

西方元典

WESTERN
CLASSICS

英汉对照本

WESTERN CLASSICAL SPEECHES

西方经典演讲辞

《西方元典》编委会 主编
吴群芳 编译

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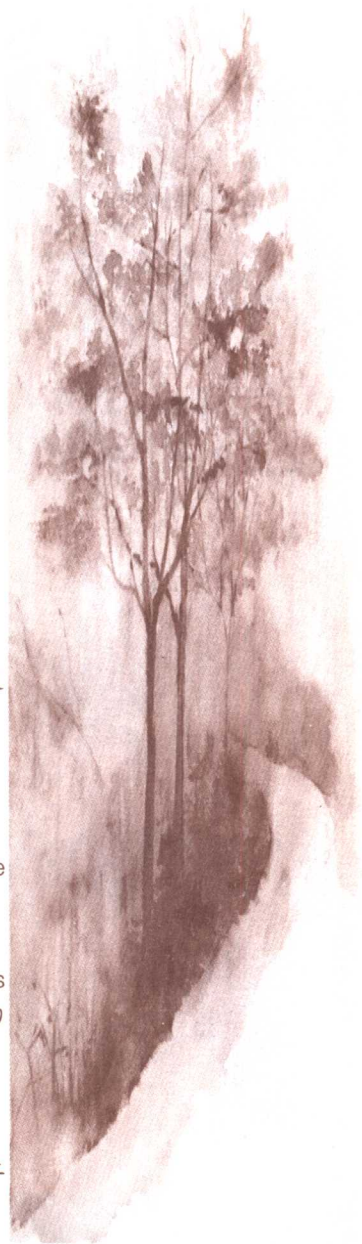
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请倾听——

世界上最伟大的声音

演讲人 西奥多·罗斯福(Theodore Roosevelt, 1858~1919)

美国第29届总统。在他的全部政策中,以维护美国资源的政策具有最持久的意义。

时间与背景 1907年12月3日;美国国会

内容简介 他宣称美国人民所面临最重要的内政问题是森林与水的问题,他赞成采取科学开发国家资源和保护荒原地区的措施。

Theodore Roosevelt

Conservation of Natural Resources

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life... As a nation we only enjoy a wonderful of present prosperity but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed.

For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways... From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the East and the



编者点评 作为一个热心于户外生活的人,罗斯福在任期内于美国本土成功地保留了达 6000 万公顷的林地和阿拉斯加约 3400 万公顷的矿地。从这篇演讲中,他的心血和努力可见一斑。

西奥多·罗斯福

自然资源的保护

对我们自然资源的保护与适当利用,已成为一个根本性的问题。几乎在我们国家生活中的所有问题,都必须以它为基础……作为一个国家,我们不但要想到目前享受极大的繁荣,同时要考虑这种繁荣是建立在合理运用的基础上,以保证未来的更大成功。远见将为我们带来丰厚的和显而易见的报酬。但是我们必须未雨绸缪,必须了解一个事实,那就是如果浪费与破坏我们的资源,滥用和耗尽我们的地利,而不是善加利用以增加其效用,其结果终将损害我们子孙应享有的繁荣,而这种繁荣是我们原应将之扩大与发展以留传给他们的。

最近几年来,政府通过若干机构促使我们的人民为未来作打算,还以有计划、有秩序地开发我们的资源来代替对眼前利益的胡争乱夺。我们巨大的河流系统应发展为全国性的水上大道……从五大湖到密西西比河河口应该开掘一条深水道,并从那里另辟深水道通向东西两面。这样一条深水道实

West. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coastline into the very heart of our country. (It would be of incalculable benefit to our people...)

The inland waterways which lie just back of the whole Eastern and Southern coasts should likewise be developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems, all of which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improve navigation; for the annual value of the unused waterpower of the United States perhaps the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterways down the Mississippi, the government should build along its whole lower length levees which, taken together with the control of the headwaters will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the immensely fertile delta region...

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present... The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water-power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the Reclamation Service in developing the larger opportunities of the Western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement. The constant purpose of the government in connection with the Reclamation Service has been to use the water resources of the public lands for the ultimate greatest good of the greatest number; in other words, to put upon the land permanent home-makers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children...

Legislation... is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazingland which are for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply... As the West settles, the range becomes more and more overgrazed. Much of it cannot be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste behind...

The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be stopped, but the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for.

The Federal Government should have control of the range, whether by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country... The government should parts with its title only to the actual home-maker, not to the profitmaker who does not care to make a home.

际上将把我们的海岸伸展到我们国家的心脏地带。(它将为我们的人民带来难以估量的利益……)

靠近东部与南部海岸的内陆水道也应该同样地加以发展。并且,发展我们的水道还牵涉到许多重要的水利问题,所有这些问题均应被视为同一个总体方案的组成部分。作为改善航运的一个附带措施,政府所修的水坝应被善加利用以产生大量的动力;因为每年未被利用的美国水力的总值或许超过我们每年全部矿产的总值。作为沿密西西比河开辟深水道的一个附带措施,政府应该顺着整个密西西比河下游修建防洪堤,这些防洪堤,再加上对上游水流的控制,将产生立竿见影的效果,一劳永逸地完全解决洪水对极其肥沃的三角洲地区构成的威胁……

灌溉应比现在更广泛地加以发展……联邦政府应认真致力于这一任务,并意识到对水道与水力的利用,林业,灌溉及对受洪水威胁地区的开垦都是同一问题相互依存的部分。农垦局所做的发展我国西部地区较大灌溉机会的工作,相较于几乎所有其他行动都更为重要。与农垦局有关的一个政府不变的目标,就是利用公地的水资源为最大多数人谋取最大福利;换言之,即在公地上安置永久性的居民,让他们为自己及其子孙后代利用与发展这片土地……

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为了保护那些以目前的技术尚不能耕作而只能用以提供牧草的大片公有牧地,立法……是必要的……随着在西部定居的人越来越多,牧地过度放牧的现象也日甚一日。除非用篱笆圈起来,许多牧地已不能再有效使用,因为圈地是约束游牧牛羊的主人的唯一办法,这些牛羊到处游荡,使所到之处寸草不生,满目荒芜……

为了私人放牧而圈占公地的不法行为必须得到遏止,但是造成这一现象的原因也必须得到解决。

联邦政府应视当地需要,通过或许可或租借的方式,取得对牧地的控制。这种控制可以保证合法圈地的巨大利益,同时也可以鼓励与保障人们到那些地方定居……政府应该只把土地所有权授给真正的定居者,而不是那些只想捞取利润却无意建立家园的人。

Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small ranchman, the man who ploughs and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman, this actual settler and home-maker, who in the long run is the most hurt by permitting thefts of the public land in whatever form.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it today means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary.

The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss... The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation... We should acquire in the Appalachian and White Mountain regions all the forest-lands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the nation. These lands, because they form a national asset, are as emphatically national as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through so many states before they reach the ocean...



我们的首要目标是为那些自行种植与收割草料的小牧场主取得权利并保护其利益。如果容许窃占公地的话(不管是用什么方式),从长远来看损失最为惨重的将是这些小牧场主,而他们却是真正的定居者与建立家园的人。

乐观是一种好品质,但如果过分乐观的话就变成了愚蠢。我们习惯说本国的资源取之不尽用之不竭;但事实并非如此。国家的矿藏如煤、铁、石油、天然气等等是不能自行再生的,因此最后必将消耗殆尽;目前我们对矿藏的浪费意味着,我们的后代将比在正常情形下提前一两代就陷于资源枯竭的困境。此外,还有其他某些形式的浪费是完全可以防止的——譬如,由冲蚀所造成的土壤流失是目前正在美国发生的所有浪费中最危险的一种,但土壤的流失极易防止,因此目前这种土壤肥力的巨大损失是完全不必要的。

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森林的保护或再植是防止这种损失最重要的手段之一……目前每年木材的消耗量是每年生长量的3倍;如果消耗量与生长量继续不变的话,我们全部的林木实际上将在下一代用罄……我们应该尽可能地取得阿帕拉契亚与怀特山区的林地以供国家之用。这些土地因为属于国家财富的一部分,毫无疑问地应属国家所有,正如由那些地区发源并流经许多州而到达海洋的河流一样……

演讲人 詹姆斯·拉姆齐·麦克唐纳 (James Ramsay MacDonald, 1866~1937)

英国首相 (1924、1927~1931、1931~1935)。第一次世界大战时因主持和平主义立场而被逐出议会。

时间与背景 1919 年; 工党会议

内容简介 当时的欧洲局势风云变幻、动荡不安, 詹姆斯在这样的背景下, 用情深脉脉的语言呼唤和平, 号召人民抵制战争。

James Ramsay MacDonald

Peace

Today, as I read about the peace, as I hoped and prayed about the peace, I thought of the almost countless graves scattered in the centre of Europe. Many of our children are lying there. It must be in the hearts of all of us to build a fair monument to those men who will never come back to bless us with their smiles. Do they not want a grand and magnificent monument built for them so that the next generations, even if they forget their names, shall never forget their sacrifice? That is what I want. I almost felt I heard the grass growing over them in a magnificent, soothing harmony, and that simple soothing peace of the growing grass seemed to grow louder and more magnificent until the riot and distractive sound of the guns were stifled and stilled by it. Can we not have that sentiment today, that feeling in our hearts? Can we not go in imagination to where our children lie, and feel that, in Europe, in our own hearts, that same peace shall rule, and through sorrow and through sacrifice we shall obtain that wisdom and light which will enable Europe to possess peace forever?



编者点评 这是一篇言简意赅、文辞优美感人的演讲辞。詹姆士用诗一般的语言描述了和平的珍贵与美好,歌颂和平那伟大、质朴的力量。他的观点在当时也许是不合时宜的,所以遭到了攻击和诋毁,但以今天的眼光和站在全人类长远发展绵延的角度来看,他的动机和眼光无疑是伟大而悲悯的。

詹姆士·拉姆齐·麦克唐纳

和 平

9

今天,当我读到关于和平的消息,当我期望和平、为和平而祈祷的时候,我想到了散落在欧洲腹地的累累坟冢。我们的许多儿女就长眠在那儿。在我们每个人的心中,想必都为这些已经一去不复返的、永不再含笑为我们祝福的人们修建了一座美丽的纪念碑。难道他们不想要一座为他们建造的宏伟壮丽的纪念碑,好让后人即便忘记了他们的姓名也永远铭记他们所做的牺牲吗?这就是我的心愿。我仿佛听到了清风吹拂他们坟头上的茂草,发出纯净而又安宁的和声,这种质朴安宁的和平之音仿佛越来越响亮,越来越宏伟,直到震破耳膜的枪炮声最终被它抑制,被它平息。今天,在我们的心中能没有那种感情,没有那样的感觉吗?难道我们没有在悠然神往中感到自己的心飞到了我们的儿女的长眠之地,感觉到就是那一种安宁将统治欧洲、统治我们自己的心灵,感觉到在经历悲痛和牺牲之后,我们将获得能使欧洲永保和平的智慧和灵光吗?

演讲人 温斯顿·丘吉尔 (Winston Churchill, 1874~1965)

英国政治家、作家、演说家。1940~1945 年和 1951~1955 年两度出任英国首相。1953 年, 凭借其历史和传记作品及众多精彩演说获诺贝尔文学奖。

时间与背景 1940 年 5 月 13 日; 英国议会

内容简介 其时丘吉尔刚刚接替张伯伦出任英国首相, 他在此次演讲中告知人民自己临危受命、内阁组建以及议会业已通过新政府战时策略等情况, 并指出当时势如危卵的政治局势, 但新内阁的目标却是明确且坚定的, 即打胜这场战争。



Winston Churchill

Bleed, Toil, Tears and Sweat

On Friday evening last I received from His Majesty the mission to form a new administration.

It was the evident will of Parliament and the nation that this should be received on the broadest possible basis and that it should include all parties.

I have already completed the most important part of this task. A war cabinet has been formed of five members, representing, with the Labour, Opposition and Liberals, the unity of the nation. It was necessary that this should be done in one single day, on account of the extreme urgency and rigor of events. A number of other key positions were filled yesterday, and I am submitting a further list His Majesty tonight. I hope to complete the appointment of the principal Ministers during tomorrow. The appointment of the other Ministers usually takes a little longer, but I trust that, when Parliament meets again, this part of the task will be completed, and that the administration will be complete in all respects.