# 美国MIT大学招生官说明演讲(英文)（精选5篇）

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*第一篇：美国MIT大学招生官说明演讲(英文)00025 Part ThreeDavid BurgeThank you very much for inviting us here today.As our privilege and ho...*

**第一篇：美国MIT大学招生官说明演讲(英文)**

00025 Part Three

David Burge

Thank you very much for inviting us here today.As our privilege and honor to be here, I first took advanced placement course in 1991 and I was one of the most demanding courses that I’ve ever took.When I earned my grade of 4 on my AP exam, which is one of my proudest academic moments.In 1993, I took a course while attending university campus on china history is by far my favorite course of my entire time.Normally, when I attend conferences, I’m known as the gentle men in the boat time.This conference expected I would be known as gentlemen pretending to be XXX(人名), I got here today is to explain a little bit about public universities in the United State.I have worked in public universities for 15 years at 3 different institutions so that’s the subject I know well.I presently work at Arizona Sate University.For those of you who are not familiar with Arizona Sate University.We are located in Phoenix Arizona and the easiest way to put it in perspective is we are 5 hours for Volcanoes.And we are 4 hours from Las Vegas.When Speak with the coming international students，and I asked them what they want to do other than learn While in United State.They said want to go Disney land and Los Vegas.ASU offers more than 650 undergraduate and graduate degree programs in 17 colleges and schools.And I will explain how important that is to public university admission process when you are applying to American public universities, you are most often making an application to a very specific program.So the admission standards will be different depending on the program which you are applying.But let’s take a step back and introduce you to the public university system within United States and speak them because it’s different that I would understand the university system in China to be.Fir stable, public universities are only partially funded by the States government within United States.There are very few national or federal funded institutions or federal governments will provide funding to inpiduals students to attend universities.And there are few municipal funded or charged universities.Which is to say, a municipality or a city would fund institutions in part of learning.The public university system in US is very perse.There is no one way we all determine admissions rather a collective and inpiduals how we approach things.I’m going to spend my time today using a Arizona State University as an example of one type public university applying process.It is what we call it objective review meaning that we will review a student’s academic records but we do not require letter of reference.We do not require an essay.That’s one of the distinction between the several colleges we speak today.A quick note.This table being displayed is from the report of reference several times here this morning.This is from the IIE open doors report.This is the top 15 American universities by total international in the roll.I placed blue arrows next to public universities.So you can see the ten of the top 15 American universities for international in roll in public.One goal is there.Let’s guess what that is.The objective review of the American admission process simply means that we are looking at 2 criteria for admission.The first criteria would be performance in your high school or your transfer institution.And we will convert your grade point average to the American scale.The traditional American scale is a 4 point of your point average.And your applying as first time fleshment and we convert your point average to 3.0 or higher.You have met academic requirements in order to be admitted to Arizona Sate university.As this

is in objective review, we do this process in a rolling bases which is to say an applicant has appliedthe Arizona Sate university today could expect here as few as 3or 4 weeks as the admission decisions.There is no final deadline we gather every applicants sitting in the room we read them rather we collect the access-ment of evaluation of credits they’ve earned.And we administer admission decisions as soon as recruit.In addition to the academic criteria we valuate , we always look at the English proficiency standards.As for English proficiency,we are looking for some of the mandatories presented on the screen.Students can demonstrate they have a command of English sufficiency to perform well in Arizona State university by taking a paper base TOEFL and earning a 500 or Internet base TOELF at 61 or working at IELTS and earning a 6.0 higher with no inpidual band under 5.5.These are the standards that get applied at public universities in US.An important fact I should mention is we are the largest public university in the US.We have more than 70,000 students in roll.This will get a studentadmitted to our institution.However, if that student has the intention of studying business, the admission standards become a bit more complex.So notice the first standard I identified , if a student wants to study business would be either 1160 on SAT test that does not include the writing part rather first 2 components or has earned 3.6 GPA on the 4 point scale.Again compare that, the raw university standards of 3.0 on 4 point scale compared to 3.6.Or in the case of institutions are post secondary schools that provide class rank you rank top 8%.So the business standards are going to be a bit higher.Now let’s look at another lay complexing.If you want to study engineering at a place like Arizona State university, then you will have a different admission standards.So the student must earn 1140 on SAT or 3.0 GPA.But we also take a deep look at the courses the student has takenin high school.We want to make sure the student has taken at least 4 years of math and has taken 3 years of laboratory science.So we take a deep pe intostudent’s academic records if the engineering is the expectation.Notice in the case of engineering, the English proficiency requirement is also higher.Which is to say ,550 on the paper base TOEFL or 79 on internet-based TOEFL or 6.5 IELTS.The pictures come together at public universities which is that we don’t necessarily look at the whole linguistic review my colleagues do but the inpidual programmes will have inpidual standards must be here to gain at the admission.You will find these at most public universities.The standards may change , but you will find that many public universities in US are looking for those objective measures to determine whether or not someone gets admitted.Let’s skip over this to conditional admission.Now we need aspect of admission that I don’t suppose is you completely need to public universities but important for you to understand as educators.If a student has the academic qualification to gain admission but less English proficiency skills, that student can still be admitted.And there is a very specific path for that student to get entry into a school like Arizona State university expect for many of my colleagues joining me here today.It is a case a student making application to...Let’s use the engineering as an example.Let’s go back here.That student has 1200 on SAT, so he meets the academic requitements and also has 4 years of maths and 3 years of laboratory science.Let’s say he has earned a 500 on paper-based TOEFL which makes him eligible to attend some majors at ASU but not his desired major at ASU.That student would have a choice.That student couldeither gain admission into a different program to study meaning that he would not going to engineering.Or that student could come to ASU could take English preparatory course work.We guarantee that student he or she completes that course work.He or she will be guaranteed admission once they satisfy the English proficiency.So the students can expand their time within the public university like Arizona state university.They can spend more time learning English in a intensive environment.Perhaps for 7 weeks.Perhaps for a whole semester.Or perhaps for the entire academic year.And roll over into degree seeking studentsat the Arizona state university.In conclusion , I might point out there some new answers the the approach.These are the academic criteria.These are the English proficiency criteria.I know many students are quite interested how is that impact their thesis, their immigrationpaper work.Let me say for student we consider for admission.All they have to submit would be their academic credentials.They should submit applications,the fees, the transcript , test scores if that helps calls for admission.We would admit a student without financial guarantee.However, we would not issue the visa paper work until the documentations on file.So you have the steer system where the student can gain the admission, gain the necessary documentation to be issue the appropriate piece of paper work at final complete their enrollment in public Universities like Arizona state university.All I explained today is available in the English and Chinese language website which many universities have.That is very common in American universities.That will help explain to both students ,parents and inpiduals like yourself.With that, I say thank you very much for your attention today.00027 Part Three Matt McGann

**第二篇：美国大学通用申请变脸 招生官欲见**

美国大学通用申请变脸 招生官欲见真实申请人

8月1日，美国“通用申请(commonapplication)”将启用第四版。这将是美国通用申请有史以来最大的变革，涉及表单提交模式、申请文书以及推荐信表格等多项变化。下面，南京加成留学老师为大家分析一下。

美国“通用申请”自1975年由15所美国大学联合设计启用，意在简化美国大学本科申请步骤。目前，有超过500所美国大学使用“通用申请”接受申请，其中包括哈佛大学、耶鲁大学、普林斯顿大学在内的综合排名前40的美国本科名校。美国“通用申请”系统公布的数据显示，2024至2024年，中国学生有超过2万人使用“通用申请”申请美国本科。中国是目前国际学生“通用申请”使用率最高的国家，占国际学生使用“通用申请”总人数的32%左右。

据了解，根据发展需要，“通用申请”每隔一段时间都会按照美国大学需求进行调整和修改。面对全球不断增加的申请人，尤其是中国成倍增长的申请人数，美国大学迫切希望从更有效的申请体系中挑选出更优秀、更符合院校特质的学生。新版“通用申请”在三个方面发生了明显变化。

第一个重要变革是，申请作文(Essay)题目及字数发生变化。旧版题目有6个，基本围绕“国家或国际上的议题”、“对你影响最大的人”、“历史文学艺术作品中的人物形象对你的影响”等话题，而新版题目取消了自选题目，减少为5个，并更多集中在“你的观点”、“你的成长”、“你的所学所获”等方面。同时，对申请作文的字数和录入方式进行了更为严格的限制。之前建议字数在250至500字之间，但如若字数超出的话，可通过Word或PDF等格式上传；而新版严格要求字数必须在250至650字之间。

第二个重要变革是，提交推荐信内容发生变化。旧版要求申请人提供两位任课教师及一位升学顾问或学校领导的推荐信。新版则要求升学顾问或学校领导的推荐信不能只简单地介绍申请人的背景及表现，而需要根据增加的问题进行回答，以便美国大学全面了解申请人所在学校的背景和情况。

第三个重要变革是，申请人的社会实践要求发生变化。旧版在“活动方面”的考量主要有两个地方：一是一篇1000个字符的短答描述最重要的一个活动；二是按照重要性列出参与的10个活动，并做100字符的简短描述。新版则去掉了活动短答，突出在活动列表中列出参与的10个活动，并将活动描述的字数限制增加到了150字符，要求申请人对参加活动的重要细节进行更充分地表述。

美国大学倾向于招收综合素质优秀的学生。此次“通用申请”的变革正体现了美国大学招生的实质需求。以往的申请作文题目，使得一些写作能力和英文使用水平较好的学生更具优势，所写人或事情可能与自己无关，但却凭借精彩的文笔打动招生官而被录取。

新版的申请作文题目则能够使申请人的思想、观点和心智成熟度在回答中得到最大展现，有助于招生院校透过申请作文的回答深入全面地了解申请人，录取到满意的人选。同样，在推荐信的要求方面，美国大学希望通过格式化问题的设计，全面了解申请人所在的学校，区分出不同档次、不同学校的学生，在考虑录取时能够区别对待。

美国大学希望能够看到“真实”的申请人。但是，很多中国学生通过留学中介机构申请美国大学，导致出现了包装过度甚至材料造假的情况。新版“通用申请”在一定程度上有助于美国大学更好的甄别申请人。同时，对于计划留学美国的中国学生而言，提前规划申请美国大学的前期准备显得尤为重要。，则更关注学生的综合能力、团队合作能力、判断形势作出正确

决定的能力，对学生的心理素质更加关注，能反映此类能力的实践活动对这些院校来说更有说服力；文科类院校更注重学生的阅读分析能力和阅读知识贮备情况，这需要学生平时有大量的积累。

权威提醒：名校期待一个最真实的你

为博名校青睐而采用投机取巧的方式提高平时成绩、完善活动经验的行为并不少见，殊不知，这种走捷径的方式也仅仅是“泥菩萨”过不了江。据王丹介绍，美国名校是宽进严出，或许投机取巧能让你迈进名校的大门，但美国名校在校期间各方面考核严谨，成功获得名校学历并不是件易事。

对此，南京加成留学老师建议道，留学前要纠正自己的态度，不要想着急功近利地去做一些事。如果你去造一个假的成绩单，就相当于在自己身上绑上了一个“炸弹”，它随时有可能爆炸，别去做搬起石头砸自己脚的事情。各类院校对学生能力的考察往往通过学生申请文书中的小短文，学生只有亲身经历的事情、用心思考了，并有自己的一番体会才能说服名校审核官。后又在刘永好的安排下，于22岁时攻读北京大学国际MBA。她就因为不满父亲的工作状态问题，觉得“中国企业很土”，鼓动父亲去参加时尚杂志的专访和“大片拍摄”。

这些还是小代沟。现实的残酷在于，那些根本不愿意接手家族生意的企二代们。送子女越洋学习，满心欢喜他们学成归来，会帮忙打

**第三篇：美国大学招生：录取官最关注哪三项？**

美国大学招生：录取官最关注哪三项？

录取官给每个申请人的时间非常有限？

在美国大学，录取官都是专职的工作。他们的任务就是为大学录取学生。所以一个大学的招生办公室，通常被誉为大学的守门员。因为招生办所录取的学生质量，将会影响一个大学的声誉和教学质量。通常，一个大学的招生办公室专职人员大概也就是10 到几十名，主要根据这个学校的规模。大学招生办公室最忙的季节应该是10月到次年的3月，这个期间是他们审阅学生资料和做出录取决定的阶段。其余的时间，大学招生办的官员们都会分散到世界各地的学校，去为学校做宣传、招募学生，让更多的学生了解这个学校。

在最忙的季节里，每天一个考官要看30-40份学生的申请材料。如果按照每天八个小时的工作计算，如果一个考官看40份学生的申请，那么这个考官所给予学生的时间大概也就是十几分钟。说起来这个时间是非常有限的。一个训练有素的录取官，要有敏锐的判断力，在非常短的时间内就要抓住学生的特点。录取官在看文件的时候，要随时做笔记，记录下学生材料中最闪光的部分。

让学生闪光的部分，除了学生能够展示自己GPA的成绩单，就是学生的文书和推荐信了。文书要展现自己最好的一面，给录取官以冲击力，感动录取官。在此，专家提醒广大中国学子，写文书时一定要保持真实的自己，撰写自身经历最重要的是充分挖掘其中的意涵，突出自己独到的思想，写出一个有特色的自我。专家指出：“学生的个性和经历都是一颗颗珍珠，好的申请文书是挑出美丽的珍珠，将他们串连成一条美丽的项链。”

再就是推荐信，信中老师所用的一些关键性描述词语，都会是录取官所关注的要点，也是录取官笔记的主要内容。

高中学校名气的高低对申请是否有影响？

美国大学录取官在审阅学生材料的时候，会以学校为单位，这样有利于做出对一个学校学生的横向的比较和平衡。比如，申请学生中来自人大附中的有20人，那么录取官就会一口气把这20个人的材料看完，从中做出挑选。也就是说，一个学生不但要与全世界其他学校的学生竞争，同时要与本校的学生竞争。

有的学生还会关心一个问题，学校名气的高低对申请是否会造成影响？朗阁留学专家指出：“在申请美国本科的时候，国内知名高中的优势并不明显，任何一所国内高中的学生，只要你有自己的优势和特色并且有能力展示出来，都有可能获得美国大学甚至顶尖名校的青睐。”

录取官最关注哪些方面？

录取官在阅读学生申请材料的时候，最关注的是什么呢？首先是GPA。美国大学录取官认

为，GPA反映了学生长期学习的积累，最能反映学生真实的学习能力。

通常最高的GPA是4分，但是录取官要仔细审查这个GPA是如何算出来的，主课的GPA如何。如果课程中有AP课程，他们要看学生究竟逃避了哪些有难度的课程。如果SAT的成绩还不错，他们会进一步审查SAT每个单项的成绩如何。比如对于美国学生，他们会关注数学的成绩。当然，对于中国学生，他们会更关注阅读的成绩和写作的成绩。

如果一个学生的成绩里面突然出现了一个C或者D，都会引起录取官的关注，他们会寻找答案，看看究竟出了什么问题。对此，朗阁留学专家建议准备赴美留学的高中生们，一定要特别重视平时的学习，每一项成绩都是日后申请大学的重点审查因素。

其次，课外活动经历和文书也会起到很大的作用。专家表示，课外活动及其取得的成绩是录取委员会考察的一项重要参数，录取官会从课外活动经历中判断这个学生所具备的能力和潜力以及这个学生的个性特点。而文书会让录取官喜欢上一个学生，看了这篇文章，录取官就可能会做出一个判断，认为这个学生是好样的，这个学生能够给学校增添色彩。反之亦然。

另外，录取官特别关注那一篇为什么要申请该大学的文章。大部分的大学都会有这样一篇文章，学生通过文章来说明为什么喜欢这个大学。要想表达出对一个学校的真正的兴趣，要有证据。在美国，最重要的证据就是你曾经看过这个学校，或者在这个学校参加过暑期班，对这个学校有具体和详细的感受。如果你不能亲临这所大学，也可以在你的活动经历或文书中展现出你的兴趣爱好和特长与这个大学的匹配度，告诉录取官你非常适合这所大学。

朗阁总述：由此看来，想要在录取官十分有限的审核材料的时间内脱颖而出，你不仅需要具备优异的成绩，独特的课外活动经历和精彩感人的文书也是吸引考官眼球的“法宝”。此外，一定要向录取官证明，你是多么热爱这所学校。

**第四篇：美国大学招生潜规则**

美国大学招生潜规则

美国大学的招生过程错综复杂、使人困惑。中国，以及大多数国家都采用简明直接的大学录取考试制度。可美国大学却要求学生提交SAT成绩、托福成绩（TOEFL，非英语母语留学生需要提交）、一份高中成绩单、两封老师推荐信、一份学校导师报告（提交一次，更新两次）、个人申请文章以及课外活动简历。索要了这么多材料，可到了12月或4月的时候，各大学对于学生的录取结果却只是简单地答一句“是”或“否”，无任何解释。

是的，美国包括常青藤大学在内的许多精英学校和私立学校录取过程主观性强、透明度低。除了有限的几所军事院校之外，公立大学的重要事项，诸如经费预算、校长任免、教师聘任、学制和学科设置等基本上都是校董会和各院系的职权，政府的作用只体现在通过立法规定办学宗旨和参与校董提名。而私立大学就是一家地道的私营公司。

然而，美国招生腐败问题却并不常见，更未上升为一种公众忧虑或社会问题。其中原因何在？

“在申请入学时，两位以上的审核者会认真阅读成百上千封申请书，在决定录取时，先讨论，再投票表决。”这是哈佛大学的招生录取流程，也是全美大学招生录取工作的缩影，很难说这样的流程不存在风险和隐患。事实上，伊利诺伊州大学在新生录取方面跑关系，走后门，让不合格学生进入伊州大学香槟城分校就读的丑闻，就是利用了“录取过程保密”之便。

真正重要的是，招生腐败的“收益风险比”太差了。与中国大学“给公家打工”不同，美国大学更像是“大包干”。职业经理人心态是“捞一票就走”，创业者心态是“收他的钱值不值”。要知道，伊州大学丑闻出来后，该校总校长和分校长以及九名校董接连主动或被动辞职，当地的数位政客也被卷入此事，政治生命岌岌可危。

何况，照顾录取无非为两事：“钱”、“情”，美国大学有光明正大的方法满足这两个需求，不必“走后门”。在常青藤大学中，每年有40%左右的学生属于“Special Cases”，即受到了“特殊照顾”。另一种说法是，分数垫底的25%左右的学生是学校招生的“特殊利益”名额。

除了音体美特长生、有色人种等“特招生源”外，“Special Cases”最重要的两类对象为“大捐助者”和校友。

美国顶尖大学学生群体仍非常富裕。在密歇根大学，2024年来自年收入高于20万美元家庭的新生，多于那些来自收入低于中位数家庭的新生。在一些私立院校，这方面的数据甚至更加极端。“如果你能给哈佛大学捐款至少100万美元，你就能获得哈佛学校资源委员会（COUR）会员资格。”哈佛的本科录取率不到一成，超过一半的SAT满分者的入学申请会被哈佛拒绝，但据推算，424位COUR会员的子弟，有至少336人被哈佛录取。

几乎所有美国一流大学的资金筹措办公室都列有一张“发展项目”名单，将那些仰仗父母为学校捐赠或有可能捐赠巨款的学生排在录取名单的前面。申请者的高中成绩垫底，或者SAT成绩比那些被拒收的申请者要低上300-400分？这些都没关系，足够多的金钱可以为他们翻盘。一位新泽西地产商，曾经向哈佛支付250万美元，以确保他不争气的孩子拿到录取通知书。如杜克大学甚至一度要求招生人员专门追寻富家子弟，这不仅仅是出于对学校短期

捐款数额的考虑，更主要的是担心如果招收太多来自低收入家庭的学生，将来的校友群体会日渐贫穷，从而使捐赠减少，学校财政滑坡。

对于校友（尤其是精英校友），同样不能得罪。在哈佛的录取政策中，“如果父母亲是该校的毕业生，则入学机会可能就增加多了。换句话说，学校当局会因此而作特别的考虑。”一项针对30所知名大学入学申请的最新研究发现，向父母亲的母校申请入学的申请者，获得入选的平均几率，是与该校毫无渊源申请者的七倍。

以罗斯福家族为例，两个罗斯福总统都毕业于哈佛大学。打破纪录连任四届总统的富兰克林·罗斯福生了四个儿子，三个去了哈佛。西奥多·罗斯福一房更不简单，维持了至少五代哈佛校友的家族传统。布什父子总统都毕业于耶鲁大学，从“老太爷”布什参议员，到小布什总统的女儿，布什家族延续了至少四代的耶鲁校友。前副总统戈尔夫妇，四个子女全都是哈佛大学毕业；按照低于十分之一的哈佛大学平均录取率计算，这该是“万年一遇”的现象。而肯尼迪家族中那些高中毕业都有问题的孩子，绝大部分都上了哈佛。即便是学习最烂的约瑟夫，也去了哈佛隔壁的麻省理工。

招收一些有钱人家的孩子（他们的父母能建造图书馆配楼），以及一些校友子弟（好让校友满意），当然，也不能缺少SAT考神和灌篮高手（否则学校就没有学术竞争力与吸引力了），这几乎是所有美国大学的招生摆在明面上的“潜规则”。与某些暗箱操作的权钱交易相比，这样的教育“部分产业化”未尝不是解决公平、道德、收益综合衡量难题的一种出路。

**第五篇：美国经典英文演讲100篇**

美国经典英文演讲100篇:Brandenburg Gate Address

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Ronald Reagan

Remarks at the Brandenburg Gate

delivered 12 June 1987, West Berlin

[AUTHENTICITY CERTIFIED: Text version below transcribed directly from audio.(2)]

Thank you.Thank you, very much.Chancellor Kohl, Governing Mayor Diepgen, ladies and gentlemen: Twenty four years ago, President John F.Kennedy visited Berlin, and speaking to the people of this city and the world at the city hall.Well since then two other presidents have come, each in his turn to Berlin.And today, I, myself, make my second visit to your city.We come to Berlin, we American Presidents, because it\'s our duty to speak in this place of freedom.But I must confess, we’re drawn here by other things as well;by the feeling of history in this city--more than 500 years older than our own nation;by the beauty of the Grunewald and the Tiergarten;most of all, by your courage and determination.Perhaps the composer, Paul Linke, understood something about American Presidents.You see, like so many Presidents before me, I come here today because wherever I go, whatever I do: “Ich hab noch einen Koffer in Berlin” [I still have a suitcase in Berlin.]

Our gathering today is being broadcast throughout Western Europe and North America.I understand that it is being seen and heard as well in the East.To those listening throughout Eastern Europe, I extend my warmest greetings and the good will of the American people.To those listening in East Berlin, a special word: Although I cannot be with you, I address my remarks to you just as surely as to those standing here before me.For I join you, as I join your fellow countrymen in the West, in this firm, this unalterable belief: Es gibt nur ein Berlin.[There is only one Berlin.]

Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city, part of a vast system of barriers that pides the entire continent of Europe.From the Baltic South, those barriers cut across Germany in a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs, and guard towers.Farther south, there may be no visible, no obvious wall.But there remain armed guards and checkpoints all the same--still a restriction on the right to travel, still an instrument to impose upon ordinary men and women the will of a totalitarian state.Yet, it is here in Berlin where the wall emerges most clearly;here, cutting across your city, where the news photo and the television screen have imprinted this brutal pision of a continent upon the mind of the world.Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German separated from his fellow men.Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar.President Von Weizsäcker has said, “The German question is open as long as the Brandenburg Gate is closed.” Well today--today I say: As long as this gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind.Yet, I do not come here to lament.For I find in Berlin a message of hope, even in the shadow of this wall, a message of triumph.In this season of spring in 1945, the people of Berlin emerged from their air-raid shelters to find devastation.Thousands of miles away, the people of the United States reached out to help.And in 1947 Secretary of State--as you\'ve been told--George Marshall announced the creation of what would become known as the Marshall Plan.Speaking precisely 40 years ago this month, he said: “Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.”

In the Reichstag a few moments ago, I saw a display commemorating this 40th anniversary of the Marshall Plan.I was struck by a sign--the sign on a burnt-out, gutted structure that was being rebuilt.I understand that Berliners of my own generation can remember seeing signs like it dotted throughout the western sectors of the city.The sign read simply: “The Marshall Plan is helping here to strengthen the free world.” A strong, free world in the West--that dream became real.Japan rose from ruin to become an economic giant.Italy, France, Belgium--virtually every nation in Western Europe saw political and economic rebirth;the European Community was founded.In West Germany and here in Berlin, there took place an economic miracle, the Wirtschaftswunder.Adenauer, Erhard, Reuter, and other leaders understood the practical importance of liberty--that just as truth can flourish only when the journalist is given freedom of speech, so prosperity can come about only when the farmer and businessman enjoy economic freedom.The German leaders--the German leaders reduced tariffs, expanded free trade, lowered taxes.From 1950 to 1960 alone, the standard of living in West Germany and Berlin doubled.Where four decades ago there was rubble, today in West Berlin there is the greatest industrial output of any city in Germany: busy office blocks, fine homes and apartments, proud avenues, and the spreading lawns of parkland.Where a city\'s culture seemed to have been destroyed, today there are two great universities, orchestras and an opera, countless theaters, and museums.Where there was want, today there\'s abundance--food, clothing, automobiles--the wonderful goods of the Kudamm.¹ From devastation, from utter ruin, you Berliners have, in freedom, rebuilt a city that once again ranks as one of the greatest on earth.Now the Soviets may have had other plans.But my friends, there were a few things the Soviets didn\'t count on: Berliner Herz, Berliner Humor, ja, und Berliner Schnauze.[Berliner heart, Berliner humor, yes, and a Berliner Schnauze.²]

In the 1950s--In the 1950s Khrushchev predicted: “We will bury you.”

But in the West today, we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history.In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind--too little food.Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself.After these four decades, then, there stands before the entire world one great and inescapable conclusion: Freedom leads to prosperity.Freedom replaces the ancient hatreds among the nations with comity and peace.Freedom is the victor.And now--now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom.We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness.Some political prisoners have been released.Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed.Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control.Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness;for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty--the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace.There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace.General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate.Mr.Gorbachev, open this gate.Mr.Gorbachev--Mr.Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

I understand the fear of war and the pain of pision that afflict this continent, and I pledge to you my country\'s efforts to help overcome these burdens.To be sure, we in the West must resist Soviet expansion.So, we must maintain defenses of unassailable strength.Yet we seek peace;so we must strive to reduce arms on both sides.Beginning 10 years ago, the Soviets challenged the Western alliance with a grave new threat, hundreds of new and more deadly SS-20 nuclear missiles capable of striking every capital in Europe.The Western alliance responded by committing itself to a counter-deployment(unless the Soviets agreed to negotiate a better solution)--namely, the elimination of such weapons on both sides.For many months, the Soviets refused to bargain in earnestness.As the alliance, in turn, prepared to go forward with its counter-deployment, there were difficult days, days of protests like those during my 1982 visit to this city;and the Soviets later walked away from the table.But through it all, the alliance held firm.And I invite those who protested then--I invite those who protest today--to mark this fact: Because we remained strong, the Soviets came back to the table.Because we remained strong, today we have within reach the possibility, not merely of limiting the growth of arms, but of eliminating, for the first time, an entire class of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth.As I speak, NATO ministers are meeting in Iceland to review the progress of our proposals for eliminating these weapons.At the talks in Geneva, we have also proposed deep cuts in strategic offensive weapons.And the Western allies have likewise made far-reaching proposals to reduce the danger of conventional war and to place a total ban on chemical weapons.While we pursue these arms reductions, I pledge to you that we will maintain the capacity to deter Soviet aggression at any level at which it might occur.And in cooperation with many of our allies, the United States is pursuing the Strategic Defense Initiative--research to base deterrence not on the threat of offensive retaliation, but on defenses that truly defend;on systems, in short, that will not target populations, but shield them.By these means we seek to increase the safety of Europe and all the world.But we must remember a crucial fact: East and West do not mistrust each other because we are armed;we are armed because we mistrust each other.And our differences are not about weapons but about liberty.When President Kennedy spoke at the City Hall those 24 years ago, freedom was encircled;Berlin was under siege.And today, despite all the pressures upon this city, Berlin stands secure in its liberty.And freedom itself is transforming the globe.In the Philippines, in South and Central America, democracy has been given a rebirth.Throughout the Pacific, free markets are working miracle after miracle of economic growth.In the industrialized nations, a technological revolution is taking place, a revolution marked by rapid, dramatic advances in computers and telecommunications.In Europe, only one nation and those it controls refuse to join the community of freedom.Yet in this age of redoubled economic growth, of information and innovation, the Soviet Union faces a choice: It must make fundamental changes, or it will become obsolete.Today, thus, represents a moment of hope.We in the West stand ready to cooperate with the East to promote true openness, to break down barriers that separate people, to create a safer, freer world.And surely there is no better place than Berlin, the meeting place of East and West, to make a start.Free people of Berlin: Today, as in the past, the United States stands for the strict observance and full implementation of all parts of the Four Power Agreement of 1971.Let us use this occasion, the 750th anniversary of this city, to usher in a new era, to seek a still fuller, richer life for the Berlin of the future.Together, let us maintain and develop the ties between the Federal Republic and the Western sectors of Berlin, which is permitted by the 1971 agreement.And I invite Mr.Gorbachev: Let us work to bring the Eastern and Western parts of the city closer together, so that all the inhabitants of all Berlin can enjoy the benefits that come with life in one of the great cities of the world.To open Berlin still further to all Europe, East and West, let us expand the vital air access to this city, finding ways of making commercial air service to Berlin more convenient, more comfortable, and more economical.We look to the day when West Berlin can become one of the chief aviation hubs in all central Europe.With--With our French--With our French and British partners, the United States is prepared to help bring international meetings to Berlin.It would be only fitting for Berlin to serve as the site of United Nations meetings, or world conferences on human rights and arms control, or other issues that call for international cooperation.There is no better way to establish hope for the future than to enlighten young minds, and we would be honored to sponsor summer youth exchanges, cultural events, and other programs for young Berliners from the East.Our French and British friends, I\'m certain, will do the same.And it\'s my hope that an authority can be found in East Berlin to sponsor visits from young people of the Western sectors.One final proposal, one close to my heart: Sport represents a source of enjoyment and ennoblement, and you may have noted that the Republic of Korea--South Korea--has offered to permit certain events of the 1988 Olympics to take place in the North.International sports competitions of all kinds could take place in both parts of this city.And what better way to demonstrate to the world the openness of this city than to offer in some future year to hold the Olympic games here in Berlin, East and West.In these four decades, as I have said, you Berliners have built a great city.You\'ve done so in spite of threats--the Soviet attempts to impose the East-mark, the blockade.Today the city thrives in spite of the challenges implicit in the very presence of this wall.What keeps you here? Certainly there\'s a great deal to be said for your fortitude, for your defiant courage.But I believe there\'s something deeper, something that involves Berlin\'s whole look and feel and way of life--not mere sentiment.No one could live long in Berlin without being completely disabused of illusions.Something, instead, that has seen the difficulties of life in Berlin but chose to accept them, that continues to build this good and proud city in contrast to a surrounding totalitarian presence, that refuses to release human energies or aspirations, something that speaks with a powerful voice of affirmation, that says “yes” to this city, yes to the future, yes to freedom.In a word, I would submit that what keeps you in Berlin--is “love.”

Love both profound and abiding.Perhaps this gets to the root of the matter, to the most fundamental distinction of all between East and West.The totalitarian world produces backwardness because it does such violence to the spirit, thwarting the human impulse to create, to enjoy, to worship.The totalitarian world finds even symbols of love and of worship an affront.Years ago, before the East Germans began rebuilding their churches, they erected a secular structure: the television tower at Alexander Platz.Virtually ever since, the authorities have been working to correct what they view as the tower\'s one major flaw: treating the glass sphere at the top with paints and chemicals of every kind.Yet even today when the sun strikes that sphere, that sphere that towers over all Berlin, the light makes the sign of the cross.There in Berlin, like the city itself, symbols of love, symbols of worship, cannot be suppressed.As I looked out a moment ago from the Reichstag, that embodiment of German unity, I noticed words crudely spray-painted upon the wall, perhaps by a young Berliner(quote):

“This wall will fall.Beliefs become reality.”

Yes, across Europe, this wall will fall, for it cannot withstand faith;it cannot withstand truth.The wall cannot withstand freedom.And I would like, before I close, to say one word.I have read, and I have been questioned since I\'ve been here about certain demonstrations against my coming.And I would like to say just one thing, and to those who demonstrate so.I wonder if they have ever asked themselves that if they should have the kind of government they apparently seek, no one would ever be able to do what they\'re doing again.Thank you and God bless you all.Thank you.美国经典英文演讲100篇:Oklahoma Bombing Memorial Address

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William Jefferson Clinton

Oklahoma Bombing Memorial Prayer Service Address

delivered 23 April 1995 in Oklahoma City, OK

[AUTHENTICITY CERTIFIED: Text version below transcribed directly from audio.(2)]

Thank you very much, Governor Keating and Mrs.Keating, Reverend Graham, to the families of those who have been lost and wounded, to the people of Oklahoma City, who have endured so much, and the people of this wonderful state, to all of you who are here as our fellow Americans.I am honored to be here today to represent the American people.But I have to tell you that Hillary and I also come as parents, as husband and wife, as people who were your neighbors for some of the best years of our lives.Today our nation joins with you in grief.We mourn with you.We share your hope against hope that some may still survive.We thank all those who have worked so heroically to save lives and to solve this crime--those here in Oklahoma and those who are all across this great land, and many who left their own lives to come here to work hand in hand with you.We pledge to do all we can to help you heal the injured, to rebuild this city, and to bring to justice those who did this evil.This terrible sin took the lives of our American family, innocent children in that building, only because their parents were trying to be good parents as well as good workers;citizens in the building going about their daily business;and many there who served the rest of us--who worked to help the elderly and the disabled, who worked to support our farmers and our veterans, who worked to enforce our laws and to protect us.Let us say clearly, they served us well, and we are grateful.But for so many of you they were also neighbors and friends.You saw them at church or the PTA meetings, at the civic clubs, at the ball park.You know them in ways that all the rest of America could not.And to all the members of the families here present who have suffered loss, though we share your grief, your pain is unimaginable, and we know that.We cannot undo it.That is God\'s work.Our words seem small beside the loss you have endured.But I found a few I wanted to share today.I\'ve received a lot of letters in these last terrible days.One stood out because it came from a young widow and a mother of three whose own husband was murdered with over 200 other Americans when Pan Am 103 was shot down.Here is what that woman said I should say to you today:

The anger you feel is valid, but you must not allow yourselves to be consumed by it.The hurt you feel must not be allowed to turn into hate, but instead into the search for justice.The loss you feel must not paralyze your own lives.Instead, you must try to pay tribute to your loved ones by continuing to do all the things they left undone, thus ensuring they did not die in vain.Wise words from one who also knows.You have lost too much, but you have not lost everything.And you have certainly not lost America, for we will stand with you for as many tomorrows as it takes.If ever we needed evidence of that, I could only recall the words of Governor and Mrs.Keating: “If anybody thinks that Americans are mostly mean and selfish, they ought to come to Oklahoma.If anybody thinks Americans have lost the capacity for love and caring and courage, they ought to come to Oklahoma.”

To all my fellow Americans beyond this hall, I say, one thing we owe those who have sacrificed is the duty to purge ourselves of the dark forces which gave rise to this evil.They are forces that threaten our common peace, our freedom, our way of life.Let us teach our children that the God of comfort is also the God of righteousness: Those who trouble their own house will inherit the wind.¹ Justice will prevail.Let us let our own children know that we will stand against the forces of fear.When there is talk of hatred, let us stand up and talk against it.When there is talk of violence, let us stand up and talk against it.In the face of death, let us honor life.As St.Paul admonished us, Let us “not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good.”²

Yesterday, Hillary and I had the privilege of speaking with some children of other federal employees--children like those who were lost here.And one little girl said something we will never forget.She said, “We should all plant a tree in memory of the children.” So this morning before we got on the plane to come here, at the White House, we planted that tree in honor of the children of Oklahoma.It was a dogwood with its wonderful spring flower and its deep, enduring roots.It embodies the lesson of the Psalms--that the life of a good person is like a tree whose leaf does not wither.³

My fellow Americans, a tree takes a long time to grow, and wounds take a long time to heal.But we must begin.Those who are lost now belong to God.Some day we will be with them.But until that happens, their legacy must be our lives.Thank you all, and God bless you.

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