

伟大的演讲

——英美历史名人演讲

李在珍 编译

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【书 名】伟大的演讲—英美历史名人演讲

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伟大的演讲——英美历史演讲名篇

在学习英语语言的过程中，听、读、诵是三各必不可少的方法。那么，对于初学者来说首先该听什么、读什么、诵什么呢？毫无疑问，学习名家之言是一条光明大道。

本书一共收集了三十六篇文章。其中大部分为著名的美国名人演讲，也有一部分算不上是演讲，而是记录历史大事件的真实史料。整本书的编排以时间为序，时间跨度从 30 年代初到 80 年代，内容包括政治、经济、军事、文化等各个方面，演讲者有总统政客，也有牧师和运动明星等。可以说，本书是一部美国近代史的缩影；当然，其中个别篇幅收录的内容纯粹是为了服务语言的过程中，希望读者朋友用批判的眼光认真对待，去伪存真。

另外，编辑将每一篇演讲都配备了原始的声音资料，这将有助于读者更好地感受那种身临其境的氛围，更好模仿地道纯正的美式英语。而且，每篇演讲原稿前后都附有注释和中文译文以及背景资料简介，以帮助读者朋友更好地理解原文。

希望本书对于提高你的英语水平有所帮助；也希望本书只是作为引玉的砖头，引起读者对于英文及美国历史文化的更浓厚的兴趣，去探究英语世界里更深更博大的领域。

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The Future of Women in Flying

Amelia Earhart

女性在飞行业中的未来

阿米莉亚·伊和特

Perhaps, I am prejudiced, but to me it seems that no other phase of modern progress contrived to maintain such a brimming measure of a lithesome beauty coupled with utility, as does aviation.

或许我是带有些偏见，但对我来说，似乎没有别的现代科技发展能像飞行一样，把轻盈之美和实际之用结合得如此恰到好处。

Background

American aviator Charles Lindbergh was the first pilot to accomplish a solo, nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1932, after five years, female aviator Amelia Earhart repeated the feat, landing her plane in Ireland after flying across the North Atlantic.

背景

美国飞行员查理·林德伯是首位完成单独驾机无间断飞越大西洋的人。在五年之后，也就是 1932 年，女飞行员阿米莉亚·伊和特驾机飞越北大西洋，并把她的飞机降落在爱尔兰机场，也成功地完成

正文

Obviously research reading technological unemployment is as vital today as further refinement or production of labor saving and comfort giving devices. Among all the marvels of modern invention that with which I am most concerned is, of course, air transportation. Flying is perhaps the most dramatic of recent scientific of recent scientific attainments.

很明显，关于技术的改进而引起的失业的研究跟进一步改善和制造省功、精练、舒适的设备在今天同等至关重要的。在所有现代的伟大发明中，理所当然，我最看重的是航空运输技术。飞行可能是近年来的科技成就中最引人注目的了。

In the brief span of thirty-odd years, the world has seen an inventor's dream, first materialized by the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk, become an everyday actuality. Perhaps, I am prejudiced, but to me it seems that no other phase of modern progress contrived to maintain such a brimming measure of a lithesome beauty coupled with utility, as does aviation.

在短短的三十多年里，世界目睹了一个发明家的梦想，首先在基迪荷，怀特把它变为了

现实，使之成为平常之事。或许我是带有些偏见，但对我来说，没有别的现代科技发展能像飞行一样，把轻盈之美和实际之用结合得如此恰到好处。

Within itself, this industry embraces many of those scientific accomplishments which yesterday seemed fantastic impossibilities. The pilot winging his way above the earth at 200 miles an hour, talks by radio-telephone to ground stations or to other planes in the air. In thick weather he is guided by radio beams and receives detailed reports of conditions ahead, gleaned through special instruments and new methods of meteorological calculation. He sits behind engines the reliability of which, measured by yardsticks of the past, is all but unbelievable.

在这个行业里，实现了许多在昔日看来决不可能的科技成就。飞行员以每小时两百英里的速度飞离地球，用无线电通话机与地面站点或其他飞机在空中对话；在云层浓密的天气时，他让无线电波领航；还接收那些通过特殊装置和新型气象测算方法收集的未來天气状况的详细预告。他使用的发动机的可靠性，用以前的标准来衡量，是令人难以置信的。

I myself still fly a was-motor which has carried me over the North Atlantic, part of the Pacific, to and from Mexico City, and many times across this Continent. Aviation, this young modern giant, exemplifies the possible relationship of woman and the creations of science. Although women as yet have not taken full advantage of its use and benefits, air travel is as available to them as to men.

我自己仍然在驾驶一套旧引擎飞机，它载着我往返于墨西哥城，飞过了北大西洋和部分太平洋海域，还曾经多次穿越欧洲大陆。航空事业这个年轻的现代巨人，很好地例证了女性和科学创造间的可能联系。虽然女性还没能充分利用到飞行的效用和益处，但飞行已经是沒有男女之別了。

Notes

Refinement	精确,精细
Dramatic	引人注目的
Attainments.	成就
In the brief span of	在短短的（时间、距离）内
Contrive	发明，设想
Brimming	盈满的
Lithesome	轻快的
Gleaned	点滴搜集(消息、材料等)
Meteorological	气象的
Yardsticks	码尺
Aviation	航空,飞行

Inaugural Address
Franklin D. Roosevelt
就职演说
富兰克林·罗斯福
March 4, 1933 1933 年 3 月 4 日

So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.
因此，让我首先表明我的坚定信念：我们唯一感到恐惧的事就是恐惧本身。

Background

Assuming the Presidency at the depth of the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt helped the American people regain faith in themselves. He was elected President in November 1932. By 1935 the Nation had achieved some measure of recovery, Roosevelt adopted a new program of reform: Social Security, heavier taxes on the wealthy, new controls over banks and public utilities, and an enormous work relief program for the unemployed.

背景

罗斯福在经济危机中继任总统，帮助美国人民重新获得了信心。1932 年他当选为美国总统。到 1935 年，国家的经济有所复苏。罗斯福推行了一系列新的改革计划，包括：社会保障，加重富人税收和对银行及公共设施的控制，对失业人员的持续救助计划等。

正文

This is a day of national consecution, and I am certain that my fellow American expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision, which the present situation of our National impels. This is a pre-eminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror, which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

今天，对我们的国家来说是一个神圣的日子。我肯定同胞们都期待在我就任总统时，会像我国目前形势要求的那样，坦率而果断地向你们讲话。而现在也正是坦白、勇敢地说出实话，说出全部事实的最好时刻。我们不必畏首畏尾，必须老实地面对我国今天的情况。这个伟大的国家会一如既往地坚持下去，它会复兴和繁荣起来。因此，让我首先表明我的坚定信念：我们唯一感到恐惧的事就是恐惧本身——一种莫名其妙的、丧失理智的、毫无根据的恐惧，它把人逆流而上所需的种种努力都化为泡影。

Notes

Induction	就职仪式
Candor	坦率
Preeminent	显著的
Paralyze	使麻痹;使瘫痪

Address to the Nation on the RAF
Prime Minister Winston Churchill
在皇家空军发表的国民演说
温斯顿·丘吉尔首相

If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be freed and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands.

如果我们能奋起反抗,全欧洲就可自由,全世界的生命都将迁移到阳光普照的广阔天地。

Background

On June 18, 1940, Churchill gave one of his incomparable speeches on the upcoming "Battle of Britain," explaining that dependent upon victory was not only the future of British sovereignty, but the very fate of free Christian civilization.

背景

1940年6月18日,在"不列颠"之战到来之前,丘吉尔发表了这次精彩绝伦的演讲。他指出不仅是不列颠主权的将来需要赢得这场战役的胜利,而且每个自由的基督徒的命运也紧系于这场战役的胜利。

正文

What General Vagon has called the Battle of France is over. The Battle of Britain is about to begin. Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. Upon it depends our own British life and the long continuity of our institutions and our empire.

被伟根将军称为“法兰西之役”的战事已结束。而不列颠之战正要打响。基督文明的存亡系于此战,我们不列颠子民的生死系于此战,我们的制度和王国的延续也系于此战了。

The whole fury and might of the enemy must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be freed and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands. But if we fail, then the whole world including the United States, including all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age, made more sinister and perhaps more protracted by the likes of perverted science.

敌人全部的狂怒和兵力将很快转向我们。希特勒知道，他必须在不列颠岛上打败我们，否则将输掉整场战争。如果我们能奋起反抗，全欧洲就可自由，全世界的生命都将迁移到阳光普照的广阔天地。但如果我们失败了，整个世界包括美国和我们认识和关心的地区，将掉进一个新的黑暗岁月的深渊，反动邪恶的科学会使黑暗岁月更惨无人道和漫无边际。

Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty. So bear ourselves that if the British Empire and its commonwealths lasts for a thousand years, men will still say, this was their finest hour.

因此，让我们振奋起来，准备担起我们的责任吧！我们要自持己身，自强不息，如果大不列颠王国和英联邦能延续千万年，人们就会说，这是他们最辉煌的时候。

Notes

Fury	狂怒,暴怒
Abyss	深渊
Sinister	不幸的,灾难性的
Protracted	拖延的
commonwealths	英联邦

Declaration of War
Franklin D. Roosevelt
要求国会向日本宣战
富兰克林·罗斯福
December 8, 1941
1941 年 12 月 8 日

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

我要求国会宣布：由于日本在 1941 年 12 月 7 日星期日对我国无故进行卑鄙的袭击，美国同日本已经处于战争状态。

Background

December 7, 1941, Japanese fighter planes attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. News of the "sneak attack" was broadcast to the American public via radio bulletins. The news sent a shock wave across the nation, soon resulting in a tremendous influx of young volunteers into the U.S. armed forces. The attack also united the nation behind President Roosevelt and effectively ended the isolationist movement. December 8, President Roosevelt appeared before Congress and this speech asking for a Declaration of War against Japan, calling the previous day "a date which will live in infamy".

背景

1941 年 12 月 7 日，日本战斗机袭击了位于夏威夷珍珠港的美国海军基地。被“偷袭”的消息通过电台向美国公众广播，震动了全国，大量美国青年自愿加入美国军队。这次突袭将美国人民团结在了总统罗斯福的周围，并结束了孤立主义。12 月 8 日，罗斯福总统出现在国会，发表演说，请求对日本宣战，并把 12 月 7 日定于“国耻日”。

正文

Yesterday, December 7, 1941-a date which will live in infamy-the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

昨日，1941 年 12 月 7 日，将成为我国的国耻日。美利坚合众国遭到了日本帝国海、空军有预谋的突然袭击。

The United States was at peace with that nation, and at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

在此之前，美国同日本处于和平状态，并应日本之请仍然同该国政府及天皇谈判，指望维持太平洋地区的和平。

Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing on the American island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed that it useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

日本空军部队在美国的瓦胡岛轰炸开始一小时后，日本驻美国大使及其同僚向美国国务卿递交了正式复函，回答美国最近致日本的一封函件。这份函件虽然声称目前的外交谈判已无继续之必要，但却未有威胁的言辞，也没有要发动战争或采取军事行动的暗示。

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese

Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

夏威夷岛距日本的距离说明此次袭击显然是许多天前甚至几个星期前所精心策划的，此事将被记录在案。在此其间，日本政府有意用虚伪的声明和继续保持和平的愿望欺骗美国。日本昨天对夏威夷群岛的袭击，给美国海、陆军造成了严重的破坏。我遗憾地告诉你们：许多美国人被炸死。同时，据报告，若干艘美国船只在旧金山与火奴努之间的公海上被水雷击中。

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

昨天，日本政府还发动了对马来半岛的袭击。

昨夜，日本部队袭击了香港。

昨夜，日本部队袭击了关岛。

昨夜，日本部队袭击了菲律宾群岛。

昨夜，日本部队袭击了威克岛。

今晨，日本袭击了中途岛。

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

这样，日本就在整个太平洋区域发动了全面的突然袭击。昨天和今天的情况已经说明了事实的真相。美国人民已经清楚地了解到这是关系到我国存亡安危的问题。

As Commander in Chief of the army and navy I have directed that all measure be taken for our defense.

作为海、陆军总司令，我已指令采取一切手段进行防御。

But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

我们将永远记住对我们这次袭击的性质。

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory. I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

无论需要多长时间去击败这次阴谋的侵略，美国人民正义在手，有力量夺取彻底的胜利。我保证我们不仅要保卫自身的安全，而且要确保我们永不再受到这种背信弃义之举的危害，

我相信我表达出的是国会和全国人民的意志。

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces-with the unbinding determination of our people-we will gain the inevitable triumph-so help us God.

大敌当前，我国人民、领土和利益正处于极度危险的状态，我们决不可有丝毫懈怠。我们相信我们的军队、我们的人民有无比坚定的决心，因此，胜利必定属于我们。愿上帝保佑我们。

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

我要求国会宣布：由于日本在 1941 年 12 月 7 日星期日对我国无故进行卑鄙的袭击，美国同日本已经处于战争状态。

Notes

Declaration	宣言,声明
Deliberately	蓄意地
Solicitation	请求
Oahu:	瓦胡岛(夏威夷群岛之主岛)
Secretary of State:	国务卿
San Francisco:	旧金山
Honolulu:	火奴鲁鲁(即檀香山)
Guam:	关岛(位于太平洋)
Philippine Islands	菲律宾群岛
Wake Islands	威克岛, 位于太平洋
Midway Island	中途岛
Commander in Chief	最高指挥官
Pacific:	(大写)太平洋
Onslaught	突击,猛攻
Premeditated	有计划的

Farewell to Baseball

Babe Ruth

再见了，棒球

贝毕·鲁斯

You gotta let it grow-up with you and if you're successful, and you try hard enough, you're bound to come out on top just like these boys have come to the top now.

你要与棒球一起成长，如果你能出成绩，并且付出足够的努力，你就会脱颖而出，像这些男孩们一样成为顶尖的选手。

Background

On April 27, 1947, baseball legend Babe Ruth, diagnosed with a terminal case of throat cancer, attended "Babe Ruth Day" at Yankee Stadium. "The Bambino," as he was known to his millions of fans, spoke that day of his love of baseball and his new position as director of baseball for the American Legion.

背景

1947 年 4 月 27 日，棒球界的传奇人物，被诊断患了食道癌的贝毕·鲁斯参加了在扬基体育馆举行的“贝毕·鲁斯日”的庆祝活动。外号为“小婴孩”的贝毕·鲁斯谈到了他对棒球的热爱和他的新职位即在“美国军团”出任主席的消息。

正文

This is Albert B. Chandler! At this time I would like to introduce a boy who will be under the leadership of Babe Ruth when the Babe takes over his new job as Director of Baseball for the American Legion. Representing the boys of the American Legion, speaking for every American boy, ladies and gentlemen here is Larry Cutler.

我是阿尔伯特·畅德勒！此刻，我要向大家介绍一位男孩子，他将在贝毕·鲁斯作为“美国军团”棒球联盟的主席的时候，归入贝毕的麾下。代表“美国军团”的孩子们，代表每一位美国男孩子发言，女士们、先生们，他就是拉里·克特勒。

Thank you, Mr. Chandler. I guess there are thousands of thirteen-year-old fellows like myself in this country who have heard about Babe Ruth, ever since the first time they learned there was such a game as baseball. It's a great honor to be here. Just to be able to tell Babe Ruth how proud we are to have him back in baseball. Back where he belongs and to know that Babe Ruth is going to be with us kids, well that's the biggest and best thing that could happen in baseball. From all of us kids, Babe, it's swell to have you back.

感谢你昌德勒先生。我想在我们国家有成千上万 13 岁的小家伙，他们像我一样，从他们第一次知道有棒球这种运动的那一刻起，就听闻贝毕·鲁斯的大名了。能在这里发言真是我极大的荣幸。我仅能告诉贝毕·鲁斯，能让他回到棒球的怀抱来，我们是多么的骄傲。回到属于他的地方并且获知贝毕·鲁斯将会和我们在一起，那是棒球界可能发生的最重大和最美好的事情。对我们所有的孩子来说，贝毕，你回来真是太好了！

And now ladies and gentlemen! Ladies and gentlemen The Bambino, The Sultan of Swat, Babe Ruth!

现在，女士们、先生们！女士们、先生们，“小婴孩”，全垒打之王——贝毕·鲁斯！

Thank you very much ladies and gentlemen. You know how bad my voice sounds, well, it feels just as bad.

非常感谢，女士们、先生们。我的嗓音多糟糕，唉，感觉很不好。

You know this baseball game of ours comes up from the youth. That means the boys and after you're a boy, and grow up and know how to play ball, then you come to the boys you see representing themselves today in your national pastime, the only real game I think in the world, Baseball.

要知道棒球是一项自青年时就要开始的运动，那意味着从一个小男孩，到你长大成人，到你懂得怎么样去打球了，然后你就会成为在全民娱乐运动中真正代表自己打球的男孩，我认为这就是世界上唯一的真正的娱乐运动——棒球。

As a rule some people think if you give 'em a football or a baseball or something like that, naturally they're athletes right away. But you can't do that in baseball. You gotta start from way down the bottom when you're six or seven years of age. You can't wait until you're fifteen or sixteen. You gotta let it grow-up with you and if you're successful, and you try hard enough, you're bound to come out on top just like these boys have come to the top now.

一些人通常认为，如果给他们一个足球或篮球或诸如此类的东西，自然地他们将马上成为好手。但是对于棒球来说是不可能做到的。你必须在六七岁的时候就开始从基础的学起，你不能等到十五六岁。你要与棒球一起成长，如果你能出成绩，并且付出足够的努力，你就会脱颖而出，像这些男孩们一样成为顶尖的选手。

There's been so many lovely things said about me and I'm glad that I've had the opportunity to thank everybody, Thank You!

你们说了太多溢美之辞了，我很高兴我有此机会在这里对在座每一位表示衷心的感谢，感谢你们。

Notes

American Legion:	美国军团是一个战争退伍军人的服务性组织。这一组织发起赞助了一个全美高中年龄段男子的棒球联盟。
Swell:	太好了
Sultan:	苏丹（伊斯兰国家最高统治者的称号）
Swat:	全垒打

Inaugural Address

Harry S. Truman

就职演说

哈里·杜鲁门

Steadfast in our faith in the Almighty, we will advance toward a world where man's freedom is secure.

怀着对上帝的坚定信念，我们将向着一个能够保障人类自由的世界前进。

Background

January 20, 1949, Harry S. Truman spoke at 12: 35 pm from a platform erected at the east front of the Capitol. At the outset, however, he had to preside over the final conquest of Germany and Japan; the plan of victory had been fixed and put into effect before he took office.

背景

1949年1月20日，哈里·杜鲁门于中午12:35在国会山的东面平台上发表了演说。在外部事务方面，他将要领导对德国和日本的最后征服，旨在且取胜的计划在他当选以前就已经落案并且已经开始实施。

正文

Mr. Chief Justice, and fellow citizens:

首席法官阁下及同胞们：

I accept with humility the honor, which the American people have conferred upon me. I accept it with resolve to do all that I can for the welfare of this Nation and for the peace of the world.

我怀着无比荣幸的心情来接受美国人民授予我的荣誉。我决心为祖国的幸福安宁、世界的和平竭尽我所能。

The American people desire, and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit, and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth, a just and lasting peace, based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals.

美国人民期望并且决心创造一个新世界，在这个世界里，所有的国家和所有的人民都有权利按照他们认为合适的方式来管理自己并有权争取富裕和令人满足的生活。除此之外，我们的人民期望并且决心建立一个和平的地球，而且这种和平必须是建立在真正的自由平等协议的基础上的公平持久的和平。

In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other like-minded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life.

在实现这些目标的过程中,美国和其他志同道合的国家发现自己受到了来自怀有相反目标及持完全不同生活观念的完全对立政体的阻碍。

That regime adheres to a false philosophy, which purports to offer freedom, security, and greater opportunity to mankind. Misled by this philosophy, many peoples have sacrificed their liberties only to learn to their sorrow that deceit and mockery, poverty and tyranny, are their reward.

这种政体借口于一种虚伪的哲学观念,声称要给人类带来自由、安全和更大的机遇。受这种观念的误导,许多人牺牲了他们的自由却只换来了无尽的悲伤。而他们得到的回报却是:谎言、嘲笑,贫穷和暴政。

.....

Our allies are the millions who hunger and thirst after righteousness. Steadfast in our faith in the Almighty, we will advance toward a world where man's freedom is secure.

我们的同盟者是数百万渴求正义的人民。怀着对上帝的坚定信念,我们将向着一个能够保障人类自由的世界前进。

To that end we will devote our strength, our resources, and our firmness of resolve. With God's help, the future of mankind will be assured in a world of justice, harmony and peace.

为此,我们愿意奉献我们的力量、资源以及我们无比坚定的信心。我们相信:在主的保佑下,人类未来的世界将会是一个公正、和睦及和平的世界。

Notes

Chief Justice	首席法官
Regime	政体, 政权
Purport	主旨, 声称
Righteousness	正当, 正义
Almighty	全能的, 这里指上帝。

Address to Congress

Douglas MacArthur

在国会上的演说

道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟

April 20, 1951

1951 年 4 月 20 日

I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty.

现在，我作为一个曾在上帝的指引下力图完成其职责的老兵，结束了我的军旅生涯。

Background:

General Douglas MacArthur was Supreme Allied Commander of the Armed Forces in the Far East right after the end of the war in the Pacific. He made this speech before Congress and announced his retirement from active military service in Washing, D.C., on April 20 1951.

背景

道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟将军在太平洋战争之后成为远东联军最高统帅。在 1951 年 4 月 20 日对国会的演讲中，他为自己的军事生涯画上了句号。（附：麦克阿瑟将军是一名不折不扣的军人，但在朝鲜战场却很不体面地终结了他的“常胜将军”的称号，以致后来黯然下台。）

正文

I have just left your fighting sons in Korea. They have met all tests there, and I can report to you without reservation that they are splendid in every way.

我把你们英勇作战的儿子们留在了韩国。他们在那里经受住了所有的考验。而我可以毫无保留地告诉你们：在任何方面，他们都是无与伦比的。

It was my constant effort to preserve them and end this savage conflict honorably and with the least loss of time and a minimum sacrifice of life. Its growing bloodshed has caused me the deepest anguish and anxiety. Those gallant men will remain often in my thoughts and in my prayers always.

我一直坚持让他们全身而退，并希望用最少的时间、最小的牺牲体面地结束这场野蛮的冲突。越来越多的流血让我感到深深的痛苦和焦虑。那些勇敢的人的形象在我的脑海里挥之不去，我将永远为他们祈祷。

I am closing my fifty-two years of military service. When I joined the army, even before the