

克林顿在北京大学的英文演讲稿

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第一篇：

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president linton:

thank you chairman ren, vice president qin, vice minister ei. we are delighted to be here today with a very large american delegation, including the first lady and our daughter, who is a student at stanford, one of the schools with which beijing university has a relationship. we have six members of the united states congress; the secretary of state; secretary of commerce; the secretary of agriculture; the chairman of our council of economic advisors; senator sassar, our ambassador; the national security advisor and chief of staff, among others. it is important to illustrate the importance that the united states places on our relationship with china.

i would like to begin by congratulating all of you, the students, the faculty, the administrators, in celebrating the centennial year of our university. gongxi, beida.

as i am sure all of you know, this campus is one home to enhancing university which was founded by american missionaries. many of its wonderful buildings were designed by an american architect. thousands of americans students and professors have been here to study and teach. we feel a special kinship with you.

i am, however, grateful that this day is different in one important respect from another important occasion 79 years ago. in june of 1919, the first president of enhancing university, john leighton stuart, was set to deliver the very first commencement address on these very grounds. at the appointed hour, he appeared, but no students appeared. they were all out leading the may 4th movement for china's political and cultural renewal. when i read this, i hoped that when i walked into the auditorium today, someone would

be sitting here. and i thank you for being here, very much.
over the last 100 years, this university has grown to more than
20,000 students. our graduates are spread throughout china and
around the world. you have built the largest university library in
all of asia. last year, 20 percent of our graduates went abroad
to study, including half of our math and science majors. and in this
anniversary year, more than a million people in china, asia, and
beyond have logged on to our web site. at the dawn of a new century,
this university is leading china into the future.

i am here today to talk to you, the next generation of china's leaders,
about the vital importance to our future of building a strong
partnership between china and the united states.

the american people deeply admire china for its thousands of years
of contributions to culture and religion, to philosophy and the
arts, to science and technology. we remember well our strong
partnership in world affairs. no one sees china at a moment in history
when our glorious past is matched by our present sweeping
transformation and the even greater promise of our future.

just three decades ago, china was virtually shut off from the world.
now, china is a member of more than 1,000 international
organizations -- enterprises that affect everything from air
travel to agricultural development. you have opened our nation
to trade and investment on a large scale. today, 40,000 young
chinese study in the united states, with hundreds of thousands more
learning in asia, africa, europe, and latin america.

our social and economic transformation has been even more
remarkable, moving from a closed command economy system to a driving,
increasingly market-based and driven economy, generating two decades
of unprecedented growth, giving people greater freedom to travel
within and outside china, to vote in village elections, to own a
home, choose a job, attend a better school. as a result you have

lifted literally hundreds of millions of people from poverty. per capita income has more than doubled in the last decade. most Chinese people are leading lives they could not have imagined just 20 years ago.

of course, these changes have also brought disruptions in settled patterns of life and work, and have imposed enormous strains on our environment. no longer urban Chinese as guaranteed employment in a state enterprise. no one must compete in a job market. one Chinese worker had only to meet the demands of a central planner in Beijing. no longer the global economy means all must match the quality and reactivity of the rest of the world. for those who lack the right training and skills and support, this new world can be daunting. in the short-term, good, hardworking people -- some, at least will find themselves unemployed. and, as all of you can see, there have been enormous environmental and economic and health costs to the development pattern and the energy use pattern of the last 20 years -- from air pollution to deforestation to acid rain and water shortage.

in the face of these challenges new systems of training and social security will have to be devised, and new environmental policies and technologies will have to be introduced with the goal of growing our economy while improving the environment. everything I know about the intelligence, the ingenuity, the enterprise of the Chinese people and everything I have heard these last few days in my discussions with President Jiang, Prime Minister Zhu and others give me confidence that you will succeed.

as you build a new China, America wants to build a new relationship with you. we want China to be successful, secure and open, working with us for a more peaceful and prosperous world. I know there are those in China and the United States who question whether closer relations between our countries is a good thing. but everything all of us

know about the world is changing and the challenges our generation will face tell us that our two nations will be far better off working together than apart.

The late Deng Xiaoping counseled us to seek truth from facts. At the dawn of the new century, the facts are clear. The distance between our two nations, indeed, between nations, is shrinking. Here once an American liner ship took months to cross from China to the United States. Today, technology has made us all virtual neighbors. From laptops to lasers, from microchips to megabytes, an information revolution is lighting the landscape of human knowledge, bringing us all closer together. Ideas, information, and money cross the planet at the stroke of a computer key, bringing with them extraordinary opportunities to create wealth, to prevent and conquer disease, to foster greater understanding among peoples of different histories and different cultures.

But we also know that this greater openness and faster change mean that problems which start beyond one nation's borders can quickly move inside them -- the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the threats of organized crime and drug trafficking, of environmental degradation, and severe economic dislocation. No nation can isolate itself from these problems, and no nation can solve them alone. We, especially the younger generations of China and the United States, must make the most of our common challenges, so that we can, together, shape a new century of brilliant possibilities.

In the 21st century -- our century -- China and the United States will face the challenge of security in Asia. On the Korean peninsula, here once were adversaries, today we are working together for a permanent peace and a future free of nuclear weapons.

On the Indian subcontinent, just as most of the rest of the world is moving away from nuclear danger, India and Pakistan risk sparking a new arms race. We are now pursuing a common strategy to move

india and pakistan XXfrom further testing and toward a dialogue to resolve their differences.

in the 21st century, our generation must face the challenge of stopping the spread of deadlier nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. in the wrong hands or the wrong places, these weapons can threaten the peace of nations large and small. increasingly, china and the united states agree on the importance of stopping proliferation. that is here we are beginning to act in concert to control the world's most dangerous weapons.

in the 21st century, our generation will have to reverse the international tide of crime and drugs. around the world, organized crime robs people of billions of dollars every year and undermines trust in government. america knows all about the devastation and despair that drugs can bring to schools and neighborhoods. with borders on more than a dozen countries, china has become a crossroad for smugglers of all kinds.

last year, president jiang and i asked senior chinese and american law enforcement officials to step up our cooperation against these predators, to stop money from being laundered, to stop aliens from being illegally smuggled, to stop currencies from being undermined by counterfeiting. just this month, our drug enforcement agency opened an office in beijing, and soon chinese counterterrorism experts will be working out of washington.

in the 21st century, our generation must make it our mission to ensure that today's progress does not come at tomorrow's expense. china's remarkable growth in the last two decades has come with a toxic cost, pollutants that foul the water you drink and the air you breathe -- the cost is not only environmental, it is also serious in terms of the health consequences of our people and in terms of the drag on economic growth.

environmental problems are also increasingly global as well as

national. For example, in the near future, if present energy use patterns persist, China will overtake the United States as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, the gases which are the principal cause of global warming. If the nations of the world do not reduce the gases which are causing global warming, sometime in the next century there is a serious risk of dramatic changes in climate which will change the way we live and the way we work, which could literally bury some island nations under mountains of water and undermine the economic and social fabric of nations.

We must work together. We Americans know from our own experience that it is possible to grow an economy while improving the environment. We must do that together for ourselves and for the world.

Building on the work that our vice president, Al Gore, has done previously with the Chinese government, President Jiang and I are working together now to bring American clean energy technology to help improve air quality and grow the Chinese economy at the same time.

Today we do not seek to impose our vision on others, but we are convinced that certain rights are universal -- not American rights or European rights or rights for developed nations, but the birthrights of people everywhere, now enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights -- the right to be treated with dignity; the right to express one's opinions, to choose one's own leaders, to associate freely with others, and to worship, or not, freely, however one chooses.

In the last letter of his life, the author of our Declaration of Independence and our third president, Thomas Jefferson, said then that all men are opening to the rights of man. I believe that in this time, at long last, 200 years after Jefferson wrote those words, all men are opening to the rights of men and women everywhere.

over the past decades, a rising tide of freedom has lifted the lives of millions around the world, sweeping away failed dictatorial systems in the former Soviet Union, throughout central Europe; ending a vicious cycle of military coups and civil wars in Latin America; giving more people in Africa the chance to make the most of their hard-earned independence. And from the Philippines to South Korea, from Thailand to Mongolia, freedom has reached Asia's shores, powering a surge of growth and productivity.

Economic security also can be an essential element of freedom. It is recognized in the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. In China, you have made extraordinary strides in nurturing that liberty, and spreading freedom from east to west, to be a source of strength to our people. Incomes are up, poverty is down; people do have more choices of jobs, and the ability to travel -- the ability to make a better life. But true freedom includes more than economic freedom. In America, we believe it is a concept which is indivisible.

Over the past four days, I have seen freedom in many manifestations in China. I have seen the fresh shoots of democracy growing in the villages of our heartland. I have visited a village that chose its own leaders in free elections. I have also seen the cell phones, the video players, the fax machines carrying ideas, information and images from all over the world. I've heard people speak their minds and I have joined people in prayer in the faith of monotheism. In all these, as I felt a steady breeze of freedom.

The question is, where do we go from here? How do we work together to be on the right side of history together? More than 50 years ago, Hu Shi, one of our great political thinkers and a teacher at this university, said these words: No, some people said to me you must sacrifice our individual freedom so that the nation may be

free. but i repl, the struggle for individual freedom is the struggle for the nation s freedom. the struggle for our on harater is the struggle for the nation s harater.

e amerians believe hu shi as right. e believe and our experiene demonstrates that freedom strengthens stabilit and helps nations to hange.

one of our founding fathers, benjamin franklin, one said, our ritis are our friends, for the sho us our faults. no, if that is true, there are mandas in the united states hen the president has more friends than anone else in ameria. (laughter.) but it is so.

in the orld e live in, this global information age, onstant improvement and hange is nessar to eonomi opportunit and to national strength. therefore, the freest possible flo of information, ideas, and opinions, and a greater respet for divergent politial and religious onvitions ill atuall breed strength and stabilit going forard.

it is, therefore, profoundl in our interest, and the orld s, that oung hinese minds be free to reah the fullness of their potential. that is the message of our time and the mandate of the ne entur and the ne millennium.

i hope hina ill more full embrae this mandate. for all the grandeur of our histor, i believe our greatest das are still ahead. against great odds in the 20th entur hina has not onl survived, it is moving forard dramatiall.

other anient ultures failed beause the failed to hange. hina has onstantl proven the apait to hange and gro. no, ou must re-imagine hina again for a ne entur, and our generation must be at the heart of hina s regeneration.

the ne entur is upon us. all our sights are turned toard the future. no our ountr has knon more millennia than the united

states has known centuries. today, however, china is as young as an
nation on earth. this new century can be the dawn of a new china, proud
of our ancient greatness, proud of what you are doing, prouder
still of the tomorrows to be. it can be a time when the world again
looks to china for the vigor of its culture, the freshness of its
thinking, the elevation of human dignity that is apparent in its
works. it can be a time when the oldest of nations helps to make
a new world.

the united states wants to work with you to make that time a reality.
thank you very much. (applause.)

第二篇：

美国克林顿总统在北京大学的演讲稿

president Clinton:

thank you. thank you, president Jiang, chairman Ren, vice president
Hu, vice minister Qian. we are delighted to be here today with a very
large American delegation, including the first lady and our
daughter, who is a student at Stanford, one of the schools with
which Beijing University has a relationship. we have six members
of the United States Congress; the secretary of state; secretary of
commerce; the secretary of agriculture; the chairman of our Council of
Economic Advisors; senator Danner, our ambassador; the national
security advisor and my chief of staff, among others. it is so good to
illustrate the importance that the United States places on our
relationship with china.

i would like to begin by congratulating all of you, the students,
the faculty, the administrators, in celebrating the centennial year
of our university. gongxi, beida.

as i'm sure all of you know, this campus is one home to an
university which was founded by American missionaries. many of its
wonderful buildings were designed by an American architect. thousands
of Americans students and professors have been here to study and teach.

i am, however, grateful that this day is different in one important respect from another important occasion 79 years ago. in june of 1919, the first president of Peking University, John Leighton Stuart, was set to deliver the very first commencement address on these very grounds. at the appointed hour, he appeared, but no students appeared. there were all out leading the May 4th movement for China's political and cultural renewal. when i read this, i hoped that when i walked into the auditorium today, someone would be sitting here. and i thank you for being here, very much.

over the last 100 years, this university has grown to more than 20,000 students. our graduates are spread throughout China and around the world. you have built the largest university library in all of Asia. last year, 20 percent of our graduates went abroad to study, including half of our math and science majors. and in this anniversary year, more than a million people in China, Asia, and beyond have logged on to our web site. at the dawn of a new century, this university is leading China into the future.

i am here today to talk to you, the next generation of China's leaders, about the vital importance

to our future of building a strong partnership between China and the United States.

the American people deeply admire China for its thousands of years of contributions to culture and religion, to philosophy and the arts, to science and technology. we remember well our strong partnership in world affairs. no one sees China at a moment in history when our glorious past is matched by our present sweeping transformation and the even greater promise of our future.

just three decades ago, China was virtually shut off from the world. now, China is a member of more than 1,000 international organizations -- enterprises that affect everything from air

to trade and investment on a large scale. Today, 40,000 young Chinese study in the United States, with hundreds of thousands more learning in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America.

Our social and economic transformation has been even more remarkable, moving from a closed command economy to a driving, increasingly market-based and driven economy, generating two decades of unprecedented growth, giving people greater freedom to travel within and outside China, to vote in village elections, to own a home, choose a job, attend a better school. As a result you have lifted literally hundreds of millions of people from poverty. Per capita income has more than doubled in the last decade. Most Chinese people are leading lives they could not have imagined just 20 years ago.

Of course, these changes have also brought disruptions in settled patterns of life and work, and have imposed enormous strains on our environment. No longer urban Chinese as guaranteed employment in a state enterprise. Now you must compete in a job market. One Chinese worker had only to meet the demands of a central planner in Beijing. Now the global economy means you must match the quality and reactivity of the rest of the world. For those who lack the right training and skills and support, this new world can be daunting. In the short-term, good, hardworking people -- some, at least, will find themselves unemployed. And, as all of you can see, there have been enormous environmental and economic and health care costs to the development pattern and the energy use pattern of the last 20 years -- from air pollution to deforestation to acid rain and water shortage.

In the face of these challenges new systems of training and social security

will have to be devised, and new environmental policies and

will have to be introduced with the goal of growing our economy while improving the environment. Everything I know about the intelligence, the ingenuity, the enterprise of the Chinese people and everything I have heard these last few days in my discussions with President Jiang, Prime Minister Zhu and others give me confidence that you will succeed.

As you build a new China, America wants to build a new relationship with you. We want China to be successful, secure and open, working with us for a more peaceful and prosperous world. I know there are those in China and the United States who question whether closer relations between our countries is a good thing. But everything all of us know about the way the world is changing and the challenges our generation will face tell us that our two nations will be far better off working together than apart.

The late Deng Xiaoping counseled us to seek truth from facts. At the dawn of the new century, the facts are clear. The distance between our two nations, indeed, between all nations, is shrinking. Here once an American liner ship took months to cross from China to the United States. Today, technology has made us all virtual neighbors. From laptops to lasers, from microchips to megabytes, an information revolution is lighting the landscape of human knowledge, bringing us all closer together. Ideas, information, and money cross the planet at the stroke of a computer key, bringing with them extraordinary opportunities to create wealth, to prevent and conquer disease, to foster greater understanding among peoples of different histories and different cultures.

But we also know that this greater openness and faster change mean that problems which start beyond one nation's borders can quickly move inside them -- the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the threats of organized crime and drug trafficking, of environmental degradation, and severe economic dislocation. No nation can isolate

from these problems, and no nation can solve them alone. We, especially the younger generations of China and the United States, must make the most of our challenges, so that we can, together, shape a new century of brilliant possibilities.

In the 21st century -- our century -- China and the United States

will face the challenge of security in Asia. On the Korean peninsula, where once were adversaries, today

we are working together for a permanent peace and a future free of nuclear weapons.

On the Indian subcontinent, just as most of the rest of the world is moving away from nuclear danger, India and Pakistan risk

sparkling a new arms race. We are now pursuing a new strategy to move India and Pakistan away from further testing and toward a dialogue to resolve their differences.

In the 21st century, our generation must face the challenge of

stopping the spread of deadlier nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. In the wrong hands or the wrong places, these weapons can

threaten the peace of nations large and small. Increasingly, China and the United States agree on the importance of stopping

proliferation. That is why we are beginning to act in concert to control the world's most dangerous weapons.

In the 21st century, our generation will have to reverse the

international tide of crime and drugs. Around the world,

organized crime robs people of billions of dollars every year and undermines trust in government. America knows all about the

devastation and despair that drugs can bring to schools and

neighborhoods. With borders on more than a dozen countries, China has become a crossroad for smugglers of all kinds.

Last year, President Jiang and I asked senior Chinese and American law enforcement officials to step up our cooperation against these predators, to stop money from being laundered, to stop aliens

undermined by counterfeiting. just this month, our drug enforcement agency opened an office in Beijing, and soon Chinese counterfeiters will be working out of Washington.

in the 21st century, our generation must make it our mission to ensure that today's progress does not come at tomorrow's expense.

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environmental problems are also increasingly global as well as national. for example, in the near future, if present energy use patterns persist, China will overtake the United States as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, the gases which are the principal cause of global warming. if the nations of the world do not reduce the gases which are a

cooperation -- in challenges from dealing with spinal bifida to dealing with extreme weather conditions and earthquakes -- have proved that we can do together to change the lives of millions of people in China and the United States and around the world.

expanding our cooperation in science and technology can be one of our greatest gifts to the future.

in each of these vital areas that I have mentioned, we can learn to accomplish so much more by working together rather than standing apart. that is how we should work to see that the productive relationship we now enjoy blossoms into a fuller partnership in the new century.

if that is to happen, it is very important that we understand each other better, that we understand both our common interests and our shared aspirations and our honest differences. I believe the kind of open, direct exchange that President Jiang and I had on

television -- and both clarify and narrow our differences, and, more important, by allowing people to understand and debate and discuss these things and give a greater sense of confidence to our people that we can make a better future.

from the windows of the White House, here I live in Washington, D.C., the monument to our first president, George Washington, dominates the skyline. It is a very tall obelisk. But very near this large monument there is a small stone which contains these words: the United States neither established titles of nobility and royalty, nor created a hereditary system. State affairs are put to the vote of public opinion.

This created a new political situation, unprecedented from ancient times to the present. How wonderful it is. Those words were not written by an American. They were written by Xu Jiu, governor of Fujian province, inscribed as a gift from the government of China to our nation in 1792.

3.

I am very grateful for that gift from China. It goes to the heart of who we are as a people -- the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the freedom to debate, to dissent, to associate, to worship without interference from the state. These are the ideals that were at the core of our founding over 220 years ago. These are the ideas that led us across our continent and onto the world stage. These are the ideals that Americans cherish today. As I said in my press conference with President Jiang, we have an ongoing quest ourselves to live up to these ideals. Unemployment is down, poverty is down; people do have more choices of jobs, and the ability to travel -- the ability to make a better life. But true freedom includes more than economic freedom. In America, we believe it is a concept which is indivisible.

over the past four days, I have seen freedom in many manifestations in China. I have seen the fresh shoots of democracy growing in the villages of our heartland. I have visited a village that chose its own leaders in free elections. I have also seen the cell phones, the video players, the fax machines carrying ideas, information and images from all over the world. I've heard people speak their minds and I have joined people in prayer in the faith of monotheism. In all these I felt a steady breeze of freedom.

The question is, where do we go from here? How do we work together to be on the right side of history together? More than 50 years ago, Hu Shi, one of our great political thinkers and a teacher

you must sacrifice our individual freedom so that the nation may be free. But I reply, the struggle for individual freedom is the struggle for the nation's freedom. The struggle for our own

we Americans believe Hu Shi is right. We believe and our experience demonstrates that freedom strengthens stability and helps nations to change.

One of our founding fathers, Benjamin Franklin, once said, "The British are our friends, for the British are our enemies." If that is true, there are many friends in the United States when the president has more friends than anyone else in America. But it is so.

In the world we live in, this global information age, constant improvement and change is necessary to economic opportunity and to national strength. Therefore, the freest possible flow of information, ideas, and opinions, and a greater respect for divergent political and religious convictions will actually breed strength and stability going forward.

It is, therefore, profoundly in our interest, and the world's,

that young Chinese minds be free to reach the fullness of their potential. that is the message of our time and the mandate of the new century and the new millennium.

i hope china will more fully embrace this mandate. for all the grandeur of our history, i believe our greatest days are still ahead. against great odds in the 2

20th century china has not only survived, it is moving forward dramatically.

other ancient cultures failed because they failed to change. china has constantly proven the ability to change and grow. now, you must re-imagine china again for a new century, and our generation must be at the heart of china's regeneration.

the new century is upon us. all our sights are turned toward the future. no country has known more millennia than the united states has known centuries. today, however, china is as young as any nation on earth. this new century can be the dawn of a new china, proud of our ancient greatness, proud of what you are doing, prouder still of the tomorrows to come. it can be a time when the world again looks to china for the vigor of its culture, the freshness of its thinking, the elevation of human dignity that is apparent in its works. it can be a time when the oldest of nations helps to make a new world.

the united states wants to work with you to make that time a reality.

thank you very much.

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第三篇：

克林顿：

1998年在北京大学的演讲

we are delighted to be here today with a very large american delegation, including the first lady and our daughter, who is

a student at stanford , one of the schools ith hih beijing universit has a relationship. e have six members of the united states ongress ; the seretar of state ; seretar of mere; the seretar of agriulture ; the hairman of ourounil of economi advisors ; senator sasser , our ambassador ; the national securit advisor and m hief of staff , among others. i sa that to illustrate the importane that the united states plaes on our relationship ith hina. i ould like to begin b ongratulating all of ou , the students , the fault , the administrators , on elebrating the entennial ear of our universit. gongxi , beida. (applause.) as i'm sure all of ou kno, this ampus as one home to enhing universit hih as founded b amerian missionaries. man of its onderful buildings ere designed b an amerian arhitet. thousands of amerians students and professors have e here to stud and teah. e feel a speial kinship ith ou. i am, hoever , grateful that this da is different in one important respet from another important oasion 79 ears ago. in june of 19, the first president of enhing universit , john leighton stuart , as set to deliver the ver first menement address on these ver grounds. at the appointed hour , he appeared , but no students appeared. the ere all out leading the ma4th movementfor hina's politial and ultural reneal. hen i read this , i hoped that hen i alked into the auditorium toda , someone ould be sitting here. and i thank ou for being here , ver muh. (applause.) over the last 100 ears , this universit has gron to more than 20, 000 students. our graduates are spread throughout hina and around the orld. ou have built the largest universit librar in all of asia. last ear , 20 perent of our graduates ent abroad to stud , including half of our math and siene majors. and in this anniversar ear , more than a million people in hina , asia ,

and beyond have logged on to our web site. At the dawn of a new century, this university is leading China into the future.

I am here today to talk to you, the next generation of China's leaders, about the vital importance to our future of building a strong partnership between China and the United States.

The American people deeply admire China for its thousands of years of contributions to culture and religion, to philosophy and the arts, to science and technology. We remember well our strong partnership in world affairs. We see China at a moment in history when our

glorious past is matched by our present sweeping transformation

and the even greater promise of our future. The United States wants to work with you to make that time a reality.

Thank you very much. (applause.)

今天，我很高兴率领一个庞大的美国代表团来到这里，代表团中包括第一夫人和我们的女儿，她是斯坦福大学的学生，该校是和北大具有交流关系的学校之一。此外，我们的代表团中还包括六位美国国会议员、国务卿、商务部长、农业部长、经济顾问理事会理事长、我国驻华大使参议员尚慕杰、国家安全顾问和我的办公厅主任等。我提到这些人是为了说明美国极为重视对华关系。在北大百年校庆之际，我首先要向你们全体师生员工、管理人员祝贺。恭喜了，北大！（掌声。）各位知道，这个校园曾经一度是由美国传教士建立的燕京大学。学校许多美丽的建筑物由美国建筑师设计。成千上万的美国学生和教授来到北大求学和教课。我们对你们有一种特殊的亲近感。我很庆幸，今天和 79 年前的一个重要的日子大不相同。1919 年 6 月，就在这里，燕京大学首任校长司徒雷登（John Leighton Stuart）准备发表第一个毕业典礼致辞。他准时出场，但学生一个未到。学生们为了振兴中国的政治文化，全部走上街头领导“五四”运动去了。我读到这个故事后，希望今天当我走进这个礼堂时，会有人坐在这里。非常感谢大家前来听我演讲。（掌声。）

一百年以来，北大已经发展到两万多名学生。贵校的毕业生遍及中国和

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/858072101006006050>