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19



People Agonized by Criminal Act

Embassy Bombing Condemned

NATO Intervention a Mistake?

Give NATO an Enemy

中南工业大学

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※中国人民表示极大愤慨

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※给北约树敌

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People Agonized by Criminal Act

5月9日,胡锦涛同志发表电视讲话,就北约袭击我驻南使馆一事阐明了立场,并指出中国政府坚决支持、依法保护一切符合法律规定的抗议活动。

VICE-PRESIDENT Hu Jintao made a televised speech on China Central Television (CCTV) yesterday condemning the US-led Nato^① attack on the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade^②.

He reiterated^③ the Chinese Government's stance^④ on the bombing and voiced^⑤ the government's support for the anti-Nato protests sweeping the country.

But he also promised to protect foreign diplomatic missions in China.

Hu said the broad masses should conduct all activities according to law and ensure social stability.

Early Saturday morning (Beijing time), US-led Nato aircraft wantonly^⑥ used missiles to attack the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia^⑦, causing at least three Chinese casualties^⑧ and devastating embassy buildings.

"The criminal act, which is in violation of international laws and norms of international relations, has aroused the utmost indignation of the Chinese people," said Hu, who is also a

①US-led Nato: 以美国为首的北约

②Belgrade: 贝尔格莱德

③reiterate: say or do again several times
重申

④stance: 立场, 观点

⑤voice: put into words

⑥wantonly: 无端地, 肆意地

⑦Yugoslavia: 南斯拉夫

⑧casualties: 伤亡者

member of the Standing Committee^⑨ of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee.

⑨ Standing Committee:
常务委员会

The Chinese Government, in the same morning, issued a solemn statement asserting that Nato must bear all responsibility for events arising from the bombing.

The Foreign Ministry urgently summoned^⑩ US Ambassador to China James Sasser and issued its strongest protest. Also, China called on the UN Security Council^⑪ to convene^⑫ an emergency meeting to discuss and condemn the barbarous^⑬ act of the US-led Nato.

⑩ urgently summoned:
紧急召见

⑪ UN Security Council:
联合国安理会

⑫ convene: 召集

⑬ barbarous: 野蛮的

"We have taken all possible measures to rescue the wounded and have sent a special plane to Belgrade to return all our relevant staff," said Hu.

Hu said the Chinese Government reserves the right to take further action.

"All these measures demonstrate the common aspirations of the entire Chinese people to safeguard State sovereignty^⑭, uphold justice and oppose aggression," he noted.

⑭ sovereignty: 主权

"I, on behalf of^⑮ CPC Central Committee, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, would like to express sincere regard for all staffers in our embassy in Yugoslavia, to extend our most profound condolences on the deaths of the martyrs^⑯, and to convey our cordial^⑰ sympathy to their relatives and to the wounded personnel," said Hu, who was seen on television wearing a black suit and tie.

⑮ on behalf of: as the
representative of
代表

⑯ martyr: 烈士

⑰ cordial: warm and
sincere 亲切的,
诚挚的

Through yesterday, people across the country held forum^② and gatherings and issued letters or telegrams of protest to voice their support for the solemn statement of the Chinese Government condemning the barbaric acts of US-led Nato.

② forum: 座谈

Students and other citizens in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu and Shenyang have also held demonstrations near US diplomatic missions in China, according to Hu.

"All those activities have reflected their strong indignation at US-led Nato's attack on the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia and the keen patriotism^③ of the Chinese people," said Hu.

③ patriotism 爱国热情

"The Chinese Government firmly supports and protects, in accordance with^④ the law, all legal protest activities."

④ in accordance with: 依照, 根据

"We believe the broad masses will, proceeding from the fundamental interests of the nation and taking the overall situation into account, carry out the activities in good order and in accordance with law," he added.

Hu urged people to refrain from overreacting^⑤, and urged them to ensure social stability by guarding against some people who might make use of the current protests to disrupt normal public order.

⑤ overreacting: 过激行为

(Xinhua)

China is Outraged!

北约袭击我驻南使馆的暴行激起了全国人民的极大愤慨和强烈的爱国热情。北京以及各地的学生、群众在美国等北约国家使领馆前举行了声势浩大的示威抗议活动。

Yugoslavia's state-run^① Tanjug^② news agency reported four people were killed when NATO missiles struck the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade on Saturday, but Yugoslav media reports later lowered the death toll^③ to three.

More than 20 were injured and one person was missing, China's state-run Xinhua News Agency said. A Xinhua reporter and two reporters for a national newspaper, *Guangming Daily*, were killed, it said.

The students in Beijing were brought to the U.S. Embassy in Saturday on buses, including one with signs that said "NATO Nazis."^④ Many carried banners and handwritten signs condemning the bombing of the Chinese Embassy. They shouted "Down with^⑤ the Yankees" and "Protect sovereignty and peace."

Students said they were outraged because they believed NATO intentionally targeted the Belgrade structure.

NATO spokesman Jamie Shea said NATO forces mistakenly hit the embassy with "precision guided munitions^⑥." He said NATO offered "sincere regrets" to Chinese authorities.

On Saturday, a U.S. official walked out of

①state-run: 国家主办的

②Tanjug: 南通社

③death toll: 死亡人数

④Nazi: 纳粹

⑤down with: let us be rid of 打倒

⑥precision guided munition: 精确制导的炸弹

the embassy in Beijing several times to receive protest statements^⑦ from the demonstrators.

After the students dispersed^⑧ at dusk^⑨, hundreds of people gathered at night including workers in hard hats, families with children, young couples and groups of men.

Police stood in cordons^⑩ at least six people deep in front of the main embassy building to keep crowds back. Demonstrators broke through at least once.

Protests also were held Saturday in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hong Kong. In Guangzhou, the biggest city in southern China, involved tens of thousands of students from more than 10 universities who converged^⑪ on the U.S., British, French, Italian and Dutch^⑫ consulates^⑬, the state-run Xinhua News Agency reported.

In Beijing early Sunday, another wave of buses apparently^⑭ arranged by universities arrived with more students. Several thousand marched down a main street of the embassy district and shouted anti-American and anti-NATO slogans^⑮ when they passed the British compound^⑯.

Thousands of police in the embassy area made the demonstrators move to a nearby street about a block from the two embassies, where they continued to protest after daylight Sunday.

U. S. officials in Beijing advised staff and other Americans in the Chinese capital "to raise their security awareness," said spokesman Bill Palmer.

⑦ protest statements:
抗议信

⑧ disperse: go in different directions 散开

⑨ dusk: 黄昏

⑩ cordon: 警戒线

⑪ converge: 聚集

⑫ Dutch: 荷兰的

⑬ consulate: 领事馆

⑭ apparently: 显然地

⑮ slogan: 标语、口号

⑯ British compound:
这里指北京英国使馆

Security Council Expresses Shock, Concern

北约轰炸中国使馆的消息震惊了联合国,安理会连夜召开了紧急会议,会上通过了主席声明,对此事表示震惊和关切,并对中国政府和遇难者家属表示同情和哀悼。

UNITED NATIONS—The Security Council expressed shock and concern Saturday over the damage and casualties^① caused by a NATO missile strike on China's embassy in Belgrade.

China, Russia, Yugoslavia and their allies condemned the incident as a "barbaric"^② attack that violated international law and the Geneva Conventions^③ protecting diplomats. China called an emergency late night meeting that continued until 4 a.m. ET^④.

While apologizing for the loss of life, the United States and its NATO allies countered^⑤ that Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic bore the blame for any casualties from the NATO raids because he had refused to comply with international demands for a peaceful settlement in Kosovo.

China's state-run news agency Xinhua said three people were killed.

The sparring^⑥ came during nearly five hours of tough closed-door negotiations and sometimes acrimonious^⑦ public debate. The session indicated that the incident was certain to

①casualties: 人员伤亡

②barbaric: 野蛮的

③Geneva Conventions: 日内瓦公约

④ET: Eastern Time
东部时间(美国)

⑤counter: 反驳

⑥sparring: 争论

⑦acrimonious: 激烈的, 尖刻的

complicate efforts to reach a peace agreement in Yugoslavia.

China is a permanent member of the U. N. Security Council, where the United States and Russia are seeking approval of a Kosovo peace plan.

NATO spokesman^⑧ Jamie Shea admitted the alliance had hit the wrong building. "This is an accident. We offered our sincere regrets," Shea told a morning briefing at NATO headquarters in Brussels^⑨, Belgium.

NATO bombs were targeting^⑩ a weapons warehouse that coordinates Yugoslavia's weapons imports and exports, close to the Chinese Embassy during the heaviest night of bombing in Belgrade.

Shea could not explain how the embassy was mistaken for the Yugoslav government building.

Chinese Ambassador Qin Huoasun said NATO should be punished for the "indiscriminate^⑪ attack," and should also stop its air campaign immediately and unconditionally.

Yugoslavia's U. N. representative, Vladislav Jovanovic, said the bombing was not an accident. "This is one accepted crime by those who have decided to stage a total war against Yugoslavia, against a part of Europe, against Europe as a whole," Jovanovic said. "NATO would never target civilians and NATO would never target an embassy," Deputy U. S. Ambassador Peter Burleigh told the council.

⑧ spokesman: 发言人

⑨ Brussels: 布鲁塞尔

⑩ target: 以...为攻击目标

⑪ indiscriminate: 不分青红皂白地

An exasperated^⑫ Russian Ambassador Sergey Lavrov rejected his claim, saying the “big picture” was that NATO was exploiting a humanitarian^⑬ crisis in Yugoslavia to “destroy the present world order, ”which that is based on international law and the charter of the United Nations.

⑫exasperated: 被激怒的

⑬humanitarian: 人道主义的

China called the emergency meeting hoping to condemn what it called a “barbaric” NATO missile attack on its embassy as a “serious violation of international law.”

Instead, a consensus^⑭ statement reached after negotiations expressed the council’s “shock and concern” over casualties and damage.

⑭consensus: 共同, 一致, 舆论

The statement, which carries no legal weight^⑮ and is merely a reflection of the council’s thinking, expressed the council’s sympathy and condolences to the Chinese government and the families of the victims.

⑮weight: importance or influence 影响力

U.S officials said they were pleased with the final statement. But they then had to sit through^⑯ an open council debate in which not only Yugoslavia’s allies in the Kosovo conflict condemned Washington but Iraq and Cuba as well.

⑯sit through: 坐着挨到…结束

Iraqi Ambassador Saeed Hasan said the attack on the embassy was similar to the “aggression”. Iraq was suffering at the hands of Washington—a “ pattern of the American behavior which flouts^⑰ international law and the rights of nations and peoples.”

⑰flout: 无视, 藐视

Embassy Bombing Condemned

北约悍然用导弹袭击中国使馆的消息传出后,举世震惊!各国舆论纷纷谴责这一暴行,俄、日、印度、越南等国领导人还发表了谈话或声明,尽管措词方式有所不同,但都表达了对这一事件的愤慨之情。

LONDON (AP^①)—Many non-NATO countries Saturday condemned the alliance's^② bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade and called for a quick end to hostilities. The United States and other NATO countries apologized but said blame ultimately lies with^③ Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic because he has refused to comply with^④ their demands for a peaceful settlement in Kosovo.

Yugoslav media said the attack on the embassy killed four Chinese.

Some expressed fears the bombing might further complicate^⑤ efforts to reach a diplomatic solution.

"The bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade is, to say the least, unfortunate, and one must unfortunately expect that it will make work more difficult," Carl Bildt, a new U. N. envoy^⑥ for Kosovo, said Saturday in Sweden.

Japan's prime minister, one of Washington's staunchest^⑦ non-NATO allies, reportedly called the attack "deplorable^⑧" and said his country would work to find a peaceful end to the

①AP: Associated Press 美联社

②alliance: 指北约

③lie with sb.: be sb.'s duty or responsibility 为某人的责任

④comply with: 听从、服从

⑤complicate: make complex 使复杂化

⑥envoy: 特使

⑦staunch: trustworthy, firm 可靠的, 忠实的

⑧deplorable: 不幸的

crisis as soon as possible.

"It is truly regrettable. It is deplorable that a diplomatic establishment that is supposed to have extraterritorial^⑨ been mistakenly hit," Keizo Obuchi was quoted^⑩ as saying by Kyodo^⑪ News Agency.

Japan has supported NATO in its airstrikes against Yugoslavia over the conflict in Kosovo. Obuchi urged China to be careful in not letting the incident lead to a serious deterioration^⑫ of relations because "China has an important presence" in world politics, Kyodo reported.

Russia, which has opposed the airstrikes, was sharply critical of the attack.

President Boris Yeltsin called it "a barbarous and inhuman^⑬ act," and Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov canceled a trip to Britain for talks on the crisis.

Indian Foreign Minister Jawant Singh called the bombing proof that NATO was mistaken in trying to use force to bend Yugoslavia to its will.

Vietnam^⑭, which has had cool relations with China since they fought a border war in 1979, sent its "profound condolences^⑮ to the Chinese government and the families of the victims."

NATO nations called the attack regrettable but vowed to press on until they had reached a settlement that ended the Yugoslav crackdown^⑯ against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, the Balkan nation's southern province.

⑨ extraterritorial: 享有治外法权的

⑩ quote: 引述(他人的话)

⑪ Kyodo: 日本共同通讯社的简称

⑫ deterioration: 恶化

⑬ inhuman: 残忍的, 不人道的

⑭ Vietnam: 越南

⑮ condolences: 同情, 慰问

⑯ crackdown: 处罚

Clinton: Embassy Bombing 'Tragic Mistake'

在经历了一阵沉默之后,北约终于对中国使馆被炸事件表态。克林顿在表示遗憾和哀悼的同时,仍在扬言:要将对南联盟的轰炸进行到底。

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE^①, Okla^②. (AP^③)—President Clinton called the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade a “tragic mistake” but said NATO has worked to minimize such damage in its campaign against the forces of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.

“It is clear that we are doing everything we can to avoid innocent, civilian casualties,” the president said Saturday before boarding Air Force One for the flight home to Washington after a day viewing tornado^④ damage in Oklahoma.

Clinton noted NATO aircraft have made more than 10,000 bombing runs with relatively few casualties since airstrikes^⑤ began March 24. “We need some sense of proportion here,” he said.

Nevertheless, Clinton sent “my regrets and my profound condolences” to the leaders and the people of China for the bombing that reportedly killed four people in the embassy and injured 20. “It was a tragic mistake,” he said.

In Washington, U. N. Secretary-General

①TINKER AIR
FORCE BASE:
廷克空军基地

②Okla: Oklahoma
俄克拉荷马州

③AP: Associated
Press 美联社

④tornado: 龙卷风

⑤airstrike: 空袭

Kofi Annan^⑥, who was in the capital to give a commencement^⑦ speech at Howard University^⑧, met for about an hour with national security adviser Sandy Berger, according to White House spokesman Mike Hammer. The spokesman said Berger expressed to Annan his "deep regrets about the unfortunate incident" with the embassy. Hammer said the two also talked in general terms about "where we are today on Kosovo" and spent time for the UN."

The president dismissed critics who suggested the attack was an act of barbarism^⑨.

Clinton would not answer a question about how the accident would affect the Chinese position on the U.N. Security Council toward a G-8^⑩ resolution setting the parameters^⑪ for an international civilian and security mission after the conflict ends in Kosovo. Asked if the bombing was a setback^⑫, he said: "I'm convinced that NATO should continue its mission."

At the same time, Clinton expressed personal discomfort with the use of military force and its attendant^⑬ collateral^⑭ damage.

Clinton said the bombings could stop if Milosevic would accept NATO's demands to leave Kosovo and accept the return of ethnic Albanians to the province under the protection of an international peacekeeping force^⑮.

"I think it's important to remember why these airstrikes have been necessary," he said.

⑥Kofi Annan: 科非·安南(联合国秘书长)

⑦commencement: 毕业典礼

⑧Howard University: 霍华德大学

⑨barbarism: 野蛮

⑩G-8: 八国集团

⑪parameters: 参数, 起限定作用的因素

⑫setback: 阻碍

⑬attendant: 随之而来的

⑭collateral: 附带的

⑮international peace-keeping force: 国际维和部队

Was the Nato Intervention a Mistake?

在北约铤而走险,发动对南联盟的大规模空袭后,各国舆论反映强烈。北约的干涉是不是一个错误?对此,英国国家广播公司(BBC)进行了大范围的民意调查。

It has been more than a month since the Nato airstrikes began, and despite a considerable display of Western firepower^①, all indications are that the Yugoslav leadership refuses to yield^②.

Yet many in the West believed that Slobodan Milosevic would cave in^③ rapidly once the bombs started raining on Serbia^④.

Since the start of the war, the scale of the refugee exodus^⑤—hundreds of thousands displaced, both internally and externally—has threatened to destabilize^⑥ neighbouring countries.

And the plight^⑦ of the refugees, the very people Nato's intervention was supposed to protect, has appalled^⑧ the Western public.

So, from a Western European perspective—was the Nato intervention a mistake? Do you agree with the views of our contributors^⑨?

Dan Ludlow, UK:

Remember what happened after the end of WW1^⑩? The allies crippled^⑪ Germany and left it with nothing but hate against the allies. The

① firepower: 火力

② yield: 投降, 屈服

③ cave in: 〈口〉屈服, 投降

④ Serbia: 塞尔维亚

⑤ exodus: going out or away of many people (大批)外出, 离开

⑥ destabilize: 破坏…的稳定

⑦ plight: serious and difficult condition 困境

⑧ appall: fill with fear or terror, shock deeply 使惊悚

⑨ contributor: 投稿者, 撰稿者

⑩ WW1: World War 1 一次世界大战

⑪ cripple: 严重破坏, 削弱

Germans rebuilt their country with the hate against the people who gave them their pain and destruction and thus we have WW2 because of that. Look at the war in the Balkans, isn't NATO crippling Yugoslavia? The hate against NATO by the Yugoslavians would be unforgettable. The hate for NATO by the Russians is also dangerously increasing. Please stop the strikes NATO if you believe in peace then help the refugees that have fled Kosovo, all the Albanians have fled from Kosovo. Accept defeat and help those in need...

Chris Markl, Canadian resident of Switzerland:

NATO hoped to break down Yugoslav military in a couple of days. When they realized they couldn't do it, they are now looking for a justification^⑫ using pictures of refugees and trying to persuade their nations that their air campaign is to prevent humanitarian^⑬ catastrophe. Obviously they are having problems with media presentations^⑭ and large civilian casualties^⑮. NATO would like to stop now. But how? They have to admit defeat and threaten even the existence of the organization. They would be very glad to work out a compromise^⑯ where they would appear as winners and let the Yugoslavs have it their own way in Kosovo. TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT!

Mikica Vulovic, Serbia:

All the WW2 evidence is that bombing itself does not crush enemy morale^⑰. Not even city

⑫justification:理由

⑬humanitarian:人道主义的

⑭presentation:描述,表现

⑮civilian casualties:平民伤亡

⑯compromise:妥协,折衷方案

⑰morale:士气