



英美报刊选读 上册

蒋 云 李泮池 编注

SELECTED READINGS FROM BRITISH
AND AMERICAN PRESS

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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技术设计 关湘雯

英美报刊选读(上、下)

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中国矿业大学出版社出版

新华书店经销 中国矿业大学印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张 8.5 字数 204 千字

1996 年 9 月第一版 1996 年 9 月第一次印刷

印数 1—4200 册

ISBN 7-81040-555-1

H·29

总定价:23.00 元

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;李泮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;张秀美负责附录中英美主要报刊简介的编写。

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

Midlife Crisis¹

**The United Nations is broke and demoralized;²
but the world still needs it.**

By Carrol Bogert

No one loves the United Nations. Not its stern but neglectful parent, the United States, which gave birth to the U. N. 50 years ago but has fallen about 10 years behind in child-support payments.³ Not the other member-states, which have their own motley complaints (the U. S. controls the U. N. too much; the U. S. doesn't control the U. N. enough; the U. N. should spend more money on our pet projects⁴ and less on yours ...) Not U. N. staffers; despite their generous, tax-free salaries, morale is awful.⁵ Certainly not journalists, who are subjected to an Orwellian flow of "public information".⁶ Even the U. N. boosters⁷ are skeptical these days.

With friends like that, who wants to throw a birthday party? The U. N. decided to call it a "commemoration" instead. The 200 world leaders converging on New York this week are visiting the U. N. at an unprecedentedly awkward time. The peacekeeping mission in Bosnia, which began in 1992 and is just winding up, can only be described as a horrendous failure.⁸ The budget for peacekeeping has ballooned from \$ 230 million in 1988 to \$ 3.1 billion today, draining U. N. coffers.⁹ And while budget crunches come and go, this time the U. N. is nearly \$ 3 billion in the hole and appears truly on the verge of bankruptcy.¹⁰ Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, unpopular both inside and outside the U. N., has instituted bans on travel and overtime pay. The U. S. seems only moderately embarrassed at being "the biggest piker¹¹ in the U. N." (Bill Clinton's words), because it hopes that withholding \$ 1.2 billion in dues will force the U. N. to overhaul itself at last. America's allies find that idea dangerous, even stupid. British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind has chastised the U. S. for wanting "representation without taxation", a sound bite the British waited 200 years to use.¹² Even Madeleine Albright, the U. S. ambassador to the U. N. admitted to *NEWSWEEK* that "the problem of the money has lowered the effectiveness of our message".

No one is too sure what the message is. For months, the Clinton administration has been reluctant to get specific about a "grand bargain" that would trade reform for dollars. Albright says the U. S. would eliminate funding for several U. N. agencies — the U. N. Industrial Development Organization, for example, which the U. S. hopes to sink — while trimming the whole U. N. budget by a healthy margin.¹³ The U. S. also wants to reduce its own share of that budget to less than 25 percent. Last year Congress unilaterally cut that share down from 30 percent over the howls of countries that consider the percentages to be tantamount to a sacred treaty obligation.¹⁴ Clearly, the policy of withholding dues in order to force reform has drained credibility from the U. S. at a crucial moment.

President Clinton is under heavy pressure from Republican members of Congress. They see the U. N. as a replica of the bloated U. S. budget on a global scale, and they're determined to slash.¹⁵ The would-be revolutionaries who entered Congress last November are in no mood to listen to Republican Party elders, the sober proponents of strong global leadership.¹⁶ To the extent they care about the U. N. at all, they're making a hero out of Michael New, a U. S. Army medical officer facing court-martial¹⁷ for refusing to serve with U. N. peacekeeping forces in Macedonia¹⁸ because he thinks it's unconstitutional. New "is fast becoming an American hero for standing up for what he believes", says Matt Salmon, freshman Republican from Arizona.¹⁹

Congressman Salmon gives the impression that he hasn't examined the U. N. very closely. He refers to the "five-member Security Council" (it has 15 members, five of them permanent). But he can be forgiven for finding the U. N. downright impenetrable.²⁰ It has absorbed the bureaucratism of the Third World with none of the informality that makes those bureaucracies bearable.²¹ Hierarchy and procedure count for a lot.²² "Bosses don't type", says one staffer. "Bosses give orders. Bosses squirrel away information because information is power". At the same time, First World proprieties have the U. N. in a stranglehold;²³ "We are overadministered", Under Secretary-General Kofi Annan told *NEWSWEEK*.

Many U. N. functionaries joined out of idealism, initially. "It was a civil service you knew you'd never have to quit because of something like the Vietnam War", says an American staffer. Being sure that you're always on the side of the Good can breed a terrible sanctimony, however.²⁴ And idealists get dispirited. Maybe that's why so many U. N. staffers — hundreds or even thousands, supposedly — subscribe²⁵ to the philosophy of spiritual leader Sri Chinmoy. The 64-year-old guru, a former clerk at the Indian Mission, offers twice-weekly meditations for ambassadors and staffers, where he preaches a message of world peace.²⁶ There's nothing sinister or cultlike about Sri Chinmoy, mind you.²⁷ but his popularity demonstrates how quirky²⁸ the U. N. has grown in middle age.

The very idea of reform has fallen into a gridlock that makes the streets of Manhattan, clogged with motorcades this week, look like an empty bowling alley.²⁹ A welter of distinguished panels around the world has proposed reforms that envision a very different future for the U. N..³⁰ The Commission on Global Governance, for example, which is chock-a-block with ex-ministers, would like to see a 10 000-member volunteer U. N. army and a special World Conference on Governance in 1998.³¹ The Ford Foundation sponsored an international commission that wants to create two bureaucracies out of the Economic and Social Council.³² Many Northern Europeans, who actually tend to pay their bills on time, want the U. N. to focus more on development in the Third World, and compel the Security Council to stop thinking about security in terms of bombs. There are practically as many different proposals for reform as there are proposers.

How to update the Security Council is a case in point.³³ Most people agree that the five permanent members — the United States, Russia, China, France and Britain — reflect the geopolitics of 1945, not 1995. The idea of enlarging the council to include Germany and Japan as permanent members once seemed straightforward, even obvious. But it has opened a terrible can of worms.³⁴ Big Third World nations such as India and Nigeria think they deserve a seat at the rich man's table, too. Smaller countries clamor for the number of nonpermanent members to be increased. The Big Five are horrified at the prospect of turning the relatively businesslike Security Council into another version of the hopelessly inefficient General Assembly.³⁵ The matter has been quietly shelved until a consensus can be found, which doesn't seem likely soon. "It was central to ideas about U. N. reform", says ambassador Albright. "Now it's one of the ideas about U. N. reform."

Reform is in deadlock for the simple reason that no one can agree on what they want the U. N. to be. Is it the global emergency number, the one you call when famine or flood or civil war besets you?³⁶ Then forget the policy-research groups and beef up³⁷ peacekeeping. Is it a development agency, which prevents disaster in the first place by raising income and education levels around the world? Then the Security Council needs a big rethink. Is it a "floating cloak-room",³⁸ where nongovernmental organizations can meet, as they did at the Beijing women's conference, and even begin to take on some functions from overburdened governments? In that case, in the long run, the U. N. may be just a midwife at the birth of a new transnational society.

The huge new presence of NGOs³⁹ is already transforming the way the U. N. works. Once mere sideshows to the serious tasks of international conferences. NGO forums are taking over the spotlight.⁴⁰ Many women in Beijing insisted that more got accomplished at their noisy NGO confab, in terms of exchanging information and building useful coalitions, than at the

staid delegates' meeting, where a lifeless document was hammered out.⁴¹ And there's no denying that NGOs are peering over the shoulders of their governments in a way that was never allowed before. In Beijing, they actually sat in the conference rooms, as official delegates tussled over the wording of documents — and often made suggestions or intervened in debate. The functions of governments and nongovernments got blurred a little — and could blur more.⁴²

The precise role of governments is the real conundrum ahead for the U. N. . On the one hand, fighting terrorism, narcotics, nuclear proliferation and disease lie beyond the reach of any one country to solve. That makes it essential for countries to cooperate with each other and even compromise their sovereignty sometimes. It also implies that international bodies like the U. N. will have more to do in the future. Who else will take care of 27 million refugees — the new international homeless? Many of them would probably be dead if it weren't for U. N. sponsored camps. The U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees is one of the few agencies that win general applause.⁴³

But a civil society without borders, with its freer flow of goods and information and people, is part of the future, too. Scientists opposed to French nuclear tests in the Pacific have been organizing via e-mail.⁴⁴ A whole class of people is starting to have more in common with others in the international airport lounge than they do with their own countrymen. If you're reading this magazine, in fact, you're quite likely one of them.

This global-village stuff sounds very appealing to a lot of people, but it has a dark side, too.⁴⁵ The U. N. hampered by its own peculiar culture and by the slow reflexes of its members, doesn't appear to be up to the job of regulating this new transnational culture, or even keeping up with it. Smaller nations may have a harder time still. American political scientist Benjamin Barber points out that Domino's Pizza, a privately owned corporation, had revenues in 1991 that would cover the entire government budgets of Senegal, Bolivia, Uganda and Iceland.⁴⁶ Transnational commerce — "McWorld", as Barber calls it — can simply dwarf a weak country.⁴⁷ At the same time, some states are fracturing under the pressure of ethnic conflict, and something less than a state — Bosnia, say, or Palestine — is taking their place.⁴⁸ In short, nation-states are besieged all round. For the U. N. , whose entire logic is predicated⁴⁹ on the idea of members that are nation-states, that presents problems. "Some people are writing off⁵⁰ the state" with few regrets, says Adele Simmons, president of the MacArthur Foundation. "But we're going to need functioning and effective states for quite a while".

McWorld takes time to wreak its transformations,⁵¹ and it's hard to imagine the U. N. collapsing any time soon. If the U. S. didn't pay its dues for two years, it would lose its voting rights (as Iraq has, for example), and that would surely spell the organization's demise. The

U. S. almost certainly won't let that happen, despite what Congress is muttering. But there's another scenario,⁵² in which Washington steadily diminishes its responsibilities and its leadership at the U. N. . Other countries lose heart and lose interest (already, about 135 others are also in arrears), and the colossus simply disintegrates.⁵³

Most U. N. watchers think that if the U. S. is serious about reform, it needs to get some nonaligned countries⁵⁴ on its side. "Reform doesn't work unless you get some multilateralism going",⁵⁵ says Ed Luck. As the gulf war coalition made obvious, cooperative endeavors have a special authority precisely because they are cooperative. North Korea would never have agreed to allow international inspections of its nuclear facilities, for example, if the American negotiators had not had the backing of a Security Council resolution. That stems partly from old North-South rivalries, some members just don't trust the U. S. imperialists when they act on their own.⁵⁶ But it also has roots in the wide-eyed rhetoric⁵⁷ about collective security that attended the U. N. 's birth. Many countries are still persuaded that togetherness matters.

Americans may not be among them. They never see, with their own eyes, what concrete things the world community⁵⁸ can do. If a U. N. truck were to rattle down the streets of their town (and it never does), few Americans would associate it with a collective effort to promote social welfare — by building new sewers, for example. In the current U. S. political climate, with its absurd rhetoric about black helicopters preparing to attack America and establish world government, the sight of U. N. vehicles would more likely scare the wits out of them.⁵⁹ Such has always been the irony of America's global pre-eminence; so big it has to lead the world, but too big to care much what happens beyond its borders. "Because we're so important and so able to act unilaterally in the world, we just don't realize the moral force of the U. N. elsewhere", says Ruth Wedgwood, a professor at Yale Law School. For people living under repressive regimes, the very fact that the U. N. exists is a sort of moral lifeline.⁶⁰ To most people in the world, that invocation⁶¹ still means quite a lot. They don't question whether they love the United Nations or not — they just need it.

Newsweek

October 30, 1995

BACKGROUND

1. The United Nations came into being on October 24, 1945 after the U. N. Charter, signed at the San Francisco Conference held from April 25 to June 26, 1945, had been ratified by China, France, Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and other signatory states. It was founded on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states. Its impor-

tant agencies are (1) the General Assembly composed of representatives of all the member states, 185 in all in 1995; (2) the Security Council composed of 15 member states; (3) the Secretariat consisting of a secretary general and a staff of subordinates; (4) the Economic and Social Council composed of eighteen members chosen by the General Assembly; (5) the Trusteeship Council, and (6) the International Court of Justice.

The U. N. General Assembly holds regular sessions every year beginning on the third Tuesday in September and lasting until Christmas. The assembly elects its own president to hold office for twelve months. In addition, there are seventeen vice-presidents and seven chairmen of the assembly's seven standing committees. These officials unite under the president to form the General Committee for each session.

Headquartered in New York City, the U. N. Secretariat is an administrative organ of the United Nations. It is the duty of the secretary general, head of the secretariat, to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, threatens international peace. The United Nations also keeps a large European office in Geneva, where the old League of Nations was located until its dissolution in April 1946. In addition, there are smaller U. N. offices, mainly handling information, in all the major capitals. The current secretary general is Boutros Boutros Ghali, a former Egyptian deputy prime minister and taking office at the age of 69 in 1992. He is assisted by a number of under-secretaries general representing the major powers and regions of the world and charged with supervision of the principal activities of the United Nations.

The U. N. Security Council is responsible for maintaining world peace and security. China, France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union (replaced by Russia in 1991) are permanent members with veto power. The General Assembly elects ten other members of the United Nations to be nonpermanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years. The council has the authority to investigate any dispute between nations, to recommend methods for settlements, and if necessary, to employ diplomatic or economic measures against an aggressor. It also may take military actions, as required, to maintain peace and international order. Under such circumstances, member states are usually called upon to make their armed forces available.

The functions of the Economic and Social Council are the most varied of all. Composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly, it has authority to initiate studies and make recommendations with respect to international social, economic, health, educational, cultural and related matters, and may perform services within such fields at the request of U. N. members.

As a planning and managing organ, the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) was set up in 1966, with its headquarters in New York City. The UNDP gives free financial and technical aid to developing countries. Other equally well-known agencies are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with its headquarters in New York City; the International Labour Organization (ILO), with its headquarters in Geneva; the Food and Agri-

culture Organization (FAO), with its headquarters in Rome; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with its headquarters in Paris; and the World Health Organization (WHO), with its headquarters in Geneva.

2. On October 24, 1995 Chinese President Jiang Zemin made an important speech at the United Nations special commemorative meeting. The following is the excerpts:

In a few years time, mankind will bid farewell to the 20th century, a century full of vicissitudes, and enter the 21st century, a century full of promises. At this turn of centuries, it is of great significance that we are gathered here from all corners of the world to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations — the widely representative and authoritative inter-governmental organization of our age. We can use this opportunity to take a look at the past and the future from a higher plane and share our views on how to turn the lofty missions of the United Nations into reality.

People of all countries who achieved an unprecedented awakening through the baptism of war demanded control of their own destiny. The struggle for national liberation and social progress raged like a prairie fire. Billions of people have thrown off the shackles of colonialism and over 100 countries have won their national independence. The developing countries in their large numbers have come to the fore as a new force on the stage of international politics and played in world affairs an important role that must be reckoned with.

By relying on the concerted efforts of its members, the United Nations has done much useful work in and contributed positively to mitigating regional conflicts, eradicating colonialism, expediting arms reduction and promoting world peace, cooperation and development. Given its role and influence in the world today, the United Nations cannot be substituted by any other international organization or country bloc.

However, the United Nations also has its failings and setbacks. Certain big powers have tended to use the organization to advance their own political interests, and the will of the large number of developing countries and their rights and interests have not been fully respected for a long time.

Any country, if it worships force and seeks hegemony and expansion by dint of its power, is doomed to failure. Those who make excuses to infringe upon other countries' sovereignty and interfere in their internal affairs will in the end eat their own bitter fruit.

Our experience and lessons over half a century, the purposes and principles of the Charter and the epochal theme of peace and development, have all raised solemn and urgent demands on us.

We must create a secure and reliable international environment of lasting peace and stability. Peace is the primary necessity of the world's people. Without peace, there can be no development to speak of. Disputes between states should be resolved through peaceful negotiations and consultations instead of resorting to the use or threat of force. The peacekeeping operations of the U. N. should be carried out in strict compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and must not be turned into intervention in a disguised form in the internal affairs of

member states, still less should peacekeepers be drawn into conflict as another warring party.

The principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence should serve as the norms for all nations to observe in their mutual relations.

We must establish a new type of international economic relations, featuring mutual benefit, mutual support and common development. As countries become increasingly closer in their relations, their economic interdependence and mutual support of relative advantages have grown all the obvious. The developed countries should help the developing countries by providing capital, reducing or waiving debts, transferring technology and conducting trade on equal terms. This also serves the long-term interests of the developed countries.

We must join hands in meeting the challenges to human survival and development. We all share one and the same planet. Such problems as ecological degradation, overpopulation, outbreaks of epidemic diseases, rampant drug abuse and transnational crime and lack of protection of the rights and interests of women and children are all issues of global proportion affecting the very survival and development of mankind. The gradual solution of these global issues requires not only efforts at the national level but also close co-ordination and co-operation at the international level.

China wishes to see a greater play of the positive and effective role of the United Nations in international affairs. We believe that the United Nations should adopt necessary and appropriate reforms on the basis of earnest deliberations and discussions in the spirit of fairness, reasonableness and full consultation.

NOTES

1. Midlife Crisis 中年危机(指联合国 50 周年时面临的危机)
2. The United Nations is broke and demoralized. 联合国已是财库亏空,士气低落。
3. Not its stern but neglectful parent, the United States, which gave birth to the U. N. 50 years ago but has fallen about 10 years behind in child-support payments. 美国 50 年前创建了联合国。然而,这位严厉但又责任心不强的创始国也不喜欢联合国。迄今美国已拖欠了将近 10 年的会费。
(parent 原意是“单亲”,转意为“创始国”。关于联合国的创建,可参见背景参考材料 1。)
4. pet project 小项目
5. morale is awful 士气不振
6. Certainly not journalists, who are subjected to an Orwellian flow of “public information”.
记者们当然也不喜欢联合国,因为他们必须服从严格控制“公众信息”的规定。
(Orwellian 的词源是英国小说家 George Orwell。该小说家著名作品有 *Animal Farm* 和 *1984* 等,都是影射前苏联的政治讽刺小说。Orwellian 一词可以释义为“受严格统治而失

去人性之社会的”,转意为“严格控制的”。)

7. booster 热情支持者
8. The peacekeeping mission in Bosnia, which began in 1992 and is just winding up, can only be described as a horrendous failure. 1992 年开始和即将结束的波斯尼亚维和任务只能被评述为可怕的失败。
9. The budget for peacekeeping has ballooned from \$ 230 million in 1988 to \$ 3.1 billion today, draining U. N. coffers. 维和预算从 1988 年的 2 亿 3 千万美元上升到今天的 31 亿美元,造成联合国财库枯竭。
10. And while budget crunches come and go, this time the U. N. is nearly \$ 3 billion in the hole and appears truly on the verge of bankruptcy. 虽然预算困难时有发生,这一次联合国负债已高达将近 30 亿美元,并且看上去已真正处于破产的边缘。
(in the hole 亏空,负债)
11. piker 吝啬鬼
12. British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind has chastised the U. S. for wanting “representation without taxation,” a sound bite the British waited 200 years to use. 英国外交大臣马尔科姆·里夫金德严厉申斥美国“既要有代表权又不缴纳税金”的行为。这是英国人等了 200 年才等到有机会使用的有力的挖苦。
(bite 原意是“刺痛”)
13. Albright says the U. S. would eliminate funding for several U. N. agencies — the U. N. Industrial Development Organization, for example, which the U. S. hopes to sink — while trimming the whole U. N. budget by a healthy margin. 奥尔布赖特说,美国在以合理的幅度削减联合国预算的同时将取消向好几个联合国机构提供的基金,例如联合国工业发展组织,美国就希望逐步撤消。
(联合国工业发展组织是联合国下属的一个多边技术援助机构。该机构 1965 年成立,其宗旨之一是帮助发展中国家工业化,总部设在维也纳。)
14. Last year Congress unilaterally cut that share down from 30 percent, over the howls of countries that consider the percentages to be tantamount to a sacred treaty obligation. 去年国会有一些国家的反对声中单方面减少应缴的百分之三十的会费份额。那些国家认为这个数额是一项神圣的条约义务。
15. They see the U. N. as a replica of the bloated U. S. budget on a global scale, and they're determined to slash. 他们认为联合国(预算)是美国过于膨胀的预算在全球的翻版,所以他们决心大幅度削减。
16. The would-be revolutionaries who entered Congress last November are in no mood to listen to Republican Party elders, the sober proponents of strong global leadership. 去年 11 月进入国会的自诩革命派不屑听从那些共和党元老的意见。元老派头脑清醒,主张维护美国在全球的强大领导地位。
17. court-martial 军法审判
18. Macedonia 马其顿,前南斯拉夫六个共和国之一
19. freshman republican from Arizona 在亚利桑那州新当选的共和党国会议员

20. But he can be forgiven for finding the U. N. downright impenetrable. 然而他关于联合国刀枪不入的顽症的看法是有道理的。
(forgive 原意是“原谅”)
21. It has absorbed the bureaucratism of the Third World with none of the informality that makes those bureaucracies bearable. 它(联合国)吸收了第三世界的官僚作风。那些官僚机构办事随便,已到了不能容忍的程度。
22. Hierarchy and procedure count for a lot. 等级和作风十分重要。
23. At the same time, First World proprieties have the U. N. in a stranglehold. 同时,第一世界的行为使联合国受到约束。
24. Being sure that you're always on the side of the Good can breed a terrible sanctimony, however. 然而,自信自己总是站在正确的一边就能滋长一种令人讨厌的“神圣感”。
(the Good 原意是“好人”)
25. subscribe (to) 支持,赞助
26. The 64-year-old guru, a former clerk at the Indian Mission, offers twice-weekly meditations for ambassadors and staffers, where he preaches a message of world peace. 这位64岁的印度教顾问过去在印度代表团做过职员,现在每周两次向大使们和工作人员传授冥思修行之道,宣扬世界和平。
(guru (印度教)宗教领袖,宗教顾问)
27. There's nothing sinister or cultlike about Sri Chinmoy, mind you. 请注意,在斯里·金莫埃身上没有一点邪恶的或类似个人迷信的东西。
28. quirky 古怪的
29. The very idea of reform has fallen into a gridlock that makes the streets of Manhattan, clogged with motorcades this week, look like an empty bowling alley. 改革思想陷入走投无路的重重困难之中。相比之下,即使本周车辆拥挤严重的曼哈顿街道倒好像完全有路可走,宛如一个空荡荡的保龄球场了。
(gridlock 原意是“十字路口交通堵塞”)
30. A welter of distinguished panels around the world has proposed reforms that envision a very different future for the U. N.. 全世界有各种各样著名的专家小组提出各种改革方案,为联合国设计了截然不同的前途。
(welter 原意是“汹涌”)
31. The Commission on Global Governance, for example, which is chock-a-block with ex-ministers, would like to see a 10 000-member volunteer U. N. army and a special World Conference on Governance in 1998. 例如,吸收了过多前部长的全球治理委员会愿意看到1998年出现一支一万人组成的联合国志愿军和召开一次特别的世界治理会议。
(chock-a-block 过分拥护的)
32. The Ford Foundation sponsored an international commission that wants to create two bureaucracies out of the Economic and Social Council. 福特基金会赞助成立了一个国际委员会。该委员会想从(联合国)经济社会理事会中改建出两个机构。
(联合国经济社会理事会是联合国的重要机构之一,设有6个职司委员会,即统计委员

会,人口委员会,社会发展委员会,人权委员会,妇女地位委员会和麻醉品委员会。)

33. How to update the Security Council is a case in point. 如何使安全理事会改造得更加符合潮流是一个合适的例子。
34. But it has opened a terrible can of worms. 然而这引起了特别复杂的问题。
(a can of worms (美俚)一团糟)
35. General Assembly=U. N. General Assembly 联合国大会(由全体会员国组成。每一会员国在大会拥有一票投票权。大会每年9月起举行常会,一般在12月25日前闭幕。)
36. Is it the global emergency number, the one you call when famine, flood or civil war besets you? 它(联合国)是不是全球性应急电话号码,也就是人们遭逢饥荒、洪水或内战困扰时打的电话号码?
37. beef up 加强
38. floating cloakroom 不固定的会议休息厅
39. NGO=non-governmental organization 非政府组织
40. Once mere sideshows to the serious tasks of international conference, NGO forums are taking over the spotlight. 那些非政府组织论坛,过去曾经仅仅作为国际会议严肃任务的陪衬,现在却正在成为注意中心。
41. Many women in Beijing insisted that more got accomplished at their noisy NGO confab, in terms of exchanging information and building useful coalitions, than at the staid delegates' meeting, where a lifeless document was hammered out. 在北京的世界妇女大会上,许多妇女坚持认为,在交换信息和建立有用的联合组织的意义上说,乱哄哄的非政府组织间自由交谈的成就要比气氛庄重的代表会议的大,而苦心推敲出来的代表会议文件是单调无味的。
(confab 闲聊,自由交谈)
42. The functions of governments and nongovernments got blurred a little — and could blur more. 政府和非政府组织的功能界线有点模糊不清,而且可能会进一步模糊不清。
43. The U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees is one of the few agencies that win general applause. 联合国难民事务高级专员公署是得到普遍赞扬的机构之一。
(U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees = Office of U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees 联合国难民事务高级专员公署)
44. e-mail (E-mail)=electronic mail 电子邮件,电子信件
45. This global-village stuff sounds very appealing to a lot of people, but it has a dark side, too. 对许多人来说,这种地球村的思想听起来很有吸引力,但是它也有缺陷。
(dark side 原意是“阴暗面”)
46. Domino's Pizza, a privately owned corporation, had revenues in 1991 that would cover the entire government budgets of Senegal, Bolivia, Uganda and Iceland. 多米诺比萨这一家私营公司,1991年的收入就能抵得上塞内加尔、玻利维亚、乌干达和冰岛四国政府预算总数。
47. Transnational commerce — “McWorld” as Barber calls it — can simply dwarf a weak country. 跨国商业——巴伯称之为“迈克世界”——就能完全使一个弱国相形见绌。