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美英报刊文章选读

周学艺 编

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SELECTED ARTICLES
FROM AMERICAN & BRITISH
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS
VOLUME I II

北京大学出版社



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美 英
报刊文章选读
上 册

Selected Articles
From American & British
Newspapers & Periodicals

Volume I

周 学 艺



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美 英
报刊文章选读
上册

周学艺

责任编辑：刘皓明

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编 者 的 话

本书是供大学英语专业和其他涉外专业三年级以上同学使用的教材，也可供具有相应程度的学习英语和从事外事、国际问题研究、报刊翻译等工作的同志自修之用。

本书课文主要选自近两年的《纽约时报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《时代》周刊、《新闻周刊》、《美国新闻与世界报道》和《泰晤士报》、《金融时报》、《经济学家》等美英最有影响、受到国际上普遍重视的报刊。内容是对一些国际重大事件和美英等国内问题的报道和评论。

考虑到多数读者平时接触这类报刊文章的机会不多，加之对有关的背景和美英报刊上不断出现大量新的词语又可能不太熟悉，本书在选材上注意到内容的多样性和趣味性：既选入以政治、军事、外交、法律、经济、贸易、科技等课题为主的文章，又适当照顾到了宗教、道德、文化、教育、体育运动等课题。同时又特别注意到选文既是精采的评论，又能交代清楚这些事件的来龙去脉。在注释方面也尽量为多数读者着想，除对难懂的和一般工具书中不易查到的词语作必要的注释外，还特别注意介绍重要事件和人物的背景和简历、新闻用语的特点和动态，并对读者不熟悉的词语在英语注释中加注汉语。上册汉语注释较多，随着读者程度的提高，下册逐渐转入以英语注释为主。鉴于多数读者不易查找这些美英报刊的背景、立场、发行量和左右舆论的力量等方面的情况，阅读这些报刊的经验也不太多，注释中也酌情作了简要的介绍，

连一般不引人注意的版面编排等方面的特点也适当作了说明。这样,读者认真阅读这些课文和较详细的注释后,便能够打下阅读美英报刊的语言基础,掌握大量阅读美英报刊所必须具备的基本国际知识,扩大视野和提高英语的表达能力,了解美英报刊的基本情况和获得阅读这些报刊的必要常识。

本书分上下两册,大致按内容分为十四个单元,共计五十课,上下册各七个单元,每册二十五课。每单元课文有深有浅,但基本上贯彻由浅入深的原则。全书课文略多于通常一年四十课的进程,目的是使任课老师有选择的余地。有的课文较长,教师可酌情分作两课。为使读者进一步理解和掌握文章的主要内容,探讨作者的观点和立场以及提高使用政经等词语的表达能力,各课注释后均附有习题。

全书课文均取材于美英资产阶级报刊,编者相信,使用本书的读者和授课教师对其内容能够作出正确的判断,这是不言而喻的。

本书承北京大学王岷源教授指导和审定,承在北京大学工作的美国专家郎瑞强(John Rumrich)和英国专家胡琳达(Linda Hughes)分别校阅了部分英语注释稿,在此谨表示衷心的感谢和谢意。

在编撰过程中,还得到了北大英语系和教研室领导以及前辈老师的热情鼓励,马祖生、赵文旭等同志给予大力协助,谨表衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间短促,书中的缺点和错误在所难免,恳切盼望读者不吝指正。

编 者

一九八七年春

于北京大学

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Unit One

American Domestic Affairs (I)

Lesson One

Lobbyists Out Of Shadows Into The Spotlight^①

Lawyers and public-relations consultants^② have replaced the shady operators^③ of the past, but the game has not changed.

The Reagan administration's tax-reform proposal^④ is only the latest prime target of the fast-expanding army of lobbyists who make up Washington's hottest growth industry.

Recent years have seen an explosion in the number of advocates hired by corporations, labor unions, individuals and other special interests^⑤ who want to influence actions of the White House,^⑥ Congress^⑦ and regulatory agencies^⑧. Experts estimate that more than 15,000 permanent or part-time lobbyists are now operating in the capital, double the number of 10 years ago.

Who are these people? How do they earn their pay? How effective are they?

Lobbying, a practice as old as the nation's government, got its name from the cozy relationship struck up in lobbies of the Capitol^⑨ and nearby hotels between members of Congress and those seeking favor. In the early days, companies would often seal the vote of a politician by simply putting him on retainer.^⑩

Shady reputation.^⑪ Lobbyists quickly developed an unsavory reputation of being bagmen who conducted the people's business around the poker table.^⑫ Despite periodic scandals and demands for reform, Congress has been reluctant to tamper with laws guaran-

tamper 干涉, 妨碍, 篡改, 破坏

petition n.v. etc.

teeing the right of citizens to petition their government.

There are still reports of lobbyists engaging in underhanded practices or charging clients fat fees—\$50 for a telephone call whether the subject answers or not, or \$4,000 for a brief meeting with an official.

Yet lobbyists insist the sinister image of their occupation has faded over the years, and they have even formed their own association—the American League of Lobbyists.¹³

Says one veteran operator: "Booze and broads don't work any more and haven't for a long time¹⁴. It is a professional undertaking now."

1912/ 某某-某某. 某某. 某某. 某某.

Lobbyists come in a variety of guises, but lawyers, trade-association representatives and public-relations consultants dominate the field. Many women have invaded a profession once restricted largely to men.

A number of lobbyists previously served in key government posts. The roster includes more than 300 former members of Congress, cabinet¹⁵ and White House officials and congressional aides.

Says an ex-congressman who represents a trade association: "Knowing your way around town and having access to important people¹⁶ is critical to someone who has a problem and is bewildered about the intricacies of government."

A buyer's market.¹⁷ Lobby firms come in all sizes. There are the jumbo outfits¹⁸ such as the 100-member Gray & Company, headed by Robert Gray, who is well connected in the Republican Party¹⁹. Gray's firm, like most in the field today, is carefully bipartisan and includes prominent Democrats in order to influence public officials from both political parties.

For every large lobbying firm doing business out of a plush downtown building, there are scores of tiny operations that often deal in specialized issues²⁰. Stanley Brand, a lawyer who once served as counsel to the House of Representatives, says of his small outfit: "We can be a lot more efficient than the large firms, and some clients aren't always interested in the big hitters."²¹

Lobbying is big money. A highpowered organization²² will charge an annual retainer of \$200,000 or more. Hourly fees range up to \$400 for the superlobbyists. To put a premium on²³ winning, some contracts include "success bonus" clauses.

With millions or even billions of dollars on the line in bills before Congress, the stakes run high²⁴. In some major battles, such as the 1979 proposal to bail out the financially ailing Chrysler Corporation,²⁵ more than one firm is hired to persuade lawmakers. 2月12日

Gary Hymel, a lobbyist who used to work for House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill²⁶, explains: "The other side is going to be organized to fight in what is basically an adversarial system. So your prospective client had better be organized, too."

Lobbyists often are hired not so much to influence officials as to find out what is going on in Washington that could affect a client. Says Howard Liebengood, who worked for former Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker²⁷ before opening his own firm last year: "We're primarily intelligence gatherers. Our credibility is the most important thing we've got."

Some firms, such as one headed by Nancy Reynolds, a friend of the Reagans, and Anne Wexler, a former key aide in the Carter White House, specialize in coalition building and grassroots lobbying²⁸. Mounting a drive to get voters to work on members of Congress through letters, telephone calls and personal visits can have enormous impact.

Charls Walker, a leading tax lobbyist, notes: "First, last and always—it's the people at home that are nearest and dearest to the hearts of congressmen."

Example: In 1983, banks and savings institutions touched off a flood of 13 million postcards and letters that helped persuade legislators to repeal a law withholding taxes on interest payments²⁹. While the maneuver was successful, it angered some members, including Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas, who has a reputation for having a long memory.³⁰

"For every winner in this business, remember there's a loser,"

says one influential lobbyist. "You just hear a lot more about the winners."

No 9-to-5 job. Lobbying is a two-way street. When they are not busy trying to sway the views of politicians, the lobbyists are engaged in raising campaign money for those same politicians. It is a rare night in Washington that does not see several fund-raising cocktail parties and other events where lobbyists make up a big share of the donors to incumbents in Congress. Clients, of course, pay most of the tab.

Lobbyists, like members of most professions, have their intra-mural quarrels. Maurice Rosenblatt, who has lobbied causes for nearly four decades, complains: "The professional lobbyist is being pushed aside by the lawyers."

Where lobbyists used to avoid notoriety and preferred to work behind the scenes, many today seek publicity as a useful tool. Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause and a registered lobbyist, says the Watergate era³² "put a stop to all the underground games being played, so they came out of the closet."

Whether they work offstage or in the spotlight, lobbyists promise to continue, exerting a powerful influence as long as there's a Washington.

By John W. Mashek

(From *U.S. News & World Report*³³, February 25, 1985)

Notes

1. Lobbyists Out Of Shadow Into The Spotlight—Lobbyists(院外活动人员, 游说者, 说客) came out of the closet and became visible.

初读报刊者要学会看懂标题, 需要注意它标法的若干特点:

- 1) 省略. 标题往往只标实义词而略去虚词。省略最多的虚词是冠词及动词 "to be"。例如:

- (1) Italian Ex-Mayor Murdered

= An Italian ex-mayor was murdered

- (2) Antitrust Action Urged For Press

= Antitrust action has been urged for press

(3) Married women to get care allowance

= Married women are to get care allowance

2) 常用缩略词, 尤其是首字母缩略词。例如:

(1) EEC and Japan

EEC = European Economic Community — 欧洲经济共同体;

(2) The Great Superpower Spy War: KGB vs. CIA

KGB = Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopastnosti — (苏) 国家安全委员会

vs. = versus

CIA = Central Intelligence Agency — (美) 中央情报局;

(3) World Bank, IMF — Do They Help or Hurt Third World

IMF = International Monetary Fund — (联合国) 国际货币基金组织。

3) 引用或套用名言、典故、谚语和文学著作之名等。例如:

(1) A Tale of Two Hearts 文章谈的是关于一个心脏病病人换了人造心脏的事。套用狄更斯名著:

A Tale of Two Cities 《双城记》)

(2) *Farewell to Arms* 文章谈戈尔巴乔夫向里根建议彻底销毁核武器的事。它引用海明威的小说的名字《永别了, 武器》。

(3) Liberty is the true mother of invention 文章强调自由对发明的重要性。套用谚语:

Necessity is the mother of invention (需要是发明之母)。

4) 运用押韵等修辞手法。有的则玩弄词藻和故弄玄虚。这常见于英国报刊中。例如:

(1) Can he do a Deng? 文章谈的是戈尔巴乔夫能否像邓小平一样在苏联搞改革。这里的do和Deng押头韵(alliteration)。

(2) Bovver boy's hover ploy 文章谈的是前英国国防大臣 Michael Heseltine 原来对 Westland 直升飞机公司的命运采取漠视态度, 后来美国和欧洲国际财团争相提出购买该公司, 他站在欧洲国际财团一边, 并对这个公司的前途特别关注起来了。他因此事与撒切尔夫人意见不一致而辞职。这个标题的四个字为间隔押(尾)韵(alternate rhyme)。

bovver boy — a member of a gang of hooligans in the

ploy, a way of behaving in order to gain
some advantage.

habit of engaging in the street fights using heavy, hobnailed boots to kick their opponents; a trouble maker, especially one who uses rough methods.

hover — a helicopter

- (3) Thatcher's style wars 文章谈的是撒切尔夫人凌驾于内阁之上和独断专行的作风问题。我们知道有 Reagan's star wars (星球大战计划), 因此可以看出, style wars 是 star wars 的谐音, 是讽刺性俏皮语。

5) 一般用现在时表述新闻。新闻所叙述的事多半刚刚发生或已经发生, 按英语语法规则应用动词的过去时态或现在完成时态, 但标题中的动词常使用一般现在时。例如:

(1) Producer Prices Fall A Sharp 1.1%

(2) 13 die as crowded van crosses M4

(M = motorway — highway)

(3) Jeweler Is Slain; 2 Gummen Held After Shoot-Out

按照动词时态呼应规则, 以上三例应分别改为: “fell”; “died”; “crossed”; “was slain”。

对初学者来说, 还由于情况不明等原因, 许多报刊的标题不是一看就懂的, 需要看一段时间才行。

此外, 在印刷形式上, 美国报刊标题里的实义词, 还有的连虚词都用大写字母, 而英国报刊的标题只是第一个字母大写。将本书第一课和第八课标题对比一下便可看出其中的差别。

2. public-relations consultant — of or concerning the relations between an organization and the general public, which must be kept friendly in various ways, or the work of keeping these relations friendly. (公共关系。指公司、政府等利用大众传播媒介宣扬其产品或政策等, 以获得舆论上的好感; 也指一个机构与公众之间建立良好的关系, 以保持良好信誉, 任何时候都不能抵触公共利益。常含有“宣传”之意。)
3. shady operator — a behind-the-scenes lobbyist.
4. The Reagan administration's tax reform proposal — 里根总统宣布的税制改革方案的重点是: 简化税制和降低个人所得税税率; 降低公司所得税税率, 同时取消一些赋税优惠; 制定增加收入、堵塞漏洞的各种措施。美国当时的所得税税制混乱不堪, 漏洞百出。1986年一

种国会和里根政府都能接受的所得税改革法案已获得通过。

5. special interest — a person or group having an interest in a particular part of the economy and receiving or seeking special advantages therein often to the detriment of (有损于) the general public (特殊利益的个人或集团)。
6. the White House — the official residence of the U.S. President, a white mansion in Washington, D.C.; here refers to the executive branch of the tripartite U.S. government (美国三头政治)。

在英语中,尤其是新闻语言中,常常借用地名、建筑物的名称来替代有关国家、机构或作其他引申。the White House 就是一例。再如: Whitehall (白厅, 伦敦一街名) 和 Downing Street (唐宁街, 英首相官邸) 均可指“英国政府”。Whitehall 还可指“英国的政策”等,而 Downing Street 还可指“内阁”等; Foggy Bottom (雾谷, 华盛顿一地名; 国务院所在地) 可指国务院; Capitol Hill (国会山) 指“美国国会”; Oval Office (椭圆形办公室, 总统办公室) 可指“总统职务”或“权力中心”; the Pentagon (五角大楼) 可指“国防部”等。至于各国首都名称往往可替代各个国家或其政府, 例如: a deal between London and Peking 英国或英国政府和中国或中国政府之间的交易(指香港问题)(当然翻译时也可译成伦敦和北京之间的交易)。

7. Congress — the legislature of the U.S., consisting of the Senate (参议院) and the House of Representatives (众议院)。
8. regulatory agency — 制定规章的机构。
9. the Capitol — the building in Washington, D.C., occupied by the U.S. Congress; The capitol refers to the building in which a state legislature (州议会) assembles. Care should be taken not to get “Capitol” or “capitol” mixed up with “capital” either in meaning or in spelling.
10. companies would ... on retainer — Firms determined his vote their way on legislation by giving him money.

retainer—a sum of money paid to a lawyer or professional adviser for his continuing advice or services.

11. shady reputation — dishonest or unsavory reputation.
12. Lobbyists quickly... the poker table. — 意思是院外活动分子是一帮声名狼藉的歹徒, 替敲诈勒索者(指政客)收取贿赂或保护费。他们在扑

克牌桌上替他人搞幕后交易。

bagman — (sl.) a person who collects money for racketeers
(敲诈勒索者)。

13. the American League of Lobbyists — 美国游说者联合会。
14. "Booze and broads don't work any more and haven't for a long time. —
 - 1) booze — (sl.) alcoholic beverage or a drinking spree (烈酒或狂饮)。
 - 2) broad — (sl.) a girl or woman that emphasizes her sexual nature.
 - 3) haven't — haven't worked.
15. cabinet — a body of persons appointed by a chief of state or a prime minister to head the executive departments of the government and to act as official advisers. (内阁)
16. Knowing your way around town and having access to important people — 熟悉华盛顿官场的路子，能接近和影响重要人物。值得注意的是“access”这个词，它用于政治方面已成为“influence”的委婉词了。
17. A Buyer's Market — a market condition characterized by low prices occurring when a supply of commodities exceeds market demand (买方市场。即市场上供过于求，价格趋跌，出现了有利于买方的情况。Its antonym: a seller's market); here means there are too many lobby firms, so not all of them can have their business booming.
18. jumbo outfit — the largest of all the lobby firms.
jumbo — larger than others of the same kind.
19. Robert Gray, who is well connected in the Republican Party — Gray has many connections or close friends in the Republican Party.
20. For every large lobbying firm...in specialized issues. — used to indicate correlation or correspondence:
For one enemy he has fifty friends.
21. big hitter — a strong batter in baseball; here refers to a large lobby firm.
22. a high-powered organization — an aggressive or competitive or-

ganization.

23. put a premium on — to make it financially advantageous for sb (to behave in a certain way, to do sth); make it the highest priority.
24. With millions or even billions of dollars...the stakes run high.— 摆在国会面前的法案要冒数百万甚至数十亿元的风险, 所以 (雇用lobby firm 的单位) 赌注下的很大。
on the line—at risk.
25. bail out the financially ailing Chrysler Corporation — to save Chrysler Corporation (a large American automobile corporation) from bankruptcy by giving or lending money.
26. House Speaker Thomas “Tip” O’Neill — 众议院议长托马斯·奥尼尔。“Tip” 是他的绰号。President 李锐书记
27. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker — 参议院多数党领袖。美国参众两院都有多数党领袖和少数党领袖 (Minority Leader)。参议院还有多数党或少数党副领袖 (Senate Assistant Majority or Minority Leader), 但一般称多数党或少数党督导员 (Majority or Minority Whip) (参众两院都有)。所谓多数党或少数党是由共和党和民主党人在参议院或众议院所占的席位多寡而定。
28. grassroots lobbying — making an attempt to influence lawmakers in favor of a bill or policy by asking voters to bring pressure on them through letters, telephone calls and personal visits.
grassroots — the rank and file of a party or voters not normally politically active.
29. a law withholding taxes on interest payments — (在收入中)预扣付息税法。
30. have a long memory — never to forget.
31. a two-way street — a street having two lanes for vehicles going in opposite directions (双行道); here means mutual action, relationship or benefit (互惠, 互利; 有来有往). (its antonym: a one-way street).
32. Watergate era — In 1972 five burglars (窃贼) were caught in the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate hotel building in Washington, D.C., spying on behalf of certain members of Nixon