

外刊选粹 原汁原味

English Digest

# 英语活页文选

5



*The Man with the Iron Grip*

*Lonely More Than Meets the Eye*

*Crossing Cultures*

◎ 铁腕人物——阿诺兰德

◎ 借你一双慧眼看地球

跨越文化障碍

北京大学出版社

## CONTENTS (V)

Preface .....	(1)
前言 .....	
The Man with the Iron Grip .....	(2)
铁腕人物——阿维兰热 .....	
Lichen: More Than Meets the Eye .....	(6)
借你一双慧眼看地衣 .....	
What's the Best Time to Exercise for Energy? .....	(10)
什么时间锻炼最好? .....	
Crossing Cultures .....	(11)
跨越文化障碍 .....	
New Directions in U.S.-China Relations .....	(15)
中美关系的新走向 .....	
At Risk: The Environment .....	(19)
环境危机 .....	
Young Soul Rebel .....	(23)
年轻的叛逆之城——特拉维夫 .....	
Mom's Way and My Way .....	(26)
两代人的生活 .....	
A Family Tree Grows in Brooklyn (1) .....	(29)
家庭之树在布鲁克林常青 .....	

# Preface

Most Chinese learners of English are more or less handicapped by the lack of ready access to timely original readings in that language. In an attempt to find a way out, we have prepared this collection of well-written articles, which are selected from various latest American, British, Canadian and Australian publications. They will guide you through the colourful world of English, making learning not only a pleasant experience but a way to keep yourself in touch with both the past and the present.

Therefore, we believe that this collection and the ones to come, with handy compact knowledge, could ~~well~~ serve your needs for an enrichment of mind and a ~~rapid improvement~~ in English.

## 前 言

尽管当今英语书籍铺天盖地,但是,及时的、~~地地道道~~的英语资料还不是我们广大英语爱好者可以信手拈来的。鉴于此,我们策划出版了一套选自英美等国最新报刊的文章集粹。我们希望,它既能给您提供当今时代丰富的信息,又能使您保持良好的阅读习惯。因为源自英语母语国家的报刊文摘能展示给您最纯正的英语表达。

创刊伊始,希望我们努力的结果能满足您的要求;而未来,您的要求就是我们努力的方向。

编辑组

# The Man with the Iron Grip

## **'Havelange'<sup>1</sup> even sought to extend his influence beyond his scheduled retirement date'**

Joao Havelange bestrode the France 98 draw like a colossus. Like him, hate him, there was no ignoring him. His iron grip over the world game through the FIFA<sup>2</sup> presidency was almost tangible in every aspect surrounding the draw—and he even sought to extend his influence way beyond his scheduled retirement in June.

That was, however, news for South African hopes of hosting the 2006<sup>3</sup> World Cup<sup>3</sup>. Havelange, discussing their prospects, offered the thought that "South Africa have only to ask". But nothing could have been guaranteed to line up Europe and Asia against a South African bid more firmly than a perceived attempt by the outgoing president to tie his successors' hands.

Havelange added: "South Africa is the diamond and gold centre of the world, its financial base is solid and it has the communications, transportation and accommodation infrastructure necessary to put on a World Cup."

Even if one accepts that, the decision on an already-contentious football issue will not be taken until the summer of

---

(1) 阿维兰热(原国际足联主席)

(2) Federation Internationale des Football Association; the governing body that runs international football and organizes the World Cup 国际足球联合会

(3) Association Football's most prestigious competition, held every four years under the auspices of FIFA. National teams compete for the Jules Rimet Trophy, named after the honorary president of FIFA from 1921 to 1954, who first proposed the competition.

2000, by which time Havelange and his baleful<sup>4</sup> influence will be history. Ancient history, if Lennart Johansson, president of UEFA<sup>5</sup>, becomes president of FIFA in a few months' time.

Whether Johansson will accede remains an open question. Other candidates have until April 7—60 days before Congress—to declare themselves. Speculation continues to surround general secretary Sepp Blatter and now, also, Michel Platini—after all, he will be out of a job after the World Cup finals. The Asian confederation, according to secretary Peter Velappan, may yet throw a candidate into the ring if, presumably, the manifestos of the other contenders do not ‘come up to scratch’<sup>6</sup>. Of Julio Grondona, the Argentinian who was Havelange's original blue-eyed boy, nothing more has been heard.

What happens to Blatter if Johansson gets the job? One scenario sees Blatter staying on for continuity's sake. Another envisages<sup>7</sup> Blatter being handed a lucrative<sup>8</sup> new contract—and then asked to clear his desk.

One thing is for certain; this is a game being played out to a European agenda. Anyone who expects a non-European World Cup in 2006—and England or Germany are the only options—should think again.

Havelange, in the meantime, has more immediate projects to secure and prizes to pursue. He made little secret of his original preference for Japan in the World Cup 2002 wrangle<sup>9</sup>, but when South Korea came on the scene he may not have been entirely oblivious to the siren voices suggesting a Nobel Peace Prize if the

---

4 evil 邪恶的

5 Union Européenne Football Association 欧洲联盟足球协会

6 to be satisfactory 达到标准,令人满意

7 to see in the mind as a future possibility 设想

8 (esp of a business, trade or job) bringing plenty of money; profitable 生利的

9 an angry or noisy argument esp one that continues for a long time 争论

World Cup carrot<sup>10</sup> could be used as a device for unifying the two Koreas. Certainly, that was high on the list of priorities of Chung Mong-joon when he battled his way out of the South Korean federation and on to the FIFA executive. Now his cause appears to be that of Havelange's as well.

Havelange reluctantly accepted defeat over the co-hosting principle for 2002—having little faith in a shared World Cup—and has now 'stuck his own oar into muddied waters'<sup>11</sup> with his suggestion that the South should be proactive in seeking to 'bring the grumpy'<sup>12</sup> North on board<sup>13</sup>.

Simultaneously, Havelange also has been working hard to promote a Palestine v. Israel friendly international in New York, the appropriate venue as it is the home of the United Nations.

Expect frantic efforts to be made on both these fronts before the witching hour when Havelange's jet turns back into a pumpkin<sup>14</sup>.

One nasty problem Havelange will bequeath is the growing unrest among Western European clubs over the apparently open-ended rights of national federations to demand the release of their players for internationals.

The World Cup, given ongoing efforts to standardise dates, and the regional championships (Copa America, African Nations Cup, etc) would be acceptable. But the inclusion in the 'want' list of the Confederations Cup on top of five or six friendlies was over the top and brought whispered threats of legal action from the Italian clubs.

Not that FIFA itself has to worry about money.

Impoverished when Havelange succeeded Sir Stanley Rous in

---

<sup>10</sup> something offered as a stimulus (喻) 某种诱骗及不能兑现的许诺

<sup>11</sup> to fall into a confused and unclear situation 陷入困境

<sup>12</sup> bad tempered 坏脾气的

<sup>13</sup> to accept 接受

<sup>14</sup> 幻想

1974, FIFA now boasts working capital of almost £2 billion and football may claim to be the biggest employer on the planet, with 450 million people kept busy by an industry generating nearly £100 billion a year.

FIFA itself will raise £1.8 billion by selling TV rights to the 2002 and 2006 World Cups to a consortium<sup>⑩</sup> headed by private German group Kirch. But Havelange's successor may also find this something of a poisoned chalice<sup>⑪</sup> because of FIFA's back-peddalling insistence that it retains the right to order that games are screened on so-called 'free TV' through the public broadcasters. Kirch paid its hugely inflated sum for the rights on the expectation of being able to sell pictures on to the likes of cash-rich Sky<sup>⑫</sup>.

Initial concern over the Kirch deal was raised, appropriately, in Germany. Sepp Blatter said, "if the political pressure in Germany were to become enormous then FIFA would ask the holders of the rights to make sure that the matches were shown live on free television." But what if the subcontracted TV channel had bought the rights in confidence that they would have exclusive coverage? How could FIFA exert pressure? And who will foot the bill?

Not Havelange. He will have been long gone by then.

(From *World Soccer*, Jan. 1998  
by Keir Radnage)

---

⑩ a combination, as of corporations, for carrying out a business venture 合作, 合伙

⑪ a large cup for holding wine 高脚杯

⑫ a TV channel

# Lichens<sup>①</sup> More Than Meets the Eye

Often overlooked or ignored, symbiotic organisms known as lichens, such as the *Xanthoria parietina* dotting a Martha's Vineyard farmhouse, are attracting new attention for their medicinal, decorative, and pollution-detecting properties.

## Lichens to dye for

An arsenal<sup>②</sup> of nearly 600 chemicals unique to lichens helps them survive in marginal environments and ward off attacks by bacteria, other fungi,<sup>③</sup> and grazing herbivores.

Called lichen substances, these pigments,<sup>④</sup> toxins, and antibiotics have made lichens very useful to people in diverse cultures, especially as a source of dyes and medicines.

The warm browns in rugs made by members of the Ramah Navajo Weavers Association come from boiling the vagrant lichen

---

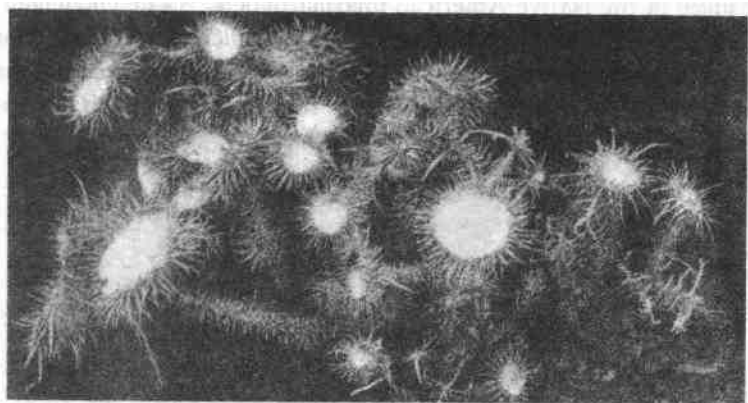
① 地衣

② 宝库

③ 真菌

④ 颜料





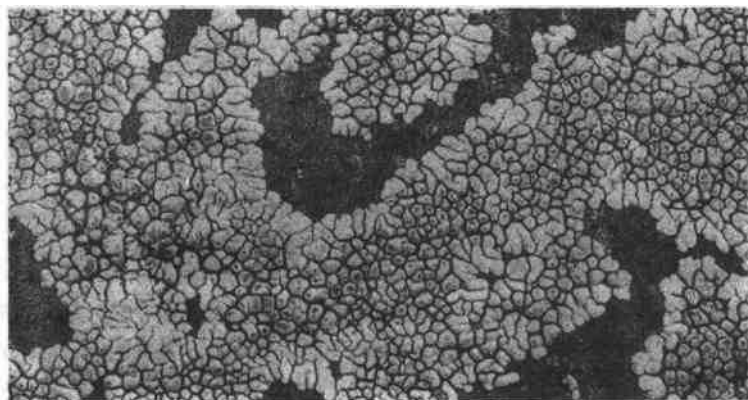
*Xanthoparmelia chlorochroa*, seen in a basket with a skein<sup>⑤</sup> of dyed wool. The lichens once used to dye Scottish Harris Tweed contain substances that gave the fabric an earthy aroma and reputedly made it moth repellent. Shrubby gray lichens, scraped off Mediterranean coastal rocks and soaked in ammonia-rich<sup>⑥</sup> stale<sup>⑦</sup> urine,<sup>⑧</sup> yielded<sup>⑨</sup> some of the famous royal purple dyes of antiquity.<sup>⑩</sup>

The most widely used dye lichen among Native Americans was the eye-catching wolf lichen *Letharia vulpina* (above right). The Chilkat Tlingit in Alaska traded coastal commodities such as fish oil for wolf lichen from the interior to color their prized dancing blankets, still worn by the Chilkat Dancers of Haines, Alaska, in their performances.

Though famed as a wolf poison, the wolf lichen often found

- 
- ⑤ 一股,一束
  - ⑥ 富含氨基酸的
  - ⑦ 污浊的
  - ⑧ 小便
  - ⑨ 生产的
  - ⑩ 古老的

a place in the Native American pharmacopoeia. ① The Okanagan-Colville, Blackfoot, and others made a medicinal tea from it or used it externally to treat skin problems. While scores of lichens have served as traditional medicines, few can compete with mem-



bers of the genus *Usnea* ② as effective healers, used in teas and salves in nearly every part of the world. The lichen substance usnic acid has been used in some European antibiotic creams.

### Designer rocks

As if painted by a mad hand, a slate outcrop ③ is encrusted with lichens in the Sierra Nevada foothills of California. In western Nevada the Northern Paiute name for brightly colored crustose ④ lichens used as medicines, such as *Pleopsidium oxytonum*, translates literally as "lizard semen (top) ⑤," alluding to the push-ups that lizards do during courtship ⑥ displays.

---

① 药典

② 松萝

③ 露出地面的岩层

④ 地壳的

⑤ 精液

⑥ 求爱

In legends of the Northwest's Interior Salish peoples, Coyote's<sup>⑮</sup> long hair became entangled in a tree and was magically transformed into food, hanging from branches in thick clumps. Seen here interspersed with larch<sup>⑯</sup> needles, *Bryoria fremontii* was a delicacy for some tribes and distasteful famine food for others. Some Interior Salish mixed the lichen with mud and used it for chinking log cabins. Others used it as fiber to make clothing.

Northern flying squirrels<sup>⑰</sup> build nests of it, which serve as cozy live-in larders, providing winter food. Anthropologist Craig Kirkpatrick of the University of California at Davis recently discovered that two other *Bryoria* species are the primary food of the endangered Yunnan snub-nosed<sup>⑱</sup> monkey in China.

One of the most important of the so-called \* reindeer lichens, <sup>⑲</sup> *Cladinastellaris* is a favorite food of North American caribou<sup>⑳</sup> and their Eurasian<sup>㉑</sup> counterpart, reindeer. When the lichens are covered by snow, the animals dig craters as deep as three feet to reach them, fighting off competitors horning in for a free meal.

Arctic peoples once ate reindeer lichens when times were rough, boiling them in water. They were considered a treat, however, when consumed, fermented, from caribou stomachs.

[From *National Geographic*, Feb. 1997;  
by Sylvia Duran Sharnoff]

---

⑮ 产于北美西部草原的郊狼

⑯ 落叶松

⑰ 松鼠

⑱ 狮子鼻

㉑ 驯鹿地衣

㉒ 北美驯鹿

㉓ 欧亚

## What's the Best Time to Exercise for Energy?

Energy levels ebb and flow throughout the day, influenced by everything from your mood to your body's circadian rhythms—daily fluctuations in things like heart rate, temperature, and blood pressure. Here are the pros and cons of exercising at various times of day.

**MORNING:** The main hurdle in the morning is dragging yourself out of bed. Once you've done that, however, there's little else to distract you from the business at hand. That may be why people who work out in the A.M. are more likely to stick with it over time, which means they're well on their way to reaping the long-term energy boost that being fit brings.

**LUNCHTIME:** Most people feel an energy dip between two and three in the afternoon. "It's not related to eating; it's just part of the body's natural cycle," says Thomas Reilly, an exercise physiologist. Exercising in the middle of the day can smooth out the dip, Reilly says, because it increases the flow of epinephrine and norepinephrine, hormones that perk you up for a few hours after a session. But don't skip lunch to work out. A light meal an hour before you exercise will give you the energy to get moving.

**EVENING:** In the late afternoon and early evening, people breathe easier because the lungs' airways are more open, muscle strength peaks since body temperature is higher. But, don't work out too close to bedtime or the resulting burst of vigor may make it difficult to fall asleep.

[From *Health* • 11/12, 1996]

## Crossing Cultures



**In Canada, exploring two cities' international flavors: Vancouver's expanding Asian community and Montreal's not-quite-French allure.**

My first stroll through Vancouver's Chinese neighborhood led me down crowded sidewalks to a courtyard where the shadow of a plum tree fell gently in a jade-colored pond, the yin<sup>①</sup> of a waterfall tumbled against the yang<sup>①</sup> of rocky cliffs, and droplets of rain trickled down a bamboo roof like a beaded curtain. I had stumbled into Dr. Sun Yat-Sen<sup>②</sup> Classical Chinese Garden, the recreation of a celebrated place of nature designed five centuries ago during the Ming Dynasty in the city of Suzhou.

Drawn into the soul of Asian Vancouver, I was compelled to explore further.

And so the next day found me savoring \* sauteed scallops<sup>③</sup> in a sauce of cherry blossoms at Tojo's, a Japanese restaurant where dining is grander and more enticing than a geisha's<sup>④</sup> dance. I devoted the following afternoon to foraging through shops along the main arteries of downtown Chinatown and returned with a bag of delicacies: tea made from the leaves of

---

① (in Chinese philosophy and religion) two principles, one negative, dark, and feminine(yin), and one positive, bright, and masculine (yang), whose interaction influences the destinies of creatures and things (中国哲学中的阴和阳)

② 孙逸仙博士, 即孙中山

③ 嫩煎扇贝

④ 日本艺妓, 歌妓

chrysanthemums, a dessert concocted from the eggs of snow frogs, and candy made from seaweed. On Sunday I took a 30-minute taxi ride to the bustling new Chinatown in the suburb of Richmond, where I knelt among immigrants from Hong Kong in a Buddhist temple. In between came lunch with an East Indian truck driver in the Punjab Market district, a sally through a Japanese garden laden with cherry blossoms on the Grouse Mountain — Vancouver easily lives up to its reputation as a gateway to Asia. Immigrants from China, India, Korea and other Asian countries and their offspring make up more than 26 percent of the 1.8 million residents of the region, giving it the densest concentration of Asians in North America. Last year's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, which brought leaders from North America and more than a dozen Asian countries to Vancouver to discuss the economic future of the Pacific Rim, buttressed the city's position as the crossroads between North America and Asia.

Even for the casual traveler, a visit to this far-off corner of the Pacific Northwest provides a rare opportunity for immersion in "the culture of the rice bowl"<sup>⑤</sup> without leaving the shores of North America. For serious "China aficionados"<sup>⑥</sup>, it is possible to spend entire afternoons in Asian shopping malls or tea salons, and end the night at the movies or a karaoke bar<sup>⑦</sup>, without hearing anything but Cantonese or Mandarin.

As a student of multiculturalism, I was curious about how a part of the world with deep Anglo roots and puritanical mores had absorbed such a large and visible Asian subculture.

Vancouver was first settled by the English in the mid-1800s, and residents with English roots still make up the majori-

⑤ the Asian culture, esp. that of East Asia (喻) 亚洲文化

⑥ a person who is very enthusiastic about China 中国迷

⑦ 卡拉OK厅

ty of the population. In recent years, however, it has attracted a mix of residents from various backgrounds, including Anglos, Italians, Greeks and Germans. The thread that seems to bind the disparate population is a love for the great outdoors and a casual, down-home<sup>8</sup> spirit. Many are urban cowboy types who balance high-powered jobs with a strong love of nature.

Vancouverites descended from Asia, like their counterparts in San Francisco and other North American cities, and are largely concentrated in enclaves; old Chinatown is an eight-square-block district of restaurants, shops and apartments that dates to the end of the last century; the new Chinatown, a section of the suburb of Richmond, is dominated by Chinese shops and patronized by recent immigrants from Hong Kong. Asians have left a mark on the look of the city far beyond those communities. In the past decade, the city's skyline has sprouted glossy new skyscrapers, many of which have been built with heavy Asian investments, according to Ron Richardson, spokesman for the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, a "think tank"<sup>9</sup>. Smaller signs of the impact Asians have had beyond the Asian neighborhoods crop up everywhere. This is a place where ATMs<sup>10</sup> ask if customers prefer conducting business in Chinese, where everyone everywhere seems proficient in the use of chopsticks, and locals from every quarter celebrate the Chinese New Year with the same kind of gusto<sup>11</sup> with which Bostonians greet "St. Patrick's Day"<sup>12</sup>.

The emergence of an Asian stronghold in this region has not come without tension. Chinese citizens, first brought to Canada

8 simple earthy 简朴的、有乡土味的

9 智囊团

10 automated-teller-machine 自动取款机

11 hearty enjoyment or enthusiasm 热忱

12 圣帕特里克节(每年三月十七日,爱尔兰人信奉其保护神圣帕特里克的节日);  
波士顿是爱尔兰人聚居的地区

in the 1800s as railroad laborers, were invited to go home after the railroad was completed at the end of the last century. Large numbers of immigrant children arrive with only scant knowledge of English, for example, giving rise to complaints. "When we have to pay so much for the teaching of English, it clearly detracts from the money which could go to teaching other things," said Karen Malody, a local writer.

About 40 percent Asian, Richmond has become the first stop for many new immigrants to the Vancouver area. The majority of the newcomers are Hong Kong natives who, fearing the worst, left the bustling Asian city before it was returned to China last year. The Asian neighborhoods here, which date to the 1970s, have burgeoned with their arrival. In a series of five malls along the city's main thoroughfare, Asian entrepreneurs have re-created the kind of shopping and entertainment options they enjoyed back home. Here was an herbal shop offering a gamut<sup>33</sup> of cures, from bear claws to ginseng and the private parts of deer<sup>34</sup>. There was a shopping center with all manner of things Asian, including more than 50 brands of soy sauce, rice cakes, chili sauces<sup>35</sup> and teas.

Above the Radisson President Hotel and Suites was a Buddhist temple, down the hall a bookstore featuring thousands of Chinese authors, across the street a movie theater showing only films from China. "For many who have come from Asia, this is home, and so it is made to feel like home," explained Hong, a Radisson spokeswoman, as she guided me through the neighborhood, "Unless you make a trip to China, it would be hard to get more Asian than this."

[From *Washington Post*, April 26, 1998; by Gary Lee]

---

33 a whole range 全范围

34 从熊爪、人参到鹿的生殖器，一应俱全

35 辣酱油



# New Directions in U. S. - China Relations

**Ambassador James R. Sasser<sup>1</sup>**  
**Remarks as Prepared**  
**for Delivery at Qinghua**  
**University, Beijing**  
**December 11, 1997**

Today, I'd like to speak about challenges and opportunities facing our two countries.

First, we need a dialogue which is "strict, diligent, realistic and creative." If that sounds familiar, well it is—it is the learning style of Qinghua University. I found it on your English language homepage on the Internet.

Second, we need a dialogue that prevents any single issue from holding the entire relationship captive. In the past, we have sometimes allowed our exchanges on certain issues to define whether we had a dialogue at all. Well, in Washington our two Presidents had candid exchanges on these fundamental issues, including those upon which we have major differences, such as human rights. As a result, our bilateral relationship today is much stronger. I expect that when President Clinton visits China next year, he and President Jiang will further expand our broad agenda and strengthen the foundation for continued growth in our rela-

---

<sup>1</sup> 尚敬杰(美国现任驻华大使)