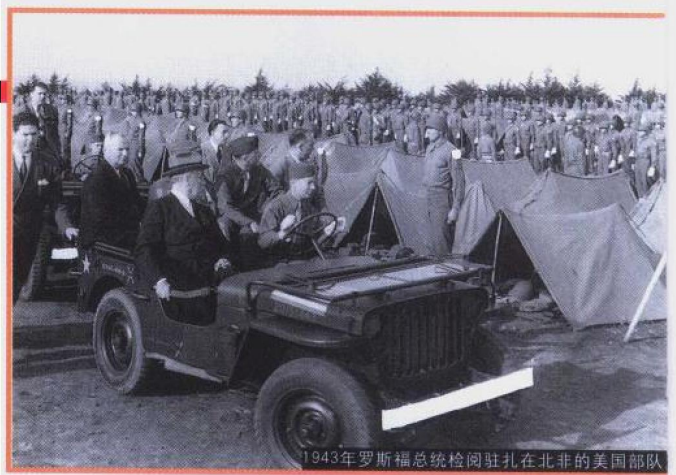
胡佛于1932年11月落选并不令人意外。继任的新总统就是富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福，一位来自纽约州的民主党人。美国民众认同他那使人振奋的乐观主义精神，并把他视为希望的象征，他们确信他就是那个能令这个国家重新繁荣的人。罗斯福曾发表“炉边谈话”，在这一系列的广播讲话中镇定地对整个国家的民众侃侃而谈。这些都令人们对他更有信心。

罗斯福还面临着又一次危机。1939年，第二次世界大战在欧洲爆发了。大战伊始，美国并没有直接卷入到这场战争中去，但是在1941年日军偷袭珍珠港之后，美国宣布参战。此刻罗斯福肩负了引领美国渡过这次战争的历史重任。

- roam *v.* 闲逛
- soup kitchen 施粥棚
- identify with 认同
- monumental *adj.* 不朽的，巨大的

► *President Roosevelt reviewing American troops in North Africa in 1943.*

The American people felt that there was 'an experienced hand on the tiller' and, even in the darkest days of the war, were confident that Roosevelt would lead them to victory.



Roosevelt's cheerful image, however, hid a personal tragedy. An attack of polio in 1921 had left him paralysed from the waist down. Yet he fought back to become the only person to be elected president on four occasions. In 1983, 38 years after his death, a group of eminent historians voted Roosevelt the second greatest American president of all time. Only Abraham Lincoln, who was president from 1861 to 1865 and is credited with the abolition of slavery, was ranked higher. So, who was Franklin Roosevelt, how did he rise to the presidency and what was his impact on American and world history?

Roosevelt's gift

'Hope was in fact Franklin Roosevelt's greatest gift to his fellow Americans... He gave us hope because all could see that he himself felt not the slightest doubt about the future at any time in his years as president.'

(Joseph Alsop, an American political journalist, speaking in 1982)

美国民众感到“一只娴熟的手握住了舵柄”，即使在战争最艰苦的日子里，美国人仍然相信罗斯福会领导他们走向胜利。

然而，罗斯福那振奋人心的形象掩盖着他的个人悲剧。1921年他得了脊髓灰质炎，导致自腰以下的部位瘫痪。然而他却抗争奋斗，成为惟一一位连任四届的总统。1983年，在他逝世38年后，一些著名的历史学家把罗斯福评为美国有史以来第二位最伟大的总统，只有在1861年至1865年期间担任总统、因废除奴隶制度而享有盛誉的亚伯拉罕·林肯位居其上。那么，富兰克林是谁？他是怎样成为总统的？他对美国乃至世界的历史又有着怎样的影响呢？

罗斯福的礼物

“事实上，希望是富兰克林·罗斯福带给他的美国同胞的最珍贵礼物……他给我们以希望，因为所有人都看得到，在担任总统期间，他任何时候都不曾对未来感到哪怕是最轻微的疑虑。”

(约瑟夫·艾尔索普，美国政治记者，评述于1982年)

- polio *n.* 脊髓灰质炎
- eminent *adj.* 杰出的；著名的
- credit with 认为……有（某种优点或成就等）
- abolition *n.* 废除

2 A gentlemanly upbringing

In 1867 James Roosevelt, a well-off businessman whose ancestors had migrated to America from Holland in the 1640s, purchased the country estate of Springwood in New York state. The Springwood estate was situated among gentle hills and woodland near the village of Hyde Park, some 135 kilometres (85 miles), north of the city of New York. James Roosevelt (1828–1900) was a pillar of the Hyde Park community, serving on the school board and as churchwarden. He was also wealthy enough to spend a lot of his time at leisure, holding frequent dinner parties at his seventeen-room mansion.



11岁的富兰克林同他的母亲萨拉在一起。她对他今后的一生有着重大影响。

In 1880, at the age of 52, James, a widower, married his distant cousin Sara Delano Roosevelt who was just half his age. On 30 January 1882, Sara gave birth to her only child, a boy named Franklin Delano. The young Franklin had a happy but isolated upbringing. He was educated at home, first by a governess and then by a private tutor, who taught him maths, science, French, Latin, history and geography. He was not allowed to mix with the local Hyde Park children.

◀ *Franklin, aged 11, with his mother, Sara. She was to have a considerable influence on his life.*

2 绅士教育

詹姆斯·罗斯福是一位殷实的商人，其先人在17世纪40年代从荷兰移居到美国。他于1867年在纽约州购买了斯普林伍德的乡村地产。这片地产坐落于海德公园村附近的小山和林地之中，在纽约市以北约135公里(85英里)处。詹姆斯·罗斯福(1828—1900)是海德公园社区的一根顶梁柱，在校董事会任职并担任教会执事。因为家底殷实，他将许多时间花在休闲娱乐上，经常在他那有着17个房间的豪宅里举办晚宴。

1880年，52岁的詹姆斯结束了鳏夫生活，娶了一位只及他一半年龄的远房表妹萨拉·德拉诺·罗斯福。1882年1月30日，萨拉生下了她的独生子富兰克林·德拉诺。小富兰克林童年的成长交织着欢乐与寂寞。他在家中接受教育，先是有一位女家庭教师，后来是一位男家庭教师，来教他数学、自然科学、法语、拉丁语、历史和地理。父母不允许他和海德公园附近的当地孩子们交往。

- *upbringing n.* 抚育
- *pillar n.* 重要的支持者，支柱
- *governess n.* 女家庭教师
- *tutor n.* 家庭教师

His parents considered them to be unsuitable companions for their son. Franklin loved the countryside and had numerous pastimes including horse-riding, collecting birds' eggs, photography and stamp collecting.

Sara and James Roosevelt adored Franklin. They taught him to have impeccable manners and expected him to respect other people. In other ways they stifled him. He was not allowed to wear long trousers until he was 8, and Sara organized every moment of his day.

The Roosevelt family travelled widely in the USA and made frequent visits to Europe. By the age of 15, Franklin had crossed the Atlantic Ocean eight times. Every summer the family took a vacation at their cottage on Campobello Island, New Brunswick. It was here that Franklin developed a passion for the sea and became an expert yachtsman.

The Groton years 1896-1900

In 1896 Franklin, aged 14, was sent away to be educated at Groton preparatory school in Massachusetts. Groton catered for students from privileged backgrounds, and its headteacher, the Reverend Endicott Peabody, believed that the school had a duty to train its students for public service. As a result the rules were strict. The students slept in crudely furnished dormitories, and were expected to be polite, organized and punctual. Among the subjects studied were Latin, Greek, German, French, mathematics and science. Franklin's academic record at Groton was above average and Peabody regarded him as an 'intelligent and faithful scholar'.

Initially, Franklin found it difficult to make friends. The other students had already been at Groton for two years when he arrived and they looked upon him with suspicion.

他的父母认为他们不适合做儿子的伙伴。富兰克林热爱乡村，并有许多消遣活动以资娱乐，包括骑马、掏鸟蛋、摄影和集邮等。

萨拉和詹姆斯·罗斯福很爱富兰克林。他们教他学会在举止上无可挑剔并期望他能尊敬别人。在其他方面，他们对他进行严格管束。直到8岁时富兰克林才被允许穿长裤，生活中的一切都由母亲萨拉一手安排。

罗斯福一家不仅在国内游历广泛，还经常去欧洲游览观光。15岁时，富兰克林已经横渡过大西洋八次了。每年夏天，一家人都会去位于新不伦瑞克的坎波贝洛岛的别墅度假。就是在这里富兰克林产生了对大海的热爱，并成为一名出色的帆船运动员。

格罗顿岁月，1896 - 1900年

1896年，富兰克林14岁了。他被送往马萨诸塞州的格罗顿预科学校读书。格罗顿公学专门接收有着特权出身背景的学生；学校校长恩迪科特·皮博迪牧师认为这所学校有责任把它的学生培养成可担任公职的人，因此校规很严厉。学生们都睡在布置简陋的宿舍里，并要求他们有礼貌、有组织性并守时。所学的科目包括拉丁语、希腊语、德语、法语、数学和自然科学。富兰克林在格罗顿公学学习时成绩出众，皮博迪认为他是一个“睿智而又虔诚的学者”。

起初，富兰克林发现很难交到朋友。在他到来之前其他学生已经在格罗顿公学学习了两年，他们都用猜疑的眼光看他。

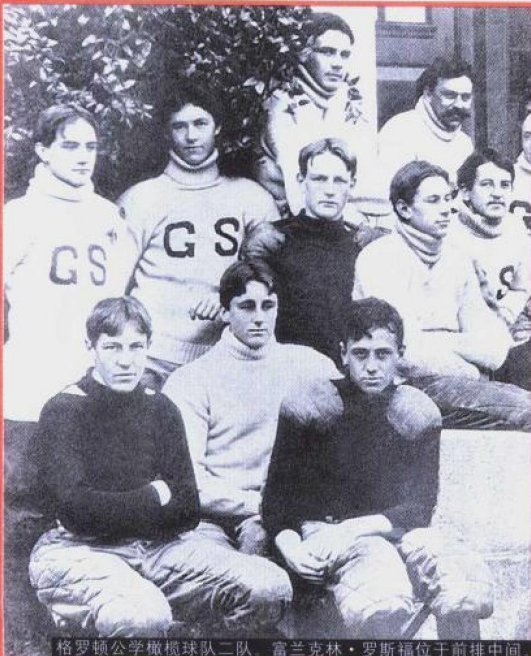
- *impeccable adj.* 没有缺点的
- *preparatory adj.* 预备的

To compensate, Franklin tried to gain acceptance by joining as many sports teams as possible, but was only good enough to make the second team in hockey, American football and baseball.

Outside speakers frequently visited Groton to talk to the students about the lives of the poor and underprivileged. These talks made an impression on Franklin and he was inspired to help out on a summer camp run by the school for poor youngsters

from New York and Boston. In 1897 Peabody invited Franklin's cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, to visit Groton. Theodore was making his way in politics and, at the time, was the assistant secretary to the American navy. Franklin was captivated by his cousin and came to regard him as a role model. By 1900 Franklin was more popular with his fellow students, and enjoyed a reputation as the school's most formidable public debater. His four years at Groton played a crucial role in shaping his character and attitude to life.

◀ *Groton School's second football squad. Franklin Roosevelt is in the middle of the front row.*



格罗顿公学橄榄球队二队。富兰克林·罗斯福位于前排中间。

为了消除与同学们的隔阂，富兰克林尽力通过参加尽可能多的运动队来获得他们的接纳，但由于水平有限，他只能参加曲棍球、橄榄球和垒球的二队。

校外的演讲者经常光顾格罗顿公学，向学生们讲述有关穷苦人的生活。这些演说给富兰克林留下了深刻印象，他受到启发，参加了一次由学校组织的、旨在帮助那些来自纽约和波士顿的穷孩子的夏令营活动。1897年，皮博迪邀请了富兰克林的远亲西奥多·罗斯福来参观格罗顿公学。西奥多正潜心于政治，时任美国海军助理部长，富兰克林被他深深折服，并将他视为自己的榜样。到1900年，富兰克林已和他的同学们相处甚好，并赢得了学校里最厉害的公众辩论家的赞誉。格罗顿公学的四年学习对塑造他的性格以及人生态度起到了关键性的作用。

- compensate *v.* 抵消
- underprivileged *adj.* 下层社会的
- cousin *n.* 远亲
- captivate *v.* 迷住
- formidable *adj.* 令人敬畏的
- crucial *adj.* 至关重要的

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore 'Teddy' Roosevelt (1858-1919) came from a wealthy New York family. In 1897 he was made assistant secretary to the American navy. He fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American War of 1898 and became a national hero when he led a courageous cavalry charge during the battle for San Juan. Following this, he was elected the Republican governor of New York state and in 1900 he became the vice president of the USA. He took over as president when William McKinley was assassinated in 1901, and remained in office until 1909. As president, Theodore Roosevelt advocated the reforms of the Progressive era and believed that it was necessary for the federal government to play a part in managing industry and business. Franklin was later to adopt a similar philosophy.

Harvard and marriage

In September 1900 Franklin enrolled at Harvard University in Massachusetts to study history and government. Shortly afterwards his father, James Roosevelt, died at the age of 72. Franklin was shocked and upset and returned home to comfort his mother, who soon moved to Boston to be near to her son.

Such was his busy social life attending parties and dances, Franklin found it difficult to concentrate fully on his studies at Harvard. He was keen to make his mark as a sportsman but was not selected for either the football team or the rowing team.