



高等学校英语拓展阅读教材

# 新编英美报刊选读

主 编·杨 柳 赵 丽

副主编·田国民 庄红玲 汤月明

*Selections from British and American Newspapers and Periodicals*



东南大学出版社  
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

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· 南京 ·

## 内容提要

本教材分为十个单元,精选来源于《纽约时报》《泰晤士报》《时代》等英美报刊的文章若干篇,涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、环境、健康等方面,以帮助学习者通过本教材的学习,了解英语国家,尤其是英美国家新闻业的现状、主要报纸和杂志的基本情况 & 报刊英语的写作特点等,以拓展知识面,扩充词汇量,提升熟练运用现代英语的实际能力。

本教材适用于应用型本科院校、高等职业技术学院英语专业、理工类专业基础课以及非英语专业学生的拓展课程。

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# 前言

## PREFACE

《新编英美报刊选读》的编写以教育部颁发的《大学英语教学要求》为指导,贯彻执行国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要,结合我国高等学校大学英语教学的实际情况,遵循培养学生较强的英语综合运用能力的要求,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

本书适用于应用型本科院校、高等职业技术学院英语专业、理工类专业基础课以及非英语专业学生的拓展课程。通过本教材的学习,学生可以了解英语国家,尤其是美国和英国新闻业的现状、主要报纸和杂志的基本情况以及报刊英语的写作特点等。通过阅读涉及多种题材的报刊文章,学生可以广泛接触英语国家的社会和文化,学会阅读报刊文章的技巧,跟上当代英语的发展,极大地扩充词汇量,特别是新词新语的含义和用法。学生将能丰富自己的知识,拓展视野,从而为独立阅读各种英语报刊打下良好的基础,并进一步提高熟练运用现代英语的实际能力。

报刊文章有明显的时效性,因此本教材中供学生阅读的报刊文章主要选自2017年美国 and 英国的著名报纸和杂志,如《纽约时报》《泰晤士报》《时代》《国家地理》等。基于报刊文章的多样性,本书共分为十个单元,涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、环境、健康、体育、科技、娱乐、旅游等十个领域。每个单元包括两篇文章、针对文章的练习、与文章相关的文化知识以及新闻常识介绍。每篇文章都有大量的注释,包括人物、事件、地点、专业名词、机构、品牌等信息。注释以英文解释为主,必要时配有中文翻译。本书还附有英美主要报刊信息表及常用报刊术语等。

本书在编写过程中参考了多种同类教材以及多个中英文网站,在此谨对前辈和同行们所付出的辛勤劳动表示感谢。由于时间紧、任务重,且编者的水平有限,书中难免有疏漏、不妥之处,恳请广大师生和同行专家批评指正。

编者  
2019年4月

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## Unit 1

# Politics

### Text A

## Ian Hislop Interview: “Welcoming Immigrants was Part of Our Culture. We’ve Lost Some of That.”

The *Private Eye* editor was ashamed when the government abandoned child refugees.



Amid the horror of the Grenfell Tower blaze<sup>①</sup>, one aspect has maintained Ian Hislop’s<sup>②</sup> faith in human nature. Some of the inhabitants of the 24-storey building were born in this country but very many of them were not. And a great number of those who raced to save residents from the fire, then mobilised to help in the days after, were also part of the first or second generation of their families to live here.

“The response of that community to what has happened is pretty exemplary,” he said. “You couldn’t look at that and say, ‘This doesn’t really work, this mixing up of peoples.’ Absolutely extraordinary.”

- 
- ① Grenfell Tower blaze: The fire broke out on 14 June 2017 at the 24-storey Grenfell Tower block of public housing flats in North Kensington, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, West London. It caused 71 deaths and over 70 injuries. Occupants of 23 of the 129 flats died. 223 people escaped. Inquests for 70 victims have been opened and adjourned at Westminster Coroner’s Court. 格伦费尔塔火灾
- ② Ian Hislop(1960—) is a British journalist, satirist, writer, broadcaster and editor of the magazine *Private Eye*. He has appeared on many radio and television programmes.



Hislop, a satirist and editor of *Private Eye*, has been off doing some serious digging into the subject of immigration to Britain; delving into the past in search of our present. He began with the Victorians<sup>①</sup>, expecting to find a pretty sniffy attitude to Johnny Foreigner<sup>②</sup> but discovered the opposite. Indeed, not only were there no restrictions on immigration into Victorian Britain, new arrivals were positively welcomed. While digging through *The Times* archive to prepare for a documentary, Hislop was astonished to find a leading article in this newspaper from 1853 which explained the immigration system at the height of the Empire: “Every civilised people on the face of the Earth must be fully aware that this country is the asylum of nations, and that it will defend the asylum to the last ounce of its treasure, and the last drop of its blood.”

Hislop, 56, said, “It seems almost impossible to believe and not just the fact that this situation existed but that it was championed and everyone thought, ‘This is who we are.’”

The growth of a Jewish population in the East End of London, which Hislop likens to the community of new arrivals in Grenfell Tower, was accompanied by the birth of the British Brothers' League<sup>③</sup>, an anti-immigration group, in 1902. “I wanted to see when we started arguing about essentially the same things,” Hislop said, comparing the arguments of the British Brothers' League with those of some far-right parties today, “There are too many Jews. They are not loyal to Britain, they undercut wages, they are a terrific strain on infrastructure and they are not like us and we've got to stop it. It's just extraordinary to see all of that debate.”

Winston Churchill<sup>④</sup> defended immigrants' rights to come to Britain and scoffed, in a letter to *The Times*, at talk that suggested “we were being overrun by a swarming invasion”. “Churchill all along just takes one line: everyone should come. And immediately he was trolled for his views,” Hislop said. Churchill couldn't stop the first immigration controls in the *Aliens Act*

① Victorian: In the history of the United Kingdom, the Victorian era was the period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901. 维多利亚时期(1837—1901)

② Johnny Foreigner is an indie rock four-piece from Birmingham, England, consisting of guitarist and lead vocalist Alexei Berrow, drummer Junior Elvis Washington Laidley, guitarist and visual artist Lewes Herriot, and bassist and vocalist Kelly Parker. They are currently signed to Alcopop! Records for the UK and worldwide, and Lame-O Records for the USA; their previous label was Best Before Records, which is part of the artist management and nightclub concern Mama Group/ChannellFly Group.

③ British Brothers' League was a British anti-immigration group that attempted to organise along paramilitary lines. The group was formed in 1902 in east London as a response to waves of immigration that had begun in 1880 and had seen a rapid increase in the numbers of Russian and Polish Jews, as well as others from Eastern Europe, into the area. Initially the League was not antisemitic and was more interested in keeping out the poorest immigrants regardless of background, although eventually Jews became the main focus. The League promoted their cause with large meetings, which were stewarded by guards whose role was to eject opponents who entered and raised objections. 英国兄弟联盟

④ Winston Churchill(1874—1965) was a British politician, army officer, and writer, who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. As Prime Minister, Churchill led Britain to victory in the Second World War. 温斯顿·丘吉尔(英国前首相)

1905<sup>①</sup>. Fake news, in the form of the “yellow peril” posed by the Chinese community in Liverpool<sup>②</sup> at about the same time, is echoed in the more alarmist reporting today. Hislop found a wonderful response to the scaremongering in a letter to a Liverpool newspaper that foreshadows modern debates. “It was from a laundry owner, not Chinese, saying, ‘The reason I employ Chinese is I can’t get any staff. So I employ them, they are really good.’ One of the things history can do is remind you that this isn’t novel or uniquely scary.”

During the First World War, Britain took in 250,000 Belgian refugees. Lady Lugard<sup>③</sup>, who spearheaded the effort, said it “revealed the heart of England”. Have we lost that heart? “I think we have lost some of that heart,” Hislop said. He was dismayed by the government’s decision in February to end the Dubs amendment scheme to resettle unaccompanied child refugees. “When the Dubs children thing was dropped I felt sort of embarrassed, because those numbers are not huge. I agree with a lot of NGOs<sup>④</sup> who say keeping people near their home is the best idea. But if they happen not to be there and the numbers are not enormous, I think it is amazing we can’t do that.”

Hislop acknowledged that the number of immigrants wishing to come to Britain is vastly greater than that in the early 20th century and he believes mistakes were made in not listening to concerns about mass immigration earlier.

“Alan Johnson<sup>⑤</sup>, the former Labour Home Secretary, was very good about that and admitted it. The white working class were not brought on board; they weren’t part of the dialogue. You just say, ‘This is really good for you and it’s marvellous and if you say anything against it we will just brand you a racist.’ It generated a feeling that you aren’t allowed to ask any questions about this whole process and that makes everybody cross and then the press get involved and the politicians on the right get involved and it just stokes it up. I met nobody who said we should let everybody in now. But the idea that it’s time to just shut up the border and that the problems are new and completely different is wrong. They seem to me exactly the same as they were before.”

One of the cycles of immigration is that immigrants arrive, settle, are absorbed, move on and

① *The Aliens Act 1905* was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Act for the first time introduced immigration controls and registration, and gave the Home Secretary overall responsibility for immigration and nationality matters. 《外国人法》

② Liverpool is a city in North West England, with an estimated population of 484,578 in 2016 within the city of Liverpool borough. With its surrounding areas, it is the fifth largest metropolitan area in the UK.

③ Lady Lugard (1852—1929) was a British journalist and writer. She was credited with having coined the name “Nigeria”.

④ NGOs: The whole name of NGOs is non-governmental organizations, which are usually non-profit and sometimes international organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations (though often funded by governments) that are active in humanitarian, educational, health care, public policy, social, human rights, environmental, and other areas to effect changes according to their objectives. 非政府组织

⑤ Alan Johnson (1950—) is a British Labour Party politician who served as Home Secretary from June 2009 to May 2010. Before that, he filled a wide variety of cabinet positions in both the Blair and Brown governments, including Health Secretary and Education Secretary. Until 20 January 2011 he was Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer. Johnson had been the Member of Parliament for Hull West and Hessle since the 1997 general election. On 18 April 2017, following the announcement of the 2017 general election, Johnson said he would not be a candidate. 艾伦·约翰逊(英国前内政大臣)

then can become wary of new waves of immigration. Hislop found two doctors—one originally from Pakistan, the other from Iran—who had been in Britain for decades. “One was very, very against any further immigration. He said this country has been absolutely marvellous to him and was incredibly grateful. His friend said, ‘Why should I be grateful? I have been looking after you Britons with your mental health problems for 40 years. Why should I be grateful? Why should I be tugging the forelock? I came here and made a big contribution.’ They made me laugh because they clearly disagreed about everything.”

Hislop suggested that we should adopt “an open mind policy” in which we strive to detoxify our dialogue on immigration by basing it on facts and screening out hysteria and racism. He is an optimistic man, even about the post-election chaos.

“The election made me feel good about the British public because as a collective exercise the vote was basically a slap down for Theresa May<sup>①</sup>. It gave Corbyn<sup>②</sup> a huge boost but it didn’t give him the job. And the Scottish public said, ‘None of you was good enough to be given an overall mandate.’ I quite like that as a verdict; it seemed to me quite accurate.”

“It’s chaotic at the moment because obviously we don’t know what the DUP<sup>③</sup> are asking for. The streets will be paved with gold in Belfast<sup>④</sup> next year presumably.”

Hislop is a self-confessed “bit of a Remoaner” and is pessimistic about how Brexit negotiations<sup>⑤</sup> will play out.

Private Eye had fun this week with a spread on all the egg that media commentators got on their faces with their inaccurate predictions of the election result. Did the Eye itself get it right? He admits to having been “wrong about everything for the last two years but I did say what I thought would be the funniest result was if she ended up with exactly the same number of seats she started with. Of course that was optimistic.”

Worse could be to come if Boris Johnson<sup>⑥</sup>, the old butt of his “Have I Got News for You” jokes, becomes prime minister. “I just can’t believe that the best the country can offer is Boris.

① Theresa May(1956—) has been Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party since 2016. She served as Home Secretary from 2010 to 2016. May was first elected Member of Parliament for Maidenhead in 1997. Ideologically, she identifies herself as a one-nation conservative. 特雷莎·梅(英国首相)

② Corbyn,(1949—) is a British politician serving as Leader of the Labour Party and Leader of the Opposition since 2015. He has been the Member of Parliament for Islington North since 1983. 科尔宾(英国工党领袖)

③ DUP: The whole name of DUP is “The Democratic Unionist Party”. It is a unionist political party in Northern Ireland.

④ Belfast is the capital and largest city of Northern Ireland, and the second largest on the island of Ireland. On the River Lagan, it had a population of 333,871 in 2015.

⑤ Brexit negotiations are taking place between the United Kingdom and the European Union for the prospective withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, following the UK’s referendum on EU membership in June 2016.

⑥ Boris Johnson(1964—) is a British politician, popular historian and journalist. He has been Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs since 2016 and the Member of Parliament(MP) for Uxbridge and South Ruislip since 2015. He had previously been the MP for Henley from 2001 to 2008 and Mayor of London from 2008 to 2016. As a member of the Conservative Party, Johnson identifies as a one-nation conservative and has been associated with both economically and socially liberal policies. 鲍里斯·约翰逊(英国前外交大臣)

He has been manoeuvring for the job since he was born. We could descend to an even more ludicrous level. I have no idea. Most days I open the paper and think, ‘What has happened now?’ But I have a feeling we are going to have another election.”

Where many see turmoil in Washington, Hislop sees an American political system that is working. “I am incredibly impressed at how robust its institutions are and its belief in law is. The president appears to be able to get through almost nothing of his programme. The system does seem to work and this person they have elected is frustrated at every turn by the common sense of the collective institutions.”

He swaps notes with his friends who lampoon for a living on US magazines. “They said that the things that traditionally journalists and commentators do don’t work with Trump<sup>①</sup>. So you start off saying, ‘Before you said this and now you say this—ha ha!’ But he doesn’t care because he doesn’t remember saying either of those things. Or you say, ‘You say this and it’s not true.’ And he says, ‘Yes it is.’ And that’s the end of that conversation.

“If you say to Trump, ‘You’ve got ridiculous hair and your wife is a supermodel who is 300 years younger than you’, he doesn’t care. If you say, ‘You are the only person in history who has ever run a casino and lost money, you are so inept’, then he gets cross. That genuinely hurts. You have to find the things that infuriate him. Late at night he is tweeting about how unfunny Saturday Night Live is. That is a huge success for them.”

The magazine Hislop has edited for 31 years is thriving on the sheer amount of news around. “We have benefited hugely, slightly embarrassingly, in terms of Brexit and Trump. We are doing better than we have ever done, which is pretty extraordinary when not only satire but print is meant to be dead. It looks like neither is true. People first said that to Juvenal: that Rome is impossible to satirise because everyone is too awful. This is what people always say. It’s never true.”

(From *The Times*, June 17, 2017)

## Exercises

### I. Blank Filling

➤ Fill in the blanks with the given words taken from the above passage. Change the form where necessary.

marvellous	amendment	astonish	spearhead	commentator
mobilise	exemplary	chaos	infrastructure	robust

① Trump(1946—) is the 45th and current President of the United States, in office since January 20, 2017. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality.

1. The unions \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of workers in a protest against the cuts.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_, from hotels to transport, is old and decrepit.
3. Heavy snow has caused total \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads.
4. It was a typically \_\_\_\_\_ performance by the Foreign Secretary.
5. Parliament passed the bill without further \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Babu is a \_\_\_\_\_ on African affairs.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ me that he could be so thoughtless.
8. It's \_\_\_\_\_ what modern technology can do.
9. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a campaign for a new stadium in the town.
10. He demanded \_\_\_\_\_ sentences for those behind the violence.

## II. Translation

### Section one Phrase translation

➤ Find in the above passage the English equivalents to the following Chinese phrases.

1. 相当轻蔑的态度 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 对基础设施造成巨大压力 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 开放心态的政策 \_\_\_\_\_
4. (对社会地位高者)举手至额致敬 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 脱欧谈判 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 评论员 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 一记重击 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 集体机构 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 与……交流 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 发脾气 \_\_\_\_\_

### Section two Paragraph translation

➤ Translate the following paragraphs taken from the above passage into Chinese.

1. "Alan Johnson, the former Labour Home Secretary, was very good about that and admitted it. The white working class were not brought on board; they weren't part of the dialogue. You just say, 'This is really good for you and it's marvellous and if you say anything against it we will just brand you a racist.' It generated a feeling that you aren't allowed to ask any questions about this whole process and that makes everybody cross and then the press get involved and the politicians on the right get involved and it just stokes it up. I met nobody who said we should let everybody in now. But the idea that it's time to just shut up the border and that the problems are new and completely different is wrong. They seem to me exactly the same as they were before."

2. "If you say to Trump, 'You've got ridiculous hair and your wife is a supermodel who is

300 years younger than you', he doesn't care. If you say, 'You are the only person in history who has ever run a casino and lost money, you are so inept', then he gets cross. That genuinely hurts. You have to find the things that infuriate him. Late at night he is tweeting about how unfunny Saturday Night Live is. That is a huge success for them."

3. The magazine Hislop has edited for 31 years is thriving on the sheer amount of news around. "We have benefited hugely, slightly embarrassingly, in terms of Brexit and Trump. We are doing better than we have ever done, which is pretty extraordinary when not only satire but print is meant to be dead. It looks like neither is true. People first said that to Juvenal; that Rome is impossible to satirise because everyone is too awful. This is what people always say. It's never true."

### III. Paraphrasing

➤ Paraphrase the following sentences taken from the above passage.

1. The growth of a Jewish population in the East End of London, which Hislop likens to the community of new arrivals in Grenfell Tower, was accompanied by the birth of the British Brothers' League, an anti-immigration group, in 1902.
2. He was dismayed by the government's decision in February to end the Dubs amendment scheme to resettle unaccompanied child refugees.
3. Hislop acknowledged that the number of immigrants wishing to come to Britain is vastly greater than that in the early 20th century and he believes mistakes were made in not listening to concerns about mass immigration earlier.
4. One of the cycles of immigration is that immigrants arrive, settle, are absorbed, move on and then can become wary of new waves of immigration.
5. He swaps notes with his friends who lampoon for a living on US magazines.

## Text B

## Helmut Kohl

German chancellor who helped to end the Cold War and brought about the unification of his country



Helmut Kohl<sup>①</sup> was nine when the Second World War broke out. The conflict “abruptly and mercilessly ended an almost ideal childhood”, he recalled. His father, Johann, a civil servant who loathed the Nazis, was forced to join the Wehrmacht<sup>②</sup> and sent to Poland. Eighty per cent of his hometown of Ludwigshafen<sup>③</sup>, an industrial centre near the French border, was destroyed by seemingly endless waves of allied bombing raids. His brother, Walter, was crushed to death when an allied bomber crashed into a pylon.

As a young teenager Kohl helped firemen to retrieve charred bodies from wrecked buildings. In late 1944 he was sent to a pre-military training camp as part of Hitler’s desperate effort to save

- 
- ① Helmut Kohl (1930—2017) was a German statesman who served as Chancellor of Germany from 1982 to 1998. He died after a long period of decline on June 16, 2017, aged 87. 赫尔穆特·科尔(德国前总理)
- ② Wehrmacht was the unified armed forces of Nazi Germany from 1935 to 1946. It consisted of the Heer (army), the Kriegsmarine (navy) and the Luftwaffe (air force). The designation Wehrmacht replaced the previously used term Reichswehr, and was the manifestation of Nazi Germany’s efforts to rearm the nation to a greater extent than the Treaty of Versailles permitted. (纳粹德国的)国防军
- ③ Ludwigshafen is a city in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, on the Rhine opposite Mannheim. Known primarily as an industrial city, Ludwigshafen is the home of chemical giant BASF, as well as other companies. 路德维希港(德意志联邦共和国西部城市,位于莱茵河畔)

the Third Reich<sup>①</sup> by enlisting boys and old men, and ended up in Bavaria<sup>②</sup>. At the war's end he and three classmates walked 250 miles back to Ludwigshafen through a country in ruins. They scavenged for food, were attacked by liberated Polish prisoners, and saw the bodies of deserters hanging from trees.

Those searing experiences shaped Kohl's life. They inspired him to enter politics to rebuild his country and to pursue European integration to ensure that there would never again be war on the Continent.

He was strikingly successful. Along with Ronald Reagan<sup>③</sup>, Mikhail Gorbachev<sup>④</sup> and Margaret Thatcher<sup>⑤</sup>, he helped to bring the Cold War to an end. As the longest-serving chancellor since Otto von Bismarck<sup>⑥</sup> a century earlier he played a central role in ending the postwar division of Germany and Europe. He forced the pace of European integration, primarily by championing the monetary union that created the euro. And he helped to re-establish Germany as a strong and positive force in Europe, NATO<sup>⑦</sup> and the broader international community. Much of that he achieved despite enormous obstacles and substantial opposition. It was a remarkable record for a man who was a butt of jokes and fodder for comedians for much of his political career.

Kohl was no intellectual. He was not charismatic. He spoke only German, and that with a thick provincial accent. He was a poor public performer, prompting one rival to joke that his television performances gave "the impression that anybody could become chancellor". He was 6ft 4in, weighed more than 300lb, and was dubbed the "birne", or "pear", because of his great

① The Third Reich was the Nazi rule of Germany between 1933 and 1945. Under Hitler's rule, Germany was transformed into a totalitarian state in which the Nazi Party controlled nearly all aspects of life. 第三帝国(1933至1945年间的德国纳粹政权)

② Bavaria: Officially, the Free State of Bavaria, is a landlocked federal state of Germany, occupying its southeastern corner. It is the largest German state by land area. Its territory comprises roughly a fifth of the total land area of Germany. It is also Germany's second most-populous state(after North Rhine-Westphalia). Bavaria's capital and largest city, Munich, is the third largest city in Germany. 巴伐利亚州(位于德国东南部)

③ Ronald Reagan(1911—2004) was an American politician and actor who served as the 40th President of the United States from 1981 to 1989. Prior to the presidency, he was a Hollywood actor and union leader before serving as the 33rd Governor of California from 1967 to 1975. 罗纳德·里根(美国前总统)

④ Mikhail Gorbachev(1931—) is a Russian and former Soviet politician. He was the eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union, having been General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991. He was the country's head of state from 1988 until 1991. 米哈伊尔·戈尔巴乔夫(苏联最后一任总书记,第一任也是最后一任总统)

⑤ Margaret Thatcher(1925—2013) was a British stateswoman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. She was the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century and the first woman to have been appointed. A Soviet journalist dubbed her the "Iron Lady", a nickname that became associated with her uncompromising politics and leadership style. As Prime Minister, she implemented policies that have come to be known as Thatcherism. 玛格丽特·撒切尔(英国前首相)

⑥ Otto von Bismarck(1815—1898) was a conservative Prussian statesman who dominated German and European affairs from the 1860s until 1890 and was the first Chancellor of the German Empire between 1871 and 1890. 奥托·冯·俾斯麦(德意志帝国首任宰相,人称“铁血宰相”)

⑦ NATO is an abbreviation for "North Atlantic Treaty Organization", which is an intergovernmental military alliance between several North American and European countries based on the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. 北大西洋公约组织



bulk. President Clinton once told Kohl at a NATO summit that he reminded him of a sumo wrestler.

However, Kohl's provincialism, his lack of airs and graces, was an important part of his appeal. Germans identified with him, trusted him and liked the aura of stability and reassurance that he exuded. Rather than rely on advisers, he spent hours calling lowly officials around the country to find out what ordinary Germans were thinking. Even as chancellor he spent weekends at his neat, comfortable bungalow in a suburb of Ludwigshafen called Oggersheim, mingling with the townsfolk. He took holidays in the same Austrian village each year. He liked to wear well-worn cardigans and slippers in his office. "I am certainly not the embodiment of elegance," he readily admitted.

He was jovial, gregarious and loved to eat, especially hearty traditional German food, which he gleefully inflicted on visiting foreign leaders. "Lunch consisted of potato soup, pig's stomach (which the German chancellor clearly enjoyed), sausage, liver dumplings and sauerkraut<sup>①</sup>," Margaret Thatcher recalled with evident distaste after spending a day with Kohl in Ludwigshafen.

By and large he got on well with foreign leaders. They appreciated his directness. He forged a special bond with France's President Mitterrand<sup>②</sup>, with whom he held a memorable meeting on the Second World War battlefield at Verdun<sup>③</sup> in 1984. Their long handshake became a symbol of Franco-German reconciliation, and the two men subsequently became a powerful force for deeper European integration. Kohl shed tears at Mitterrand's funeral.

He also built friendships with the elder President Bush and Gorbachev, the Soviet president, that served him well when he required international approval for German reunification. He shared saunas with Boris Yeltsin<sup>④</sup> and big meals with Bill Clinton, another notorious trencherman. He and John Major<sup>⑤</sup> enjoyed each other's company.

The one leader with whom he never managed to establish a strong relationship was Thatcher. Their political differences were obvious—Kohl regarded European integration as the key to ensuring peace in Europe, while Thatcher saw it as a threat to British sovereignty and a back-door route to German domination of the Continent.

① sauerkraut: It is cabbage which has been cut into very small pieces and pickled. It is eaten mainly in Germany. (德国的)泡菜

② Mitterrand (1916—1996) was a French statesman who was President of France from 1981 to 1995, the longest time in office than any French president. As leader of the Socialist Party, he was the first figure from the left elected president under the Fifth Republic. 密特朗(法国前总统)

③ Verdun is the biggest city in Meuse in northeastern France. 凡尔登(法国城市)

④ Boris Yeltsin (1931—2007) was a Soviet and Russian politician and the first President of the Russian Federation, serving from 1991 to 1999. 鲍里斯·叶利钦(苏联解体后首任俄罗斯总统)

⑤ John Major (1943—) is a British politician who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1990 to 1997. Since the death of Margaret Thatcher in 2013, Major has been the oldest living former Prime Minister. 约翰·梅杰(英国前首相)