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冷眼看西方英语阅读丛书之二

H319.4  
W54

Missing in the North  
**匿 迹 北 方**

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西北工业大学出版社

1999年12月 西安

## (陕)新登字 009 号

【内容简介】 扑朔迷离的绑架事件,21 世纪美国人不再需要首都华盛顿,单身母亲和单身父亲各自呻吟,日本社会父亲角色大变化,让濒临破灭的婚姻起死回生,肯尼迪家族离婚大竞赛,西方工读学校成功的典范,漫游欧洲袖珍小国摩纳哥及北非明珠摩洛哥。几十个发人深省的故事,将使你忘掉学习英语的枯燥并享受跨文化交流给你带来的乐趣,同时也使你的英语水平获得提高。

### 图书在版编目(CTP)数据

匿迹北方/魏春莲,顾靖编. —西安:西北工业大学出版社,  
1999. 12

(冷眼看西方英语阅读丛书;2/折鸿雁主编)

ISBN 7-5612-1164-3

I. 匿… I. ① 魏… ② 顾… III. 英语-语言读物 IV.  
H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 37005 号

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©1999 西北工业大学出版社出版发行  
(邮编:710072 西安市友谊西路 127 号 电话:8493844)  
全国各地新华书店经销  
西安市长安县第二印刷厂印装

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开本:850 毫米×1 168 毫米 1/32 印张:10.062 5 字数:241 千字  
1999 年 12 月第 1 版 1999 年 12 月第 1 次印刷  
印数:1—6 000 册 定价:11.00 元

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# 前言

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语言作为文化的载体,二者是密不可分的。各国文化的独特性使我们在学习该国语言文学的同时,必须了解其“心灵之语言”,即文化。成功的跨文化交际不仅需要言语能力,即使语言合乎语法规范的能力,还需要文化能力,即对文化的洞察力和得体地使用语言的能力。

对已掌握一定词汇及语法的英语学习者来说,通过英语了解别国的文化习俗、风土人情成为必要。但各国文化如雾里看花般神秘,为此我们选编了一些难度适中、题材广泛的文章。每篇文章都对一些背景资料进行了注解,并附有一定量的阅读理解练习题,使读者在提高英语水平的同时了解西方世界,了解它的政治、经济及时代变迁所产生的一些婚姻家庭、社会等问题。例如《匿迹北方》使我们感到和平不断被《战争的幽灵》困扰;因特网的诞生使地球尤如一个村庄,但《网络空间的破坏活动》使我们不能不正视它所带来的负面影响。

在生活节奏日益加快的今天,人们体验着各种各样的压力,一种名字很特别的饼干“闲趣”充分体现了人们对闲散、快乐生活的向往。因此本书除了严肃、沉重的话题,还选编了一些轻松愉快的文章,如《摩洛哥:北非永恒的工艺品》让你足不出户就可以领略异国风情。

如果读者在阅读此书的同时,面对纷繁复杂的世界,能对未来多一份思索及责任,或者记忆深处那《一件浅黄色的衬衣》能激起你温馨的回忆,则是对编者最大的安慰。

魏春莲

1999年8月

# Unit 1

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## The Red Godfather

### 红色教父

美国作家马里奥·普佐的小说《教父》曾创下美国出版史上头号畅销书的纪录。这部小说是美国资本主义社会最权威的佐证,也是美国黑社会组织的浓缩。Godfather 这个本在教堂中使用的词语则被借用来指黑手党徒对其头目的尊称。但赋予教父一词以“红色”则是近几年在美国出现的新现象。

俄罗斯黑社会组织迅速膨胀、蔓延,渗透至西方社会,该组织在美国显露了极大能量,其首领在美国的落网告诉人们:Godfather 和 Red Godfather 原为一丘之貉。

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On June 8 1997 FBI agents dragged Vyacheslav Ivankov from his girlfriend's 22nd-floor apartment in Brighton Beach's "Little Odessa". Ivankov, kicking and cursing the whole

way, even refused to unclench his fists for fingerprinting. "We had to force open his fingers one by one," recalls Kallstrom. "He was snarling like a bear."

Ivankov's anger was understandable, for his career had been at its peak. What authorities learned was that the gentlemen of Russian organized crime, in a secluded country house outside Moscow in December 1991, had named Ivankov, a non-jew, as the Russian underworld's top boss in America. Russian Interior Ministry officials told the FBI that "Ivankov was being sent here by groups in Russia to organize the Russian organized-crime groups in North America", says Ray Kerr, head of the FBI's Russian-organized-crime task force, formed last year.

The so-called Red Godfather arrived in early 1992 with a pseudonym and dozens of strong associates. He immediately began asserting his authority in the nightclubs of Brighton Beach, the FBI says. Because Ivankov's frightening reputation preceded him, he didn't have to do much to gain cooperation. All he did, said author Handelsman, "is arrive and say, 'We're here and you'd better work with us, because you know what we were like in Russia.'"

The brilliant mark in Ivankov's U. S. career came in 1994 when he attended a crucial Miami gathering of various Russian mob leaders, says an FBI official. There the crime lords reportedly discussed how to divide up the criminal turf in North America under his protection. But first Ivankov had to break up the old order.

The Jewish godfathers of Brighton Beach weren't going gently. They had established themselves there since the flowing

in of some 10,000 Russian Jews into New York in the late '70s. They made their names in smoke-filled back rooms of clubs with names like the Odessa or Cafe Arbat or Rasputin—where the toilet stalls are rumored to be bulletproof. The first of these godfathers was Evsei Agron, a self-described jeweler who arrived at Kennedy airport in 1975 after a decadelong involvement in the Soviet gulag for murder and several years of underworld dealings in Germany. In May 1985, Agron was shot dead in the lobby of his first-class Brooklyn apartment building. Just days afterward, the FBI says, the new godfather, a Soviet Jew named Marat Balagula who had been Agron's driver since 1980, took over his old office and his driver and bodyguard, an ex-boxer named Boris Nayfeld.

Authorities say Balagula created a multimillion-dollar gasoline empire based on a tax-evasion scheme so ingenious that, upon having its mechanics explained to him, Cosa Nostra mob boss John Gotti exclaimed to a colleague in a monitored phone conversation: "I gotta do it right now! Right now I gotta do it!"

In the interest of multicultural friendship, Balagula's group cut deals with four neighboring Cosa Nostra mafia families to pay a "mob tax" of two cents per gallon on the gas scheme, according to court documents. It was the first known business alliance between two different ethnic organized-crime groups in America. The cheatings netted crime groups as much as 40 cents per gallon in unpaid taxes, totaling over \$1 billion. "That's the biggest moneymaker, and there's a clear pattern of links between Russian crime groups and La Cosa Nostra," says a member of the rackets division in the Brooklyn district attorney's office.

Balagula was sent to prison in 1989 after being convicted of credit-card fraud. According to the FBI, he was succeeded by his bodyguard Nayfeld, 48, who also arrived in New York as a Jewish refugee in the '70s. Nayfeld's dynasty controlled both the old and new Russian mafias. While Jewish and deeply rooted in Brighton Beach underworld traditions, Nayfeld also recognized an opportunity to make use of post-Soviet chaos in Eastern Europe. He became the first major Brighton Beach underworld figure to go international. And unlike many of his fellows before him, he is said to have turned his network's alarming criminal talents to drug dealing. Nayfeld headed a network involved in the first documented case of Russians importing heroin into the United States to supply Cosa Nostra sellers, DEA officials say.

Nayfeld's people purchased heroin through contacts in Thailand, then packed it into television sets bound for Singapore. They had an eye for detail: they carefully took away the backs of TV picture tubes, packed them with drugs, then fixed everything back with all the wiring in place. The sets were then shipped to Poland and the heroin removed. Airborne "mules" — couriers who fastened between 1.5 and two kilos worth of heroin respectively to their stomachs and legs — would fly into JFK airport, three to five couriers per flight. Because Poland wasn't a narcotics source country, customs inspectors didn't normally examine carefully Eastern bloc travelers—at least not in those days.

The money was huge, big enough to attract the close attention of both the Moscow-based Russian mob and the U.S. DEA. Both began moving in on Nayfeld's turf simultaneously. The



DEA arrested more than a dozen of his colleagues in April 1993. Not long afterward, Ivankov, by some accounts, strolled into Brighton Beach's Rasputin, over-decorated and frequently visited by the mob deeply drinking ice-cold vodka and offering his "protection," authorities say. "He had the muscle," says Kerr of the FBT's Russian-organized-crime task force. Ivankov, he says, could easily make his way into business "partnerships" because "if he were promised half, he could still keep it all. He could just kill his partners."

With the heat coming down from two sides, Nayfeld began lying low in Belgium with the help of an old friend he knew through the network—Mike Brandwain.

### New Words

1. unclench [ʌn'klentʃ] *v.* 松开
2. snarl [sna:l] *v.* 嗥叫
3. pseudonym ['psju:dənim] *n.* 假名
4. turf [tə:f] *n.* [俚]地盘
5. toilet stall ['tɔilit 'stɔ:l] *v.* 厕所隔间
6. bulletproof ['bulit'pru:f] *a.* 防弹的
7. tax-evasion [tæksi'veiʒən] *n.* 逃税

Cosa Nostra 美国黑社会组织 Matialoo 成员自己使用的意大利文的秘密名称

8. ingenious [in'dʒi:njəs] *a.* 灵巧的
9. cut deals with 与……分摊
10. mafia ['mɑ:fiə] *v.* 黑手党, 美籍意大利人的秘密会社, 在欧美各大城市操纵赌博、贩毒、卖淫等活动, 源出一句意大利口号 Morte Alle Fraccia Italia Anela. (Death to the French is Italy's cry) 的缩写。

**Reading Comprehension**

1. When arrested, Vyacheslav Ivankov obviously showed his anger by all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. kicking and cursing the whole way
  - B. refusing to unclench his fists for fingerprinting
  - C. snarling like a bear
  - D. beating FBI agents
2. Which is false among the following statements about Vyacheslav Ivankov?
  - A. In December 1991, he was named as the Russian underworld's top boss in America by the Russian organized crime.
  - B. In early 1992, he arrived in Brighton Beach with a pseudonym and dozens of strong associates.
  - C. In 1993, he escaped to Belgium with the help of an old friend due to the heat coming from Moscow-based mob and the U. S. DEA.
  - D. The brilliant mark in Ivankov's U. S. career came in 1994.
3. The author mentioned the other three Jewish godfathers in this article to indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Jewish godfathers of Brighton Beach weren't going gently
  - B. it had been a long time since the Jewish godfathers had established themselves in Brighton Beach in the late '70s
  - C. it had been hard for Ivankov to break up the old order
  - D. the difficulty in breaking up the old order reflected

Ivankov's strengt.

4. The first known business alliance between two different ethnic organized — crime groups in America happened to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Evsei Agrou's group and Cosa Nostra mafia families
  - B. Marut Balagula's group and Cosa Nostra heroin distributors
  - C. Boris Nayfeld's group and Cosa Nostra heroin distributors
  - D. Vyacheslav Ivankov's group and Russian mob leaders
5. In the sentence, "...upon having its mechanics explained to him, Cosa Nostra mob boss John Gotti exclaimed to a colleague in a monitored phone coversation..." the word "him" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Marat Balagula
  - B. John Gotti
  - C. John Gotti's colleague
  - D. Boris Nayfeld
6. Why does the author say that Boris Nayfeld became the first major Brighton Beach underworld figure to go international?
- A. Because he recognized an opportunity to make use of the post-Soviet chaos in Eastern Europe.
  - B. Because he headed a network involved in the first documented case of Russians importing heroin into the United States to supply Cosa Nostra distributors.
  - C. Because he organized to import heroin into the United States from Thailand.
  - D. Because he controlled both the old and new Russian mafias.
7. According to paragraph 9, how did airborne "mules" fly into JFK airport with heroin?



- C. Ivankov could easily make his way into business partnerships because if he were promised half, he could still keep it all. He could just kill his partners.
- D. Ivankov strolled into Brighton Beach's Rasputin, drinking ice-cold Vodka and offering his protection.

## **Battle of the Bankers**

### **银行家之战**

苏联解体后,是哪几种力量在操纵俄罗斯政权? 俄罗斯的前途何在? 在“权力=大脑+金钱+民众”这一争权夺利的法则下,恐吓、收买、在媒体互相攻击等等伎俩在俄罗斯大地肆无忌惮。俄罗斯难道真的已经成为了西方国家中的“罪犯辛迪加政权”? 文中所讲述的几位巨富能否称之为“红色教父”?

In the old days of the Soviet Union, communist ideologists taught the simpleminded notion that the controlled capitalist world was run by small groups of monopolists who controlled governments and the news media from the comfort of their wood-paneled offices.

Now, in the new Russia, the half-dozen or so richest men in the country seem to be living out that teaching. These new oligarchs, all incredibly rich thanks mainly to their intimacy with the country's democratic leaders, control as much as half the country's gross domestic product and many of the most powerful media outlets. Last year they played a major role in the

reelection of President Boris Yeltsin. To say they would like to is closer to the truth.

But their power and wealth are so great, their control of the economy so pervasive and their competition so bitter that Yeltsin is trying to bring them to heel, declaring that the state is going to again assume more control of the economy. Yeltsin, whose re-election campaign was generously funded by the new oligarchs, warned that he would not tolerate "any effort by businessmen and bankers put pressure on the government". Yeltsin's words echoed those of Anatoli Chubais, his rough First Deputy Premier, who said recently that Russia could not allow "two or three or five major financial institutions" to run the state.

The declarations by Yeltsin and Chubais signaled the start of a bitter and potentially critical power struggle between the government's young Vice Premiers, Chubais and Boris Nemtsov, on the one hand, and several of the most powerful oligarchs on the other. While Yeltsin instructed both sides in what is now known as the bankers' war to cool it, the war has instead heated up. Last week came news that one of the warring oligarchs had been questioned by Interior Ministry investigators and that one of his Russian-American associates had had his Russian visa confiscated as he left Moscow and had been placed on a list of immigration "undesirables".

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, most people expected a beginning of growing of political parties to fill the vacuum left by the communists. Parties did emerge, but in the tightly controlled presidential system that was hand-tailored for

Yeltsin what counts is access—to the President, to his few closest aides and family members, and to half a dozen or so top government officials.

And it is money that fuels that access. Most of the oligarchs got started in the late '80s with money whose origins remain gloomy. There have been repeated allegations—and repeated denials—that the new millionaires received their start-up capital from the Communist Party, the KGB or other giants of the old system. In any event their companies did well during the privatization of the Russian economy in the early '90s. Perhaps their biggest break came in 1995. Nearly bankrupt, the government offered shares in some of the country's biggest concerns, like oil and mineral resources. The oligarchs gained control of one enterprise after another at huge discounts from their real value.

In the current struggle between the business tycoons and the government, three figures stand out: Boris Berezovsky, one of the world's richest men; media magnate Vladimir Gusinsky; and one of the youngest bankers, Vladimir Potanin, who has come into agreement himself with Chubais. Of these, perhaps the most controversial is Berezovsky, 51, the billionaire entrepreneur who has survived assassination attempts and unproved murder accusations to become a shadowy influence in the Yeltsin entourage. Once an academic specializing in the theory of computerized management systems, Berezovsky was recently ranked 97th in Forbes's listing of the world's 200 richest people, with wealth estimated at \$3 billion. After starting his business career selling cars in the late '80s, he quickly built an empire that includes substantial interests in oil, the airline

Aeroflot, luxury cars and banking. Berezovsky has major investments in several of the country's main newspapers as well as Russia's largest TV network, ORT. Nominally state-owned, ORT has received funding from Berezovsky and is said to have been run by a longtime Berezovsky associate.

According to Berezovsky, the formula for political power is simple: power equals brains, money and people. And, he adds modestly, "we are the only ones in Russia who have all three." By "we" he means himself and his fellow financiers and entrepreneurs. Berezovsky admits to a love for the south of France, Corsica, beautiful women and Formula One motor racing. He keeps his home life a secret, though he is known to have five children ranging in age from about 25 to one year.

After his Mercedes car was blown up in 1994 by a remote-controlled bomb, Berezovsky left the country for a while and took Israeli citizenship. He gave that up last year when he was appointed deputy secretary of the national security council, a position that gives him access to defense and security policymakers. Berezovsky firmly believes in the old communist teaching that oligarchic elites run countries. The trick, he explains, is to identify them and win them over. Thus he has used former Reagan mediamaster Mike Deaver as a public relations consultant in the U. S. and has actively courted such movers and shakers as former Assistant Secretary of State Dick Holbrooke. At home he has forged a close working relationship with Yeltsin's daughter and the President's chief of staff.

While Berezovsky has taken the lead in the conflict with Chubais and Potanin, he has been supported by Gusinski,



another member of the business oligarchy. Gusinsky, 46, started out as a theater director in the provinces, worked on Ted Turner's Goodwill Games and gradually moved into business, making his Most Bank a major name in Russian finance. His personal fortune is estimated at \$400 million. Recently he has concentrated his attention on his media empire, which includes the major TV channel, NTV; a radio station; the newsmagazine *Ito-gi* and one of Russia's main *Segodnya*.

Berezovsky and Gusinsky now find themselves at war with a man they had considered a junior member of the oligarchy, 36-year-old Vladimir Potanin. His bank, Unexim, is one of the largest financial institutions in the country. It was reportedly founded on the ruins of the giant Soviet-era foreign-trade system, and Potanin once worked in the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. Potanin's fortune is estimated at \$700 million. He recently acquired control of the country's most respected daily newspaper, *Izvestiya*, whereupon some 40 journalists, including the editor, quit to start their own newspaper—in all probability to be funded by Berezovsky.

During last year's presidential campaign, the oligarchs combined forces to make sure Yeltsin won. They provided strategists, logistics, uniformly positive media coverage of Yeltsin and, of course, money—lots of it.

And until this past summer the top oligarchs peacefully divided the privatization spoils among themselves. But when, in July, the state offered a 25% share in the giant firm *Svyazinvest*, the state telecommunications monopoly, Potanin upset the applecart. Using a stake of almost \$1 billion obtained from