

# 那些书影响了 美国总统



READING THE CLASSIC BOOKS  
LEARNING FROM  
THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

张博◎编译



Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福

James (Jimmy) Earl Carter  
詹姆斯·厄尔·卡特

Harry S. Truman  
哈里·S·杜鲁门

Richard Milhous Nixon  
理查德·米尔豪斯·尼克松

Ronald Wilson Reagan  
罗纳德·威尔逊·里根

Theodore Roosevelt  
西奥多·罗斯福

John F. Kennedy  
约翰·F·肯尼迪

Dwight David Eisenhower  
德怀特·D·艾森豪威尔

George H. W. Bush  
乔治·赫伯特·沃克·布什  
Barack H. Obama  
巴拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马  
George W. Bush  
乔治·沃克·布什

William Jefferson Clinton  
威廉·杰斐逊·克林顿

George Washington  
乔治·华盛顿

Abraham Lincoln  
亚伯拉罕·林肯

George Walker Bush  
乔治·沃克·布什

John Adams  
约翰·亚当斯

Barack Hussein Obama  
巴拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马

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## 那些书影响了美国总统

张博 编译

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# 前言

古今中外，但凡有建树者，无一不爱读书，无一不是饱学之士。

培根在那本著名的《论读书》中写道：“读史使人明智。”列宁说：“书籍是巨大的力量。”诸葛孔明说：“非学无以广才。”郭沫若也说：“能读书才必博。”非但名人们如此爱书，就连普通大众也不断呼喊着重“读书改变命运”的响亮口号。无论伟人还是普通老百姓，都站在不同的角度，用亲身体会共同诠释着一个道理，即：读书能使人聪慧。

读书固然重要，可在这个充斥着信息的时代，面对着林林总总的书籍，我们应该读什么书，怎样读书呢？

读书要读好书，读有营养的书，读伟人读过的书。

本书通过展示众多白宫主人的书单及影响了这些总统和这个国家的书籍，帮助读者选对书，从不同的角度进行阅读，汲取书中无穷无尽智慧并养成良好的读书习惯。

本书内容全面：“个人书架”将美国总统最爱看的书一一呈现，“经典必读”将美国总统必看的经典之作尽收眼底，“总统名作”令美国总统的代表名作隆重登场；书中版块丰富：直面总统（Face - to - Face）、知书达理（Knowing the Book）、品读精品（Reading）、总统名言（Famous Remarks），多彩的精选内容为你打开奇妙的图书之旅！

读书是提高自身素质的有效途径，是跟上时代节拍的客观要求，是培养修养的必经之道。热爱读书的白宫主人比比皆是，从他们所读的书中，我们可以看出他们想把国家带往何方。因此，读这本书，跟着白宫主人学读书，你将开启自己的智慧之门，找到自己的前进方向！

编者

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# 第一卷 个人书架







# John Adams

约翰·亚当斯

*On the Orator* 《论演说家》

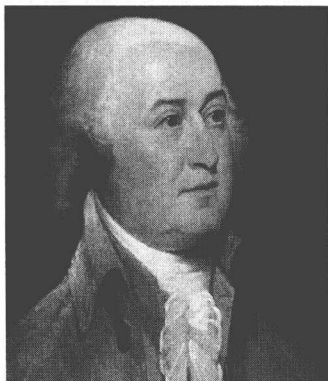


As the 2nd American president, Adams had a collection of about 3000 books, including the works of Marcus Tullius Cicero (西塞罗), Plutach (普卢塔克) and Thucydides (修昔底德). He read it carefully and made lots of notes. Instead of the political books, he preferred the philosophical ones.

Face - to - Face

直面总统

Name: John Adams  
 Birthday: October 30, 1735  
 Birthplace: Braintree (now Quincy)  
 Died: July 4, 1826 (aged 90)  
 Party: Federalist  
 Presidency: the 2nd president  
 (1797.3.4-1801.3.4)  
 Occupation: Lawyer  
 Favorite book: *On the Orator*  
 《论演说家》

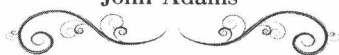


John Adams, a lawyer and political philosopher, became the second President of the United States after being the first Vice President of the United States for two terms. He was one of the most influential Founding Fathers of the United States.

## EARLY LIFE

亚当斯生于一个农场主家庭，儿时喜爱游猎，16岁中学毕业考入哈佛大学。亚当斯在自传中写到大时代时说：“我很快发觉自己的好奇心越来越大，并且热爱书籍、爱好学习，这驱散了我对运动的全部嗜好，甚至打消了我与女士们交往的兴趣。”毕业之后的他悉心钻研法律，成为一名优秀的律师，为以后的从政生涯奠定了坚实的基础。

John Adams was the first of three children born to Susanna Boylston and Deacon John Adams, a Braintree, Massachusetts farmer and shoemaker. Before Adams was born, the Deacon and his wife Susanna decided their first - born son would attend college. Deacon Adams hoped his son would



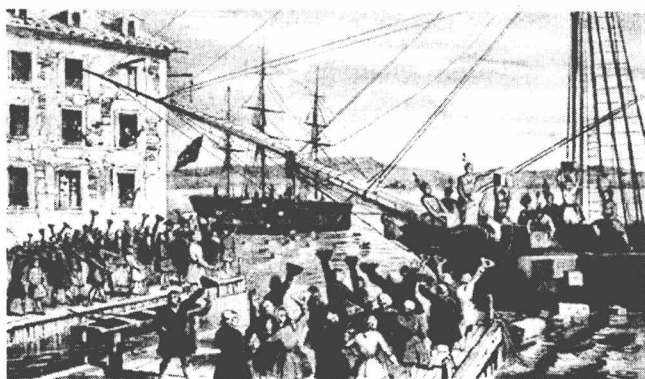
enter the ministry. John, faltering at a poorly run Latin school, told his father he would rather farm. When his father transferred him to Joseph Marsh's school, he improved, and at **fifteen**, passed Harvard's entrance examination. At Harvard, he came to love learning and excelled in scholarship.

Young Adams went to Harvard College at age sixteen in 1751. His father expected him to become a minister, but Adams had doubts. After graduating in 1755, he taught school for a few years in Worcester, allowing himself time to think about his career choice. After much reflection, he decided to become a lawyer and studied law in the office of James Putnam, a prominent lawyer in Worcester. In 1758, Adams was admitted to the bar. From an early age, he developed the habit of writing descriptions of events and impressions of men which are scattered through his diary. He put the skill to good use as a lawyer, often recording cases he observed so that he could study and reflect upon them. His influence emerged through his work as a constitutional lawyer and his intense analysis of historical examples, together with his thorough knowledge of the law and his dedication to the principles of republicanism. Adams often found his inborn contentiousness to be a constraint in his political career.

## POLITICAL CAREER

1765 年亚当斯在《波士顿公报》上发表文章抨击《印花税法》，自此他便积极参与殖民地的政治。他两次参加大陆会议，参与起草《独立宣言》，被誉为“美国独立的巨人”。亚当斯是美国第一任副总统，后来又当选为总统，1800 年竞选总统时被托马斯·杰斐逊击败。他和杰斐逊都是在美国独立五十周年纪念日——1826 年 7 月 4 日去世的。其子约翰·昆西·亚当斯是美国第六任总统。

In 1770, a street confrontation resulted in British soldiers killing five civilians in what became known as the Boston Massacre. The soldiers involved,



反印花税

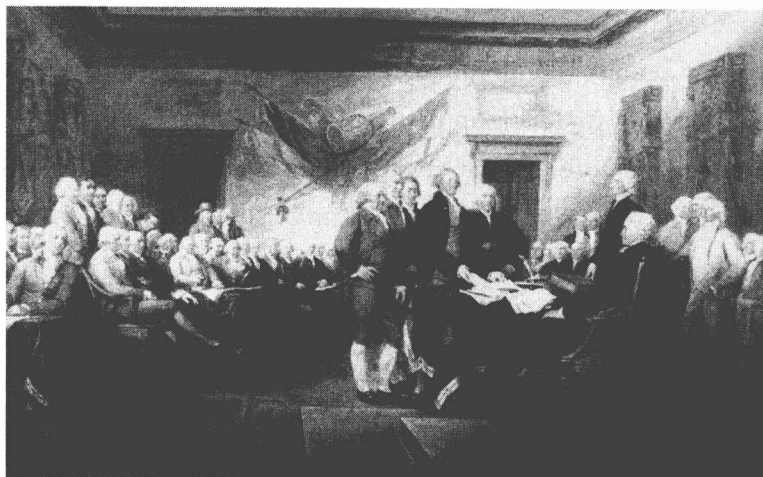
who were arrested on criminal charges, had trouble finding legal counsel. Finally, they asked Adams to defend them. Although he feared it would hurt his reputation, he agreed. Six of the soldiers were acquitted. Two who had fired directly into the crowd were charged with murder but were convicted only of manslaughter. Despite his previous misgivings, Adams was elected to the Massachusetts General Court (the colonial legislature) in June 1770, while still in preparation for the trial.

Massachusetts sent Adams to the first and second Continental Congresses in 1774 and from 1775 to 1777. In June 1775, with a view of promoting union among the colonies, he nominated George Washington of Virginia as commander - in - chief of the army then assembled around Boston. His influence in Congress was great, and almost from the beginning, he sought permanent separation from Britain.

In 1775, Adams proposed a Declaration of Independence. He also suggested, in a move to secure Virginia's allegiance to the revolutionary cause, that congress appoint Thomas Jefferson to write a draft. Adams served as one of the editors. Although that document was written primarily by Jefferson, Adams occupied the foremost place in the debate on its adoption.

Congress sent Adams to France in 1778 to aid in negotiating an alliance.

By the time he arrived, however, Franklin had finished negotiations. Congress sent him to France again in late 1779, to lead the U. S. delegation in peace negotiations with Britain. Soon afterward, Congress appointed Adams first United States ambassador to Britain's Court of St. James.



《独立宣言》的签署

Returning home in 1788, his service ended, Adams and Abigail settled in on a Braintree farm formerly owned by Loyalists. While Washington won unanimously in the popular vote and won 69 votes in the electoral college, Adams came in second in the electoral college with 34 votes and became Vice President in the presidential election of 1789. Adams wanted to leave public service but after some consideration decided to accept the vice - presidency. He was reelected in 1792.

## ELECTION OF 1796

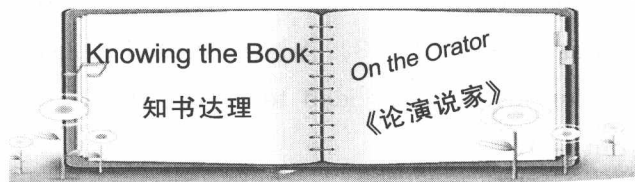
The 1796 election was the first contested election under the First Party System. Adams was the presidential candidate of the Federalist Party. In the end, Adams won the election by a narrow margin of 71 electoral votes to 68 for Jefferson (who became the vice president). As President Adams followed

Washington's lead in making the presidency the example of republican values, and stressing civic virtue; he was never implicated in any scandal.

The death of Washington, in 1799, weakened the Federalists, as they lost the one man who symbolized and united the party. In the presidential election of 1800, Adams and his fellow Federalist candidate, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, went against the Republican duo of Jefferson and Burr. In the end, Adams lost narrowly to Jefferson by 65 to 73 electoral votes, with New York casting the decisive vote. In the closing months of his term Adams became the first President to occupy the new, but unfinished President's Mansion, beginning November 1, 1800.

## HIS FAMILY

On October 25, 1764, five days before his 29th birthday, Adams married Abigail Smith (1744 - 1818), his third cousin and the daughter of a Congregational minister, Rev. William Smith, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. Their children were Abigail (1765 ~1813), future president John Quincy (1767 ~1848), Susanna (1768 ~1770), Charles (1770 ~1800), Thomas Boylston (1772 ~1832), and the stillborn Elizabeth (1777).



你要想让孩子跟神们生活在一起，就教他哲学；要想让他跟人们生活在一起，就教他修辞术。



## 内容简介：

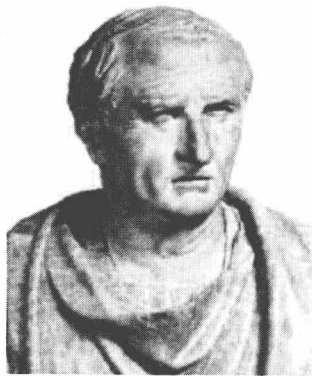


《论演说家》是一部空前绝后的罗马人关于演说术之奥秘的杰出作品。作者西塞罗一生中涉及演说理论的著作很多,《论演说家》写于公元前55年,篇幅最长。当时他年届五十,正处于人生低谷。在西塞罗流传下来的庞大作品库(其中并非没有伪托之作)中,《论演说家》就算不是最成熟的,也无疑是其非常成熟的作品。正如这部作品中译本的序言作者、意大利著名罗马法研究者塔拉曼卡所陈述的一样:“公元前55年的西塞罗可以说是经历了政治家和演说家的所有的人生体验”,或者如西塞罗本人强调的“……政治升迁已经终了,个人韶华也已虚度……”。理解了这部作品中的西塞罗无疑也就意味着它的读者拥有了综观西塞罗的一个至高点。

《论演说家》是西塞罗以对话形式写作的第一部作品。采取这种形式除了要效仿他所崇拜的“希腊最聪明、最有学问”(《论法律》)的哲人柏拉图之外,他在后来的《图斯库卢姆谈话录》中还解释过,使用对话的写作方式是想“隐藏自己的观点,使其他人免于错误,并且在每次谈话中寻求最可能的答案”(《论法律》)。西塞罗深谙对话作品的奥妙,《论演说家》中时间、地点和人物都经过精心设计和安排,暗示并深化了他的写作意图和主题。

## 作者简介：

西塞罗(前106~前43),古罗马政治家、思想家,生于罗马的一个骑士家庭,曾赴希腊求学,受柏拉图、亚里士多德和斯葛多派思想的影响颇深。公元前77年,他回到罗马担任律师;公元前63年当选为罗马执政官,后为元老院元老;公元前51年赴小亚细亚任奇里乞亚总督。他反对独裁,维护贵族共和制。在第二次“三头同盟”成立后,他被三巨头之一



的 M. 安东尼的部下于公元前 43 年 12 月 7 日杀害。西塞罗虽不是一个具有独创性的哲学家，却是一位把希腊思想传授给罗马的承前启后的重要人物。他善于集各家之长，并酌罗马现状以浅显易通之笔，来讨论各种哲学问题。他的主要著作有《论国家》《论法律》《论演说家》等，而论述教育的主要著作则是发表于公元前 55 年的《论演说家》。



### John Adams's Inaugural Address

1. When it was first perceived, in early times, that no middle course for America remained between unlimited submission to a foreign legislature and a total independence of its claims, men of reflection were less apprehensive of danger from the formidable power of fleets and armies they must determine to resist than from those contests and dissensions which would certainly arise concerning the forms of government to be instituted over the whole and over the parts of this extensive country. Relying, however, on the purity of their intentions, the justice of their cause, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an overruling Providence which had so signally protected this country from the first, the representatives of this nation, then consisting of little more than half its present number, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.

2. In this dangerous crisis the people of America were not abandoned by their usual good sense, presence of mind, resolution, or integrity. Measures were pursued to concert a plan to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote