



Read It Love It

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李放 卜凡鹏 主编

爱上英文

——最感动心灵的经典演说

The Most Vibrate Soul's Classics Speech

爱上这优美的英文

品读这隽永的华章

民主与建设出版社



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前言

西方人历来非常重视演说才能的培养和熏陶。而西方历史上的各种演说佳作可谓层出不穷。古罗马的西塞罗就是一位著名的早期演说家。而亚伯拉罕·林肯和温斯顿·丘吉尔等近代政治家则是英语世界中最著名的演说家。

所谓演说，亦称演讲、讲演。究其根本就是在听众面前，就某一问题表达自己的意见或阐明某一事理。例如：竞选演说；就职演说；商业演说；等等。

演说时演讲者需要做到：观点鲜明，内容具有鼓动性；结构清楚，层次简明；语言流畅，深刻风趣。而要把演讲者在头脑里构思的一切都写出来或说出来，让人们看得见、听得到，就必须借助语言这个交流思想的工具。要提高演讲的质量，不能不在语言的运用上下一番工夫。写演讲稿时，在语言运用上应注意以下三个问题：

一要口语化。这是对演讲语言的基本要求，也就是说演讲的语言风格要口语化。

二要通俗易懂。演讲要让听众听懂才行。如果使用的语言讲出来谁也听不懂，那么这篇演讲稿就失去了听众，因而也就失去了演讲的作用、意义和价值。为此，演讲稿的语言表达要力求做到通俗易懂。

三要生动感人。好的演讲稿，语言一定要生动活泼。如果只是思想内容好，而语言却干巴巴的则不会吸引听众的目光。

本书共收录了各界名人的多篇演说词，而且在每篇演说词前，都对作者情况进行了简单明了的介绍，以便于读者理解。从编排上看，我们采取了中英文对照的方式。英文部分我们对那些原件中的拼写、语法错误以及古语写成的词句予以保留，虽然这样看起来有笔误，读起来似乎有不懂的地方，但

我们就是要展现给读者最原汁原味的英语；中文部分我们尽量在忠于原作的前提下对每篇演说词进行了精心翻译。

本书内容共分五个部分，包括总统就职、离职和工作演说；政治名人的工作和生活演说；杰出作家和艺术家的演说；大学校长的毕业典礼演说和成功企业家的商业演说等篇。

本书包括了历史上一些著名的政治演说，如1863年11月19日，林肯在葛底斯堡国家公墓揭幕式中发表的演说。林肯的本篇演讲修辞细腻周密，其后他成为了美国历史上最伟大的演说者之一。又如1963年8月28日，黑人牧师马丁·路德·金在林肯纪念堂前发表的演说《我有一个梦想》，发出了反对种族歧视、争取平等权利的正义呼声。还有贝拉克·奥巴马2004年在美国民主党代表大会上发表的名为《无畏的希望》的演讲，此次演讲让名不见经传的奥巴马声名鹊起。

本书还收录了各界名人的一些著名演说，如欧内斯特·海明威荣获诺贝尔文学奖的致辞，本文为1954年诺贝尔文学奖获得者海明威在诺贝尔奖颁奖典礼仪式上的演讲词。又如史蒂夫·乔布斯在斯坦福大学的演讲。2005年6月12日，“苹果”电脑的创始人史蒂夫·乔布斯对斯坦福大学即将毕业的大学生们做了题为“求知若饥，虚心若愚”的演讲。乔布斯称，从大学里辍学是他这一生做出的最为明智的一个选择，因为它逼迫他学会了创新。乔布斯告诫大学生们说：“你的时间有限，所以最好别把它浪费在模仿别人这种事上。”还有如比尔·盖茨在哈佛大学的演讲。世界首富比尔·盖茨2007年6月7日在哈佛大学毕业典礼上的演讲中谈到了很多事情，包括他的学生时代、他的退学经历以及他眼中人生最有意义的事情等。

总之，无论是总统的政治演说，还是作家的获奖感言，还是商业巨擘的成功演讲，都会使我们在领略其精彩演说的同时，学到许多做人的箴言和事业成功的诀窍。

由于编者水平和篇幅所限，编译过程中难免存在不妥之处，敬请读者不吝批评斧正。

编者

2010年仲秋

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First Inaugural Address of George Washington

乔治·华盛顿总统第一次就职演讲

乔治·华盛顿（1732—1799）。北美殖民地独立战争的军事统帅，美利坚合众国第一任总统。生于弗吉尼亚的一个种植园主家庭，1753年开始在美国军队中服役，在北美英军对法国人的战争中立下了显赫战功。北美独立战争爆发后，他被第二届大陆会议任命为大陆军总司令。1787年，华盛顿主持制定了世界上第一部资产阶级宪法。1789年4月，他当选美国第一任总统；1792年再度当选总统。第二任总统任期届满后，他拒绝再做总统候选人，宣布退出政治生活，回到芒特弗农庄园过起了退隐生活，直到1799年病逝。

THE CITY OF NEW YORK THURSDAY, 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 remembrance of former instances, or 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 this 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 less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the 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 blessings 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 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.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature

of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be impreguably fortified or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the foregoing observations 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, 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 impressions 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 tranquillity, 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.

参议院和众议院的同胞们：

在人生沉浮中，没有一件事能比本月十四日收到你们送达的通知更使我觉得焦虑不安。一方面，国家召唤我出任总统一职，对于她的召唤，我只能慨然从命。但我却十分偏爱、并曾选择了退隐，我还满怀奢望，矢志不移，决心以此作为我暮年的归宿。斗转星移，我越来越感到隐退的必要和亲切，因为喜爱之余，我已经习惯于此；还因为岁月催人渐老，身体常感不适。另一方面，国家召唤我担负的责任如此天大而艰巨，足以使国内最有才智和经验的人度德量力；而我天资愚钝，又没有民政管理的经验，尤应备觉自己能力的不足，因此必然感到难以担此重任。怀着这种矛盾的心情，我唯一敢断言的是，通过正确理解可能产生影响的各种情况来恪尽职责，乃是我忠贞不渝的努力目标。我唯一敢祈望的是，如果我在执行这项任务时因沉溺于往事，或因由衷地感到公民们对我的高度信赖，因而过分受到了影响，以致在处理从未经历过的大事时，忽视了自己的无能和消极，我的错误将会出于动机纯正而减轻，而大家在评判错误的后果时，也会适当宽忍产生这些动机的偏见。

既然这就是我在遵奉公众召唤就任现职时的感想，那么，在此宣誓就职之际，如不热情地祈求全能的上帝将是一件非常不当的事。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，保佑一个为了美国人民的自由和幸福而组建的政府，保佑它为这些基本目的而作出奉献，保佑政治的各项行政措施在我负责之下都能成功地发挥作用。我相信，在向公众利益和私人利益的伟大缔造者献上这份崇敬之时，这些话也同样表达了各位和广大公民的心声。没有人能比美国人更坚定不移地承认和崇拜掌管人类事务的上帝。他们在迈向独立国家的进程中，似乎每走一步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，如果不是因忠诚的感恩而得到某种回报，如果不是谦卑地期待着过去有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，这种方式是难以同大多数政府在组建过程中所采用的方式相比拟的。在目前转折关头，我产生这些想法确实是深有所感而不能自己。我相信大家会和我一样怀有同感，即如果不仰仗上帝的力量，一个新生的自由政府就无法做到一开始就事事如意。

根据设立行政部门的条款，总统有责任“将他认为必要而适宜的措施提请国会审议”。但在目前与各位见面的这个场合，恕我不进一步讨论这个问题，而只是提一下伟大的宪法，它使各位今天欢聚一堂，它规定了各位的权限，指出了各位应该注意的目标。在这样的场合，更恰当、也更能反映我内心激情的做法不是提出具体措施，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。我从这些高贵品格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念和公平观点，即必须维护这个由不同地区和不同利益所组建的大联合政权；因此，其二，我国的政策将会以纯正不移的个人道德原则为基础，而自由政府将会以赢得民心 and 全世界尊敬的一切特点而显示其优越性。我对国家的一片热爱之心激励着我满怀喜悦地展望这幅远景，因为根据自然界的法则和发展趋势，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，有着密不可分的关系；因为我们应该同样相信，上帝亲自规定了永恒的秩序和权力法则，它决不可能对无视这些法则的国家慈颜含笑；因为人们理所当然地、满怀深情地、也许是最后一次地把维护神圣的自由之火和共和制政府的命运，系于美国人所遵命进行的实践上。

除了提请各位注意的一般事务外，在当前时刻，根据激烈反对共和制的各种意见的性质，或根据引起这些意见的不同程度，在必要时行使宪法第五条授予的权力究竟有多大益处，将依靠你们来加以判断和决定。在这个问题上，我无法从过去担任过的职务中找到借鉴，因此我不提具体建议，而是再一次完全信任各位对公众利益的辨别和追求；因为我相信，各位只要谨慎避免作出任何可能危及团结和政府利益的修订，或避免作出应该等待未来经验教训的修订，那么，各位对自由人特有权利的尊重和对社会安定的关注，就足以影响大家慎重考虑在何种程度上坚定不移地加强前者，并有利无弊地促进后者。

除上述意见外，我还要补充一点，而且觉得向众议院提出最为恰当。这条意见与我有关，因此应当尽量讲得简短一些。我第一次荣幸地奉召为国家效劳时，正值我国为自由而艰苦奋斗之际，我对我的职责的看法要求我必须放弃任何俸禄。我从未违背过这一决定。如今，促使我作出这一同样决定的想法仍然支配着我，因此，我必须拒绝对我不相适应的任何所有个人津贴，因为这些津贴可能是列入并成为政府部门常设基金中不可分割的一部分。同

样，我必须恳求各位，在估算我就任的这个职位所需要的费用时，可以根据我的任期以公共利益所需的实际费用为限。

我已经把有感于这一聚会的想法告诉了各位，现在我就要向大家告辞；在此以前，我还要再一次以谦卑的心情祈求仁慈的上帝给予扶助。因为承蒙上帝的恩赐，美国人民有了深思熟虑的机会，有了为确保联邦的安全和幸福，用前所未有的一致意见来决定政府体制的权力；既然如此，上帝将同样明显地保佑我们逐步扩大眼界，稳妥地进行协商，并采取明智的措施，而这些都是本届政府取得成功所必不可缺少的依靠。

1789 年 4 月 30 日

Thomas Jefferson 's First Inaugural Address

托马斯·杰斐逊总统第一次就职演讲

托马斯·杰斐逊（1743—1826），美国政治家和思想家，《独立宣言》的主要起草人，美国第三任总统（1801—1809）。出生于弗吉尼亚州阿尔贝马尔县的一个烟草种植园主家庭，毕业于威廉·玛丽学院。1779 年起任弗吉尼亚州州长，1789 年出任华盛顿总统任内的首任国务卿。1800 年当选美国第三任总统。1804 年再度当选。在两届总统任期内，杰斐逊积极推行向西扩展的政策，于 1803 年向法国购买了路易斯安那领土，使当时的美国国土面积约增加一倍。他晚年还亲手创办了弗吉尼亚大学并任校长。

March 4, 1801

Friends and Fellow – Citizens,

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow – citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which you have been pleased to look toward me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above

my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye — when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation, and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly, indeed, should I despair did not the presence of many whom I here see remind me that in the other high authorities provided by our Constitution I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinions through which we have passed the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be *rightful*, must be *reasonable*; that the *minority* possess their *equal rights*, which equal law must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us, then, fellow — citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through