



杰出美国黑人 男性



☆ 田耀 主编



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



杰出美国黑人男性

Outstanding Afro-American Men

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前言

美国是一片神奇的土地,美国是一个成功的故事,美国是一名神秘的人物。从1607年第一个英属永久北美殖民地的建立到21世纪的今天,仿佛弹指一挥间,美国成为超级大国,在各个方面拥有无可比拟的实力。美国作为移民社会,不同肤色人种的族裔所特有的个性,他们对美国的认识,他们的心路历程,他们在美国多元文化和社会中扮演的角色和他们对美国发展作出的贡献值得大家认真探讨研究。

美国黑人对大家来说并不陌生,但好像也不熟悉。原因可能是谈起美国,特别是美国历史,黑人不得不提,但好像总是被压迫受欺辱的形象比较容易被大家想到,或者说是人们根深蒂固的思想。另外,作为少数裔派,他们一直不被主流文化接受,甚至遭到排斥。那么美国的黑人在美国的历史中有没有杰出人物呢?他们值得人们注意甚至研究吗?这真是让人们深思的问题。

随着非裔美国人奥巴马当选美国总统,人们仿佛一下子对美国黑人的兴趣大大加强了,很想了解一下美国黑人及他们的文化,所以,这本书就应运而生了。通过对50位美国黑人男性的介绍,希望读者能以管窥豹,有机会近距离地接触这些黑人男性,和他们进行心灵对话,闪现智慧的火花,并在潜移默化中感受美国文化的方方面面,从而得出自己对美国文化某方面的真知灼见。如果能做到这样的话,那必定是一种妙不可言的感觉。

本书的各个章节涵盖了黑人男性们作出杰出贡献的各个领域,所选人物的时间跨度很大,希望帮助读者涉猎更多的人物,加深学习兴趣,增强人文修养。文中有的从人物的生平谈起,介绍他们跌宕起伏的人生,从中读者可以感悟他们成功人生的真谛和来之不易。他们的人生信条和至理明言对于读者来说,如一汪泉水,给人醍醐灌顶之感。他们走过的曲折弯路或许给读者的人生道路很多的提醒,让你少走些弯

路。

本书的结构是按领域分成不同的章节,每个章节下包括 6 到 9 名人物介绍。每个人物介绍包含五部分的内容。第一部分是 1 000 多个单词的人物介绍,包括生平、主要成就和现实影响力等方面,相信读者可以感受原汁原味的英语阅读带来的快乐。第二部分是单词、短语的简要解释说明,主要以在文中的意思为主,本书考虑到读者的需要,选取的绝大部分都是现代英语中的核心词汇,是在英语听力、口语、阅读、写作和翻译中出现频率最高、使用最频繁的词汇,是英语学习者必须掌握的词汇。这对广大英语学习者特别是已经达到初级水平并有志于向更高水平迈进的学习者来说,大有益处。只有掌握更多的英语词汇才能在五种能力上有进一步的提高。文中所列出的词汇是作者在多年的英语学习研究基础上精心挑选的,难度适中,相信对急需提高英语水平而又苦于无从下手的读者来说,大有帮助。第三部分是背景介绍,提纲挈领地对人物的事迹作了简要回顾,读者可以把它当成是读完文章后的小测试,看看自己的理解是否正确,与此同时也加深了对文章的把握。如果感到阅读文章有困难,也可以先看此部分再看文章,以便全面理解文章,弄懂弄透。第四部分是文章注释,主要选取文章中出现的值得注意的一些常识给读者以全面的介绍。此部分涵盖的内容较广泛,读完之后,读者可能也成了“美国通”。最后一部分是根据文章内容精心设置的五个问题,希望帮助读者把握文章的精髓与细节,学会思考问题,做一个智者。

通过阅读学习全书,读者可以对比黑人的故事和白人的故事,或者对比中国的故事,这都是大有裨益的,使读者加深对两国文化的认识,进一步增强跨文化交际能力,在 21 世纪的今天做一个游刃有余的“国际人”,为中美文化的交流作出自己的贡献。

由于时间仓促加上作者水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,望读者不吝赐教。

作者

2009 年 5 月

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Unit I Political Men

政治风云人物

1. Frederick Douglass 弗雷德里克·道格拉斯

Frederick Douglass (February 14, 1818–February 20, 1895) was one of the foremost leaders of the abolitionist movement, which fought to end slavery within the United States in the decades prior to the Civil War. He was also a women's suffragist, editor, orator, author, statesman and reformer.

As a brilliant speaker, Douglass was asked by the American Anti-Slavery Society to engage in a tour of lectures, and so became recognized as one of America's first great black speakers. Douglass served as an adviser to President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War and fought for the adoption of constitutional amendments that guaranteed voting rights and other civil liberties for blacks. Douglass provided a powerful voice for human rights during this period of American history and is still revered today for his contributions against racial injustice. He was a firm believer in the equality of all people, whether black, female, native American, or recent immigrant. He was fond of saying, "I would unite with anybody to do right and with nobody to do wrong."

Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, who later became known as Frederick Douglass, was born a slave in Talbot County, Maryland, near Hillsboro. Douglass first unsuccessfully tried to escape from Mr. Freeman, who hired him out from his owner, Colonel

Lloyd. In 1836, he tried to escape from his new owner, Covey, but failed again. On September 3, 1838, Douglass successfully escaped by boarding a train to Havre de Grace, Maryland, dressed in a sailor's uniform and carrying identification papers provided by a free black seaman. He crossed the Susquehanna River by ferry at Havre de Grace, then continued by train to Wilmington, Delaware. From there he went by steamboat to "Quaker City"—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—and eventually reached New York; the whole journey took less than 24 hours.

Douglass continued traveling up to Massachusetts. There he joined various organizations in New Bedford, including a black church, and regularly attended abolitionist meetings. He subscribed to William Lloyd Garrison¹'s weekly journal *The Liberator*², and in 1841 heard Garrison speak at a meeting of the Bristol Anti-Slavery Society. At one of these meetings, Douglass was unexpectedly asked to speak. After he told his story, he was encouraged to become an anti-slavery lecturer. Several days later, Douglass delivered his first speech at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society's annual convention in Nantucket. He was then 23 years old. Douglass said later that his legs were shaking but he conquered his nervousness and gave an eloquent speech about his rough life as a slave.

In 1843, Douglass participated in the American Anti-Slavery Society³'s Hundred Conventions project, a six-month tour of meeting halls throughout the Eastern and Midwestern United States. He participated in the Seneca Falls Convention, the birthplace of the American feminist movement, and signed its **Declaration of Sentiments**⁴.

Douglass' best-known work is his first autobiography *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, published in 1845. At the time, some skeptics attacked the book and questioned whether a black man could have produced such an eloquent piece of

literature. Nevertheless, the book received generally positive reviews and it became an immediate bestseller. Within three years of its publication, the autobiography had been reprinted nine times with 11,000 copies circulating in the United States; it was also translated into French and Dutch and published in Europe.

The book's success had an unfortunate side effect: Douglass' friends and mentors feared that the publicity would draw the attention of his ex-owner, Hugh Auld, who might try to get his "property" back. They encouraged Douglass to tour Ireland, as many other former slaves had done. Douglass set sail on the *Cambria* for Liverpool on August 16, 1845, and arrived in Ireland as the Irish Potato Famine was beginning.

Douglass published three versions of his autobiography during his lifetime (and revised the third of these), each time expanding on the previous one. The 1845 *Narrative*, which was his biggest seller, was followed by *My Bondage and My Freedom* in 1855. In 1881, after the Civil War, Douglass brought out *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*, which he revised in 1892.

Starting in August 1845, Douglass spent two years in Great Britain and Ireland and gave many lectures, mainly in Protestant churches or chapels. It was during this trip that Douglass became officially free, when his freedom was purchased from his owner by British supporters. His speeches about slavery and his experiences roused tumultuous crowds and he met with acclaim.

Douglass believed that education was key for African Americans to improve their lives. For this reason, he was an early advocate for desegregation of schools. In the 1850s, he was especially outspoken in New York. While the ratio of African American to white students there was 1 to 40, African Americans received education funding at a ratio of only 1 to 1,600. This meant that the facilities and instruction

for African-American children were vastly inferior. Douglass criticized the situation and called for court action to open all schools to all children. He stated that inclusion within the educational system was a more pressing need for African Americans than political issues such as suffrage.

Douglass conferred with President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 on the treatment of black soldiers, and with President Andrew Johnson on the subject of black suffrage. His early collaborators were the white abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. In the early 1850s, however, Douglass split with those who supported Garrison over the issue of interpretation of the United States Constitution. He believed it provided all that was necessary to gain the freedom of African Americans and guarantee their rights.

By the time of the Civil War, Douglass was one of the most famous black men in the country, known for his orations on the condition of the black race and on other issues such as women's rights. His eloquence gathered crowds at every location. His reception by leaders in England and Ireland added to his stature.

Douglass and the abolitionists argued that because the aim of the Civil War was to end slavery, African Americans should be allowed to engage in the fight for their freedom. Douglass publicized this view in his newspapers and several speeches.

On the night of December 31, 1862, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves of the Confederacy while continuing slavery in Union-held areas. Douglass described the spirit of those awaiting the announcement: "We were waiting and listening as for a bolt from the sky... we were watching... by the dim light of the stars for the dawn of a new day... we were longing for the answer to the agonizing prayers of centuries."

After the Civil War, Douglass was appointed to several impor-

tant political positions. He went on with his speaking engagements. On the lecture circuit, he spoke at many colleges around the country during the Reconstruction era, continuing to emphasize the importance of voting rights and exercise of suffrage.

On February 20, 1895, Douglass died of a massive heart attack or stroke in his adopted hometown of Washington, D. C. He is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, New York.

In 1921, members of the **Alpha Phi Alpha**⁵ Fraternity designated Frederick Douglass as an honorary member. Theirs was the first African-American intercollegiate fraternity. Douglass was the only man to receive an honorary membership posthumously.

In 2002, scholar **Molefi Kete Asante**⁶ listed Frederick Douglass on his list of 100 Greatest African Americans.

Words and Expressions

foremost	<i>adj.</i>	首要的, 重要的
abolitionist	<i>n.</i>	废奴主义者
prior to		在...之前
suffragist	<i>n.</i>	主张扩大参政权(或选举权)者
ferry	<i>n.</i>	轮渡, 渡船
subscribe	<i>v.</i>	订购, 订阅
eloquent	<i>adj.</i>	雄辩的, 有说服力的
skeptic	<i>n.</i>	怀疑者
side effect		副作用
tumultuous	<i>adj.</i>	喧哗的, 吵闹的
outspeak	<i>v.</i>	坦率地讲出来
inferior	<i>adj.</i>	低等的
suffrage	<i>n.</i>	投票权
collaborator	<i>n.</i>	合作者
posthumously	<i>adv.</i>	死后地, 身后地

〔背景介绍〕

弗雷德里克·道格拉斯曾告诉一群来自于马里兰州托伯郡(Talbot County)的非裔美籍学生说:“我能做的事,你也能做。不要因为你的肤色而认为你无法成就任何事情。认真地努力地增加你的知识,只要你仍是一个无知的人,你就无法获得同侪的尊敬。”出生时名为弗雷德里克·奥古斯塔斯·华盛顿·贝利(Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey),母亲身为奴隶,而父亲是一位他永远不知道的白人;弗雷德里克·道格拉斯长大后成为废奴运动的领导者及第一位曾在美国政府担任要职的黑人公民(曾任美国外交使节及美国驻海地公使兼总领事)。

Notes to the Text

1. William Lloyd Garrison 威廉·劳埃德·加里森(1805—1879年) 一名印刷学徒工,出身于单亲家庭,饱尝孤苦。后自学成为记者,练就富有感染力的演说才能。在政治前途上被寄予厚望的时候,他选择了废奴运动,成为美国废奴运动领导人,创立了《解放者》(1831—1865年)——一种反奴隶制度的周刊。

2. *The Liberator*《解放者》周刊 威廉·劳埃德·加里森于1831年创办了《解放者》周刊来推进废奴主义事业。威廉·劳埃德·加里森抨击奴隶制的罪恶,呼吁立即解放黑奴。《解放者》的发刊词是:我不愿温文尔雅地思考、发言和写文章……我是诚切认真的——我不会闪烁其词——我不会客套——我将寸土不让——我将使人们听到我的呼声。

3. the American Anti-Slavery Society 美国反奴隶制协会 19世纪30年代初威廉·劳埃德·加里森在波士顿出版《解放者》周刊(1831—1865年),并和其他废奴主义者于1832年创建新英格兰反奴隶制协会。1833年4月在费城成立了全国性的美国反对奴隶制协会,总部设在纽约。随后反奴隶制协会在北部各地纷纷建立,到19世纪40年代这类组织约达2 000个,参加协会人数超过20万人,形成声势浩大的群众运动。

4. **Declaration of Sentiments《情操宣言》** 在 1848 年于纽约召开的第一届妇女权利大会上,由 68 位女士和 32 位男士组成的代表签署了这份名为《情操宣言》的文件。主要的起草者是美国女权运动先驱伊丽莎白·卡迪·斯坦顿。由弗雷德里克·道格拉斯出版。要求女性在社会上、政治上及经济上拥有平等权利,被称为女性运动的《独立宣言》。

5. **Alpha Phi Alpha 阿尔法·派·阿尔法** 阿尔法·派·阿尔法校际互助会是由美国黑人创立的第一个校际互助会,成立于 1906 年 12 月 4 日。从 1940 年以来阿尔法·派·阿尔法已经吸引 18.5 万多人加入,并不限种族。他们使用古埃及的图案和文物代表本组织,存档于斯平加恩研究中心。

6. **Molefi Kete Asante 莫勒费·凯泰·阿桑特** 非裔美国人研究第一博士班的创始人,坦普尔大学非裔美国人研究教授,著有 50 本以上的书籍。其中在《100 位最伟大的非裔美国人》一书中,莫勒费·凯泰·阿桑特讲述了他精挑细选的 100 位非裔美国人的优秀事迹。

Questions

1. According to the passage, what was the abolitionist movement about?
2. How many times did Frederick Douglass try to escape?
3. Could you describe how Frederick Douglass became an anti-slavery lecturer?
4. Where is the birthplace of the American feminist movement?
5. In this article, what was the meaning of the first African-American intercollegiate fraternity?

2. Booker T. Washington 布克·华盛顿

Booker Taliaferro Washington (April 5, 1856–November 14, 1915) was an American educator, orator, author and leader of the

African-American community. He was freed from slavery as a child, and after working at several menial jobs in West Virginia, earned his way through education. Washington believed that education was a crucial key to African American citizens rising within the social and economic structure of the United States. He rose into a nationally prominent role as spokesman and leader for them. With the recipient of honorary degrees from Dartmouth College and Harvard University, and as the first black person to be an honored guest of a U. S. President at the White House, Dr. Washington was widely regarded as the most powerful African-American man in the nation from 1895 until his death in 1915. Hundreds of schools and local features in the United States were named in his honor.

Washington was born into slavery to Jane, an enslaved black woman on the Burroughs Plantation in southwest Virginia. He knew little about his white father. His parentage made him mixed-race, but borrowing from a cattle-farming tradition, laws dictated that children born of sexual relations between slave and master would follow the condition of the mother. Since Washington's mother was enslaved, so he was as well. Some white fathers ensured "natural" children like Washington were educated or trained as artisans, and sometimes freed both mothers and children, but most, including his, did not.

He, his siblings and mother gained freedom after the Civil War, formally by the **Thirteenth Amendment**¹. After working in salt furnaces and coal mines in West Virginia for several years, Washington made his way east to Hampton Institute, established to educate freedmen. It became Hampton University later. There, he worked his way through his studies and later attended Wayland Seminary to complete preparation as an instructor. In 1881, Hampton president Samuel C. Armstrong recommended Washington to become the first leader of Tuskegee Institute, the new normal school (teachers' college) in

Alabama. He headed what became Tuskegee University for the rest of his life.

Washington was the dominant figure in the African-American community in the United States from 1890 to 1915, especially after he achieved prominence for his "Atlanta Address of 1895". To many politicians and the public in general, he was seen as a popular spokesman for African-American citizens. Representing the last generation of black leaders born into slavery, Washington was generally perceived as a credible proponent of education for freedmen in the post-Reconstruction, **Jim Crow**² South. Throughout the final 20 years of his life, he maintained his standing through a nationwide network of core supporters in many communities, including black educators, ministers, editors and businessmen, especially those who were liberal-thinking on social and educational issues. He gained access to top national leaders in politics, philanthropy and education, and was awarded honorary degrees. Critics called his network of supporters the "Tuskegee Machine".

Late in his career, Washington was criticized by leaders of the NAACP, which was formed in 1909. **W. E. B. Du Bois**³ specially looked for a harder line on activism to achieve civil rights. He labeled Washington "the Great Accommodator". Washington's response was that confrontation could lead to disaster for the outnumbered blacks. He believed that cooperation with supportive whites was the only way in the long run to overcome pervasive racism. Washington secretly contributed substantially to legal challenges of segregation and disfranchisement of blacks. In his public role, he believed he could achieve more by skillful accommodation to the social realities of the age of segregation. Washington clearly had his eyes on a better future for blacks. Through his own personal experience, Washington knew that good education was a powerful tool for individuals to collectively ac-

comply with that better future.

Washington's philosophy and tireless work on education issues helped him enlist both the moral and substantial financial support of many major white philanthropists. Washington did much to improve the overall friendship and working relationship between the races in the United States. His autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, first published in 1901, is still widely read today.

Washington was married three times. In his autobiography *Up from Slavery*, he gave all three of his wives credit for their contributions at Tuskegee. He emphatically said that he would not have been successful without them.

Washington's 1895 Atlanta Compromise address, given at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, was widely welcomed in the African-American community and among liberal whites North and South.

Washington worked and socialized with many white politicians and industry leaders. He argued that the surest way for blacks eventually to gain equal social rights was to demonstrate patience, industry, thrift, and usefulness, and said that these were the key to improved conditions for African Americans in the United States. Because they had only recently been granted emancipation, he believed they could not expect too much at once. Washington said, "I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he has had to overcome while trying to succeed."

Washington associated with the richest and most powerful businessmen and politicians of the era. He was seen as a spokesperson for African Americans and became a conduit for funding educational programs. As a result, countless small schools were established through his efforts, in programs that continued many years after his death.