



英美报刊选读 下册

蒋云 李泮池 编注

SELECTED READINGS FROM BRITISH
AND AMERICAN PRESS

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中国矿业大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书课文均选自英美报刊,共20个单元,16个专题。包括国际政治、国际关系、军事、经济、金融和科技文化等。为使读者能掌握最早出现在报刊新闻媒介中的新词汇、新知识,每个单元都附有详尽的注释及供学生参考用的讨论题。

本书适合于大学英语专业及其他涉外专业高年级学生、翻译、外事工作者阅读参考。

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英美报刊选读(上、下)

蒋云 李泮池 编注

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前 言

改革开放以来,随着我国国际交往日益增多,英语课程的教材编写常常跟不上发展的需要,不少外语类院校增设或加强“英美报刊选读”课以弥补教材的不足。

“英美报刊选读”课主要取材于英美各大报刊。经多年的教学实践证明,该课不但能使生获取最新信息和增加国际知识,而且也是提高英语水平最见效的途径之一。

单就新词而言,在今天的信息时代,新的词汇不断出现,其中有些十分有用而又不是过于专业化的词汇,往往最早出现在包括报刊在内的新闻传播媒介上,并由此进入千家万户。“英美报刊选读”课可以帮助学生及早接触并掌握这一类新词汇和新知识。

国际关系学院在其前身是外语干部学校时就开设了“英美报刊选读”课,因此有长期教授此课的经验 and 师资力量。目前该校开设的“英美报刊选读”课,使用的教材均为授课教师所编写。近年来,教材在内容上进行了较大调整,除保留一定比例的国际政治、国际关系和军事内容外,还增大了经济、金融、科技、文化等内容的份量。1992年以来,新编的“英美报刊选读”课全学年基础教材所选用的英美报刊文章中,经济、金融、科技专题内容占半数以上。专题的内容主要涉及美国总统与政府、美国种族问题、海湾战争、前苏联解体、欧洲巨变、西方经济发展新理论、西方国家间的经济间谍战、全球股票热、信息高速公路、黑社会、中东和平进程、波黑战争、联合国、核走私、巴林银行倒闭等。所选文章的篇幅比以前几年有较大的增加,语言难度也有较大提高。适合大学英语专业和其他涉外专业三年级以上的“英美报刊选读”课使用,也可供有相应英语基础的英语爱好者阅读和从事国际问题研究、报刊翻译以及外事工作的人员使用。

本书是国际关系学院讲授“英美报刊选读”课的国际新闻系蒋云教授、英语系李泮池副教授编写的最新教材。蒋云教授多年担任“英美报刊选读”课教学工作,执教前曾在我国驻外使馆工作多年。1982年以来他独立编写了四套全学年基础教材,深受学生的欢迎。

英美报刊,特别是英美新闻报刊的文章不可避免地会反映西方人的观点,在字里行间还

会时时对中国进行无端的指责,编者在选编过程中除不选用反华文章外,还注意适当删除了对中国不友好的词句或在注释和背景参考材料中作必要的补充说明。

这套书分上下两册,共计二十个单元,上下册各十个单元。除个别课文因文章过长而进行了适当的删减外,全书课文均保持了原文风貌。每篇课文都附有详尽的注释、用英文编写的背景材料及供参考的讨论题,以加深学生对某一专题的了解。根据课文的难度及长度,教师也可酌情把每一单元分作两课讲授。

蒋云教授设计了本书的总体框架,负责前三个单元的编注和全书的编审工作;李洋池副教授担任第四单元至第十单元的编注及全书的统编工作;张秀美负责附录中世界八大通讯社简介及世界其它部分通讯社译名的编写。

本书编写仓促,疏漏在所难免。望读者赐教。

编者

1996年3月

于北京国际关系学院

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Unit One

Has Europe Failed in Asia?

Europe is doing better economically in Asia than many think. Its real weakness is political.

This weekend, 15 European leaders meet ten of their Asian counterparts in Bangkok for a grand summit of East and West.¹ They will be in for a shock.² A decade or two ago, they might have expected to be greeted with a mixture of anger and admiration — the traditional cocktail³ left behind by colonialism. These days, Asian views of Europe are more likely to combine condescension with indifference.⁴

Europe's attitude to Asia will be under the microscope in Bangkok, because many Asians see this as symptomatic of much that is wrong with Europe in general.⁵ Europe is so inward-looking that it has almost forgotten about the most dynamic economies⁶ in the world. When Europeans do notice Asia, it is only to complain that low-wage economies there are stealing their jobs.

The notion that European businesses are lagging behind in Asia was fostered by the formation of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum (APEC), with its eye-catching annual summits of Asians, Australasians and North Americans.⁷ APEC has caught and fostered a mood of Pacific Rim chic.⁸ Boosters of APEC point out that far more trade now flows across the Pacific than across the Atlantic. The United States does more than twice as much trade with Asia (including Japan), as it does with Europe.

Europe's share of Asian markets is indeed falling. In 1970, 25% of everything that Asian countries imported was produced in Europe. Today the figure is just 15%. But the main reason why Europe's share of Asia's imports has fallen has been the rise in intra-Asian trade.⁹ In absolute terms,¹⁰ EU trade with Asia has continued to grow fast and the pace has quickened recently. By the end of 1994 the value of the EU's total two-way trade with "emerging Asia" (i. e. , Asia excluding Japan) had reached \$ 212 billion. In the six years from 1988, the volume of trade between the two regions more than doubled.

Europe's trading relations with non-Japan Asia is also much more balanced than that enjoyed by either America or Japan. Although America's total trade with emerging Asia still outranks the EU total, the EU is exporting more.¹¹ In 1994 European exports totalled \$ 99 billion, while America exported goods worth \$ 91.8 billion. America is running a huge trade deficit with non-Japan Asia¹²— now bigger than its deficit with Japan — but European trade is roughly in balance. As a result Europe's trading relations with emerging Asia should be free of many of the tensions that plague Asia's relations with America and Japan.¹³

Not economics, politics¹⁴

When the picture shifts to individual industries, the idea that European companies have failed in Asia falls apart.¹⁵ In China, the biggest Asian emerging market of them all, European companies enter several key industries. Volkswagen, a German car maker, has 65% of the Chinese car market.¹⁶ Alcatel, a French telecoms firm, owns the market for fixed telephone lines and switching equipment.¹⁷ Both companies have prospered in China because they got in before their allegedly more Asia-conscious American and Japanese rivals. Alcatel's factory in Shanghai is now the biggest manufacturer of telephone exchanges¹⁸ in the world.

European countries tend to have a one-dimensional and rather cynical view of Asia.¹⁹ They know it presents huge business opportunities and these will be at the top of the agenda in Bangkok. The problem is that most European countries have not balanced their interest in commerce, with a serious approach to Asia's political and security problems. The *leitmotif*²⁰ of the European approach to Asia has been a kind of cynical opportunism.

It is true that, for public consumption, European countries do occasionally make a fuss²¹ about human rights in Asia. But by their actions, as opposed to their rhetoric, European governments often give the impression that they are not terribly concerned.²²

Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has been an assiduous promoter of German commercial interests in China. On one trip there in 1993 he managed to sign \$ 4 billion-worth of contracts, including one for Siemens²³ of Germany to build a subway system in Guangzhou in southern China. German officials believe that the Chinese authorities appreciated Germany's willingness not to push them over human rights, in contrast to the Americans.

If, as the business statistics suggest, European companies are performing well in Asia, then perhaps part of their success could be explained by not having a foreign policy in the region. That at least ensures that nothing upsets good commercial relations. What would be the point of engaging in costly public slanging matches with, say, China about human rights or

about Taiwan?²⁴ It could damage European firms; it would probably have little or no effect; and Asian governments are not going to engage in serious talk with the Europeans on such matters.

Moreover, Europeans could (and do) argue that they have foreign-policy goals which they share with America but which they pursue in a different way. On a range of issues — whether it is negotiating China's entry to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), or encouraging Japan and South Korea to deregulate their markets — the Europeans support the Americans, but are content to take a back seat to them.²⁵ Many Europeans congratulate themselves for being more sensitive to Asian sensibilities²⁶ and more willing to acknowledge that a western political blueprint cannot be imposed on Asia.

Turning Japanese?

The conclusion would seem to be that Europeans should act in Asia rather as Japan has acted in Europe. Japan has managed to get by²⁷ quite satisfactorily for decades without wasting time making foreign policy (time that could be better spent making money). Why not be like Japan?

There are four main reasons. First, free-riding on America's coat-tails may not be sustainable for all that much longer.²⁸ Second, European passivity, especially on trade, runs the risk that the EU might find itself isolated in the face of an American-Asian alliance. Third, a few European countries have specific policy concerns in Asia which are suffering because other Europeans are unwilling to get involved. And fourth, Europeans in Asia face very different circumstances from those faced by Japan in Europe.

How to have an Asian policy

What would this mean? Replacing an opportunistic approach to Asia with a more strategic view would involve a more coherent approach in three broad areas; trade, security and politics.

Trade is one area where Europe does negotiate as a block, and where its ability to speak with one voice helped to deliver the recent GATT agreement. It is, therefore, something on which it should be possible to fashion a coherent European approach to Asia.²⁹ Unfortunately, Europe starts on weak moral ground, since it has pioneered a range of protectionist techniques from "anti-dumping"³⁰ laws, to "voluntary" export restraints.³¹ This means that if the Europeans insist on trying to impose western labour standards on poorer societies in Asia, they may merely confirm their protectionist image.

The fact that the European approach to trade is sometimes different from that of the United States should allay suspicions that a more active European role in Asia is simply code for allying with America to foist western ideas on reluctant Asians.³² If America adopts unreasonable positions in trade talks with the Japanese, as it did when it demanded numerical³³ targets for car exports to Japan, the EU should be prepared to say so. Similarly, there is no particular reason why the EU should let the critical job of negotiating China's entry to the WTO fall almost exclusively to America.³⁴ Over trade, a "European" policy would mean in effect sticking more closely to multilateral negotiations through the WTO than America is prepared to do.

When it comes to the second issue — Asian security — a European policy would have to rely largely on moral suasion,³⁵ since Europeans have no great military presence to back them up in Asia. But there are still things that can be done. Once again, taking a more active approach to Asian security issues does not mean ganging up with America against Asia. Moderating Chinese behaviour is in the clear interests of China's Asian neighbours.

On political issues, there is an obvious tension between attempting simultaneously to foster friendly commercial relations with Asian governments and lending support to democratic movements that some of these governments regard as subversive.³⁶ But the tension can be managed. It is perfectly possible to maintain cordial relations with the powers that be in Asia, without co-operating in regression.³⁷

The European reluctance to press human rights issues too far in Bangkok is understandable, since there is a danger that this first meeting would then degenerate into³⁸ a shouting match. But there are other ways in which Europeans should express their concerns about human rights. They need to make it clear that these will affect decisions on arms sales, aid policy and political asylum.

Europeans should adopt — and then adapt — a slogan that Asian governments are fond of: "constructive engagement". This should mean engaging constructively with Asian societies, not just Asian governments; talking to Indonesia's trade unionists, as well as its industrialists.

Europe's leaders know that Asia's growing economic power demands that they take Asia more seriously. Economically, Europe is not doing badly. Politically, it has barely begun.

Excerpts from
The Economist
March 2, 1996

A Whole New Game

Asia-European meeting seems to recast³⁹ relations

By Michael Vatikiotis and Shada Islam in Bangkok

It's been less than half a century since the last Europeans left Southeast Asia as colonial rulers. Now they're back — not as conquerors but as equals, not as aid donors,⁴⁰ but in search of trade and investment.

At the first Asia-European Meeting, convened in Bangkok in early March, leaders from both regions spoke of turning their backs on history and building bridges to the future.⁴¹ Represented at the summit were the 15 European Union states, Asean's⁴² seven members plus China, Japan and South Korea.

How times change.⁴³ It wasn't until mid-1994, when the EU adopted its Asia strategy that it started to view the region with anything resembling respect. Impressed by Asia's growing economic clout and global political ambitions, the EU decided its own credibility and prosperity required an alliance with Asia.

As a result, gone is the focus on aid.⁴⁴ Instead, Europeans used the Bangkok meeting to plead for Asian assistance to rebuild war-ravaged Bosnia.⁴⁵ "Just as Europeans have decided to make a \$ 6-million contribution to the fund for making North Korea's nuclear industry safer, Asians can help to reconstruct Bosnia," says European Commission President Jacques Santer.⁴⁶ South Korea pledged \$ 1 million in aid to Bosnia at the summit.

Gone especially is the relentless Western lecturing on human rights.⁴⁷ "We've moved from confrontation to normal dialogues on the question," stresses Manuel Mann, European commissioner for Asian relations.⁴⁸

For all the amity on display in Bangkok, trouble could still lie ahead.⁴⁹ The EU intends to push the World Trade Organization's ministerial meeting in Singapore this December to link trade to labour rights. EU officials insist they aren't trying to impose a minimum wage on Asia's emerging economies, only striving to eradicate forced and child labour.

Not everyone believes that. Says Walden Bello, head of Focus on the Global South, a Bangkok-based non-governmental organization: "If a social clause is attached to trade agreements, it will be abused for protectionism."⁵⁰

The summit didn't adopt the ambitious trade-liberalization goals⁵¹ established by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, an 18-member grouping that includes the United States and most of Asean. But the EU is pushing for a new multilateral accord to liberalize cross-border investments. "European investors will not come unless they have the certainty of liberal regime in the countries receiving them,"⁵² says European Trade Commissioner Leon Brittan.

While some Asian leaders argue for less haste, both sides say the "close understanding" achieved in Bangkok must be kept alive⁵³ through follow-up encounters.⁵⁴

"It's healthy to diversify our regional connections," says a senior Malaysian official. "We've been the backyard of Japan and the U. S. for too long."

*Far Eastern Economic Review*⁵⁵

March 14, 1996

BACKGROUND

1. The first Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), initiated by Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and sponsored by Thailand, was held in Bangkok on March 1~2, 1996. The participants vowed to forge a new comprehensive Asia-Europe Partnership for Greater Growth. The partnership aimed to strengthen links between the two continents, "thereby contributing to peace, global stability and prosperity," the Chairman's Statement said. The statement also called for reinforcing economic co-operation, promoting co-operation in other areas and outlining a future course for ASEM.

On March 1, smiling leaders from 25 Asian and European countries lined up at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Centre (诗丽吉王后国家会议中心) and shook hands together to herald the long march toward Asian-European partnership.

The hand-shaking opened the first Asia-Europe Meeting, which brought together one king, four presidents, 16 prime ministers, three foreign ministers, one interior minister and the president of the European Commission. After a short photo session, the participants held closed-door meetings to discuss political and economic issues. There was no premeditated agenda.

2. A closing communique issued by the first Asia-Europe Meeting called for much more two-way investment, trade liberalization and support for the World Trade Organization, as

well as laying out concrete steps to be taken as soon as possible to develop the relationship between the regions.

"Opportunities thus exist for both regions to expand the market for goods, capital equipment and infrastructure-development projects, and to increase the flows of capital, expertise and technology," said the closing statement read by summit chairman and Thai Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa.

Plotting the future of the Asia-Europe Meeting, the declaration agreed to work on concrete projects such as drawing up within six months an Asia-Europe Investment Promotion Action Plan, as well as creating an inter-business forum and a policy think-tank.

Other results included the following:

- * Economic ministers to meet in 1997 in Japan;
- * Foreign ministers to meet in 1997;
- * Informal meeting of senior officials to be held in Brussels on ways to promote economic co-operation between the regions, and in particular on ways to facilitate trade and investment;
- * Leaders agreed to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating the weapons;
- * An Asia-Europe Foundation to be set up in Singapore, with contributions from countries of both regions.

Britain is scheduled to host the second Asia-Europe Meeting in 1998 and South Korea in 2000.

3. According to Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chen Jian, Premier Li Peng made two speeches on March 1 to expound China's views on the Asian-European relationship and the follow-up of the meeting.

"On the basis of equality and in a friendly manner, we will exchange views on co-operation in a wide range of areas on the building of a new Asia-Europe partnership oriented towards the 21st century," Li said.

He said the spirit of the meeting reflects the widely shared desires of Asian and European countries for world peace and development and for inter-continental exchanges and co-operation.

"To maintain world peace, facilitate economic revitalization and promote common development has become the main theme of our times and the shared aspiration of all peoples," Li said.

"Under these circumstances, to increase direct contacts and exchanges between statesmen of Asia and Europe is conducive to the establishment of new, peaceful, stable, just and reasonable international political and economic orders," Li said.

He said the new partnership should enshrine five features:

- * Respect each other and treat each other as equals;
- * Seek common ground while putting aside differences and draw upon each other's experience;

- * Enhance mutual understanding and trust ;
- * Seek mutual benefit and complementarity ;
- * Look into the future and work for common development.

Li said the World Trade Organization should truly demonstrate its universality and openness. Without the participation of China, which contains one-fifth of the world population, WTO will be incomplete.

The premier suggested an ad hoc expert group be set up to study the status of investment between Asia and Europe.

Li also suggested that another expert group should study the co-operation in farming technology, environmental protection and technical transformation and renovation of enterprises.

4. In addition to the major session at the first Asia-Europe Meeting, Chinese Premier Li Peng seized every opportunity to meet with leaders from other countries.

He had breakfast with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Kohl's suggestion to make the bilateral high-tech forum a practical institution to promote co-operation in the field of high-tech met with immediate agreement from Li. Kohl also praised China's "sensible" policy regarding the Hong Kong issue, saying he believes the prosperity and stability of the territory will be maintained after 1997 and will have a strong impact on the world.

On the eve of the first Asia-Europe Meeting, Li held talks with Thai Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa. Both leaders expressed satisfaction with the existing bilateral ties. Banharn said that the establishment of an equal and mutually beneficial partnership is the target of the Asia-Europe Meeting. He agreed with Li that "seeking common ground while shelving differences" is the principle of the first Asia-Europe Meeting. "Only with a view to this principle can we solve problems. We should not interfere in others' business," the Thai leader was quoted as saying.

Li Peng also held talks with President of the European Commission Jacques Santer. The talks covered a wide range of issues, including trade, political dialogue, human rights and China's entry into the World Trade Organization. The Chinese premier urged the EU to lift all forms of trade barriers against China so that the full energy of bilateral trade can be released. Santer said that he understood China's stance on WTO entry. He promised that obstacles will not come from the EU. On human rights, Li explained to Santer that the disputes between China and the EU can be removed through dialogue.

During a meeting with British Prime Minister John Major, Li Peng said there has been momentum toward improved Sino-British relations thanks to efforts made by both sides. He added that China and Britain share many interests in maintaining world peace and promoting economic development. On the issue of Hong Kong, Li said the two countries shoulder joint responsibility for realizing the successful transfer and smooth transition of power in Hong Kong as well as maintaining its prosperity and stability. Major said the British side is willing to cooperate with the Chinese side to realize the smooth handover of power in Hong Kong.

French President Jacques Chirac and Li Peng had a most cordial meeting, thanks to recent

rapidly restored and developed bilateral relations. Chirac said he thought highly of Sino-French relations. Li expressed his appreciation for Chirac's friendly statements on Sino-French relations.

5. *The People's Daily* published an editorial on March 3 to hail the success of the first Asia-Europe Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand.

The article said the ASEM, held during a time of profound global changes, has drawn up a framework for future relations between Asia and Europe, in which countries concerned can deepen mutual understanding, reach consensus, establish mutual trust, boost further co-operation and map out the future of the two regions. While stressing that political dialogue between the two regions should be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equality and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs; the editorial pointed out there is tremendous potential for co-operation since both the Asian and European economies are dynamic and diversified.

NOTES

1. This weekend, 15 European leaders meet ten of their Asian counterparts in Bangkok for a grand summit of East and West. 本周末, 15位欧洲国家领导人将在曼谷会见10位亚洲国家领导人, 举行一次东西方盛大的首脑会议。
(15 European leaders 分别来自欧洲联盟的15个成员国。欧洲联盟简称“欧盟”, 前身是欧洲共同体, 目前有15个成员国: 比利时、英国、丹麦、法国、德国、希腊、爱尔兰、意大利、卢森堡、荷兰、葡萄牙、西班牙、奥地利、瑞典和芬兰。)
(counterpart 职位相对等的人)
2. They will be in for a shock. 他们将会大吃一惊。
(be in for 遭遇到(为不愉快的事))
3. cocktail 鸡尾酒(转意为混合物)
4. These days, Asian views of Europe are more likely to combine condescension with indifference. 目前, 亚洲对欧洲的看法中较可能含有亚洲以恩人自居的冷淡态度。
5. Europe's attitude to Asia will be under the microscope in Bangkok, because many Asians see this as symptomatic of much that is wrong with Europe in general. 欧洲对亚洲的态度将在曼谷受到百般挑剔, 因为许多亚洲人认为欧洲对亚洲的态度总的来说反映出欧洲的许多毛病。
(under the microscope 用显微镜检查; symptomatic 原意是“有... 征兆的”)
6. dynamic economies 充满活力的(各国)经济
7. The notion that European businesses are lagging behind in Asia was fostered by the formation of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum (APEC), with its eye-catching annual summits of Asians, Australasians and North Americans. 亚太经济合作论坛的建立助长了关于欧洲在亚洲的企业正处于步步落后境况的观点。这个论坛每年举行有亚洲人、澳大利亚人和北美人士出席的引人注目的首脑会议。

(亚太经济合作论坛建立于1993年。这个被称作非正式领导人会议的首次首脑会议于1993年11月在美国西雅图附近的布莱克举行。迄今已有以下19个国家和地区参加:澳大利亚、文莱、加拿大、中国、中国台北、香港、印尼、日本、马来西亚、墨西哥、新西兰、巴布亚新几内亚、菲律宾、新加坡、南非、泰国、美国、韩国和智利。)

8. a mood of Pacific Rim chic 一种环太平洋地区正在大出风头的情绪
(chic 原意是“时尚”)
9. intra-Asian trade 亚洲地区内的贸易
(intra-是前缀,意思是“在内”,“内部”。)
10. in absolute terms 在绝对价值方面
11. Although America's total trade with emerging Asia still outranks the EU total, the EU is exporting more. 虽然美国同新兴的亚洲的贸易总额仍超过欧盟的总额,但欧盟出口得更多些。
12. America is running a huge trade deficit with non-Japan Asia. 美国同不包括日本在内的亚洲的贸易有着巨额逆差。
13. As a result Europe's trading relations with emerging Asia should be free of many of the tensions that plague Asia's relations with America and Japan. 结果是欧洲同新兴亚洲的贸易关系应该是没有那种折磨着亚洲和美、日间关系的许多紧张因素。
14. Not economics, politics 不是经济问题,而是政治问题(这是小标题)
15. When the picture shifts to individual industries, the idea that European companies have failed in Asia falls apart. 看一下具体的行业,那种认为欧洲公司已在亚洲失败的想法就不攻自破了。
(fall apart 破裂,崩溃)
16. Volkswagen, a German car maker, has 65% of the Chinese car market. 德国汽车制造商大众汽车公司占有百分之六十五的中国汽车市场。
(Volkswagen 译为“大众牌汽车”,是一种甲壳虫似的廉价小汽车。)
17. Alcatel, a French telecoms firm, owns the market for fixed telephone lines and switching equipment. 法国电信公司阿尔卡泰尔公司拥有固定电话线和接转设备的市场。
(阿尔卡泰尔公司是全球最大的电信设备制造公司)
18. telephone exchange 电话交换机
19. European countries tend to have a one-dimensional and rather cynical view of Asia. 欧洲国家对亚洲常有一种肤浅的和相当犬儒主义的看法。
(one-dimensional 肤浅的,一维的)
20. leitmotif (德)主旋律,中心思想
21. make a fuss (about)大吵大嚷
22. But by their actions, as opposed to their rhetoric, European governments often give the impression that they are not terribly concerned. 但是,根据它们的行动,而不是言辞,欧洲国家常常给人的印象是它们并不十分关心。
(as opposed to 而不是)
23. Siemens 西门子公司(德国著名的电器和电信设备公司)

24. What would be the point of engaging in costly public slanging matches with, say, China about human rights or about Taiwan? 比如说为什么要和中国在人权和台湾问题上进行代价很高的公开和粗鲁的争吵呢?
(slanging matches (英) 粗鲁的争吵)
25. The Europeans support the Americans, but are content to take a back seat to them. 欧洲人支持美国人, 但是只满足于坐在后排(指不积极带头)。
26. Asian sensibilities 亚洲人的情感
27. get by 侥幸成功, 过得去
28. First, free-riding on America's coat-tails may not be sustainable for all that much longer.
首先, 随便要想得益于美国而成功的做法可能不会持续太久。
(coat-tail 男上衣后摆; ride on someone's coat-tails 依靠某人的成功而成功)
29. It is, therefore, something on which it should be possible to fashion a coherent European approach to Asia. 因此, 它(贸易)是那种可能制订出前后一贯的欧洲对亚洲政策的领域。
(fashion 制订)
30. anti-dumping 反倾销
31. "voluntary" export restraints "自动"出口限制(指进口国为了限制某些商品的进口, 迫使出口国在一定时间内自动限制该项商品出口的措施。)
32. A more active European role in Asia is simply code for allying with America to foist western ideas on reluctant Asians. 要欧洲在亚洲发挥更加积极的作用就意味着同美国结盟并用西方思想去蒙骗不甘心的亚洲人。
(code 原意是“密码”, “暗示”)
33. numerical 数字的, 表示数量的
numerous 数目众多的, 许多的
34. Similarly, there is no particular reason why the EU should let the critical job of negotiating China's entry to the WTO fall almost exclusively to America. 与此相似的是, 并无特别理由要欧盟让美国几乎独家包揽关于中国参加世界贸易组织的重要谈判工作。
35. moral suasion 道德上的劝告
36. subversive 颠覆性的
37. It is perfectly possible to maintain cordial relations with the powers that be in Asia, without co-operating in regression. 同在亚洲的强国保持友好关系而不致于使合作关系倒退是完全可能的。
38. degenerate into 退化为, 退步为
39. recast 重写, 改动
40. aid donor 提供援助的国家
aid recipient 接受援助的国家
41. At the first Asia-European Meeting, convened in Bangkok in early March, leaders from both regions spoke of turning their backs on history and building bridges to the future.
在3月初曼谷举行的首届亚欧会议上, 这两个地区的国家领导人谈到不算历史旧帐和