

黑龙江省“十一五”教育科学重点规划课题研究成果

英语专业
学生适用

READING

英语阅读系列教程

ENGLISH READING SERIES COURSE

第二册 世界风云篇



总主编：甄艳华

副总主编：张文英 邹春玲

主审：单兴缘

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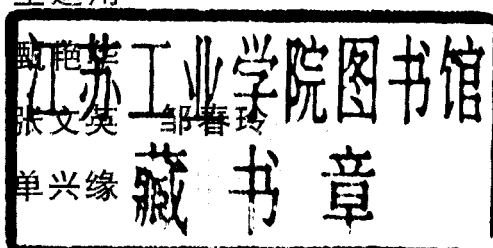
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前 言

《英语阅读系列教材》是一套适合英语专业不同程度的学生使用的英语泛读教材。全套教材共7册。涉及题材广泛，有校园生活篇、世界风云篇、商务贸易篇、科技信息篇、语言习得篇、文化习俗篇和旅游见闻篇等。所选文章大多出自当代英语报刊，编者未对文章做任何变动，因而，读者可以原汁原味地领略当代英语的特色，增进对西方国家的了解。所选文章语言流畅，文字新颖，信息量大，真实性强，符合外语教材必须取材广泛、真实性强的要求。同时还有利于对学生进行人文意识和科技意识的融合的培养，实现我们的人才培养目标。

《英语阅读系列教材》的另一特点是每篇文章都配有详细的单词释义、注解和针对性较强的练习（第五册除外）。我们对文章中出现的疑难部分，尤其是较难理解的词汇，以及必要的背景知识（人名、地名、组织名称等）作了注释。我们编写的练习有四种：正误判断题、名词解释、翻译和问答题。这四种练习题都是围绕考查综合理解能力而设计和编写的，侧重培养学生的理解能力和综合归纳能力，同时又可以提高学生的翻译能力和口笔头交际能力。为了帮助读者自我检测，我们在书后附有练习答案。所有答案只是参考性的，我们希望答案不会束缚读者的思考和想象力。

本册书是本套教材的第二册——世界风云篇。全书共14个单元，每个单元围绕一个共同的主题，如中俄联合防御计划、六方会谈、全球经济援助、纺织品大战、油价上涨、巴黎动乱、世界杯、联合国改革、笼罩在恐怖阴影下的美国、无视中国警告的小泉首相等。主要文章后配有练习，以便加强对课文的理解和对语言知识的掌握。本册书触及时事热点、关注社会问题，使学生通过阅读开拓视野，掌握现代英语词汇进而提高其语言交际水平。

《英语阅读系列教程》的选材和编著工作均由各分册主编承担，最后由甄艳华教授负责统稿，单兴缘教授负责审稿。本套教材在编写过程中还得到了哈尔滨理工大学副校长孟大伟教授、教务处处长戈宝军教授、教务处副处长綦良群教授、外国语学院院长郝朝辉博士的大力支持与勉励；同时还得到

了黑龙江教育出版社领导和编辑的热情帮助。在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

《英语阅读系列教程》还是黑龙江省“十一·五”教育科学重点规划课题《黑龙江省属院校英语专业多元化人才培养模式的研究与探索》的研究成果。该套教材作为哈尔滨理工大学、齐齐哈尔大学和大庆师范学院等高等院校英语专业学生阅读、科技英语阅读课程的教材；基础英语、文化基础、语言学、商务英语、旅游英语等课程的辅助教材。在编著中，我们充分查阅现有资料，但我们深感反映当代西方社会状况的资料不能完全满足编写工作的需要，加上我们对文章的理解或有偏颇，注释和练习中难免出错，请读者与同行指正。

编 者

2006年8月17日于哈尔滨

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Unit One

Passage A World War II—60 Years After;

Global System Rose From Ashes, But What Now?

By Jeffrey Donovan

As we mark the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, RFE/RL¹ looks at some of the factors that determined the course of the struggle and shaped the new world that emerged from it.

A new system of international relations arose from the ashes of World War II. The United Nations, the World Bank, and International Monetary Fund—as well as the unofficial preeminence of the U.S. dollar—were all established to help guide global politics and economics and prevent another world war. But in recent years, cracks have surfaced in the postwar system, with some speculating that it may be time to build a new order. On the 60th anniversary of Nazi Germany's surrender, we look at the postwar international system—and where it might go from here.

PRAGUE (RFE/RL)—U.S. diplomat John Bolton summed up the founding goals of the United Nations and the postwar international system in an address last month to the U.S. Senate.

"Now more than ever, the UN must play a critical role as it strives to fulfill the dreams and hopes and aspirations of its original promise," Bolton said, and went on to quote from the UN Charter²: "To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" and "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

This effort, he concluded, "demands decisive American leadership". Bolton, Bush's candidate to be America's ambassador to the UN, is controversial, as is Paul Wolfowitz, the Iraq war architect recently appointed to lead the World Bank. Both are seen as embodying "unilateral" U.S. policies that critics say threaten the multinational system the men are supposed to represent.

That system, which arose from the ashes of the war, is now under intense pressure.

The UN—faced with internal sexual abuse and financial scandals and external political and security failures—is set for an overhaul. And the global financial institutions, pilloried for their work with poor countries and performance during the Asian crisis of the mid-1990s, have begun to redefine their roles as well.

Meanwhile, both Bolton and Wolfowitz are seen as agents of change who could trample multilateral procedures at the UN and World Bank. Bolton, currently undersecretary of state for arms control and international security, in the past has harshly criticized the United

Nations.

Yet the postwar system itself—which was set up to help rebuild Europe, ensure global political and economic security, and avoid any major wars—was a decidedly American-led creation.

In the summer of 1944, delegates from the United States, China, the Soviet Union, and Britain met in Washington to draft proposals for creating the United Nations. The U.S. imprint on the world body was reinforced when its headquarters were established in New York City after the war.

Likewise, the institutions to guide the global postwar economy were set up in the summer of 1944—in America. Delegates from 45 states meeting in the small town of Bretton Woods, New Hampshire agreed to establish the organizations that later became the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Both organizations set up headquarters after the war in Washington.

Given America's role in creating the postwar institutions, Bush administration critics see irony in what they see as today's "unilateral" attitudes in Washington.

British author George Monbiot believes those institutions are primarily vehicles for U.S. power, yet offer just enough to others to make them willing participants in the system. He says the old order was a brilliant compromise forged by postwar U.S. presidents Franklin Roosevelt³ and Harry Truman⁴.

But Monbiot, a columnist for "The Guardian", says today's U.S. leadership angers many around the world by appearing to hold the multilateral nature of the postwar system in contempt.

"What the neo-cons are proposing is to turn this into an overtly unilateralist system, which would effectively force the other countries to resist it," Monbiot said. "So they don't realize what a delicate and clever compromise men like Roosevelt and Truman came up with, and how they are in fact damaging their own interests by turning this back into a straightforward expression of unilateral power."

To be sure, many American conservatives have long been critical of the UN, seeing the world body as populated by many undemocratic states and acting as an inconvenient hindrance to American action.

But calls to reform the UN have grown louder around the world amid accusations that the world body is rife with corruption and politically weak.

The failure to do anything to stop recent atrocities in Yugoslavia and Rwanda was a major blow to the UN's credibility, as Secretary-General Kofi Annan acknowledged in a historic speech in Stockholm last year.

"The events of the 1990s, in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, are especially shameful," Annan said. "The international community clearly had the capacity to prevent these events, but lacked the will. Those memories are especially painful for the United Nations."

Annan has called for an overhaul of the UN by September, including restructuring the Security Council⁵ to possibly broaden its membership to achieve wider global consensus.

The debate at its New York headquarters has been intense. And just this week, Italy made the latest reform proposal—to add 10 regional seats to the Security Council.

Meanwhile, calls to reform the World Bank and IMF have also grown, even as the violent protests that marked their annual meetings during the 1990s have waned.

Supporters say the IMF and World Bank helped guide the global economy through six decades of unprecedented expansion, stability, and prosperity.

Wolfowitz himself stated last month that his mission at the World Bank would be to reduce global poverty, saying: "People who don't know me may not appreciate why I am eager to take on this challenge, so let me explain. I believe deeply in the mission of the World Bank. Helping people to lift themselves out of poverty is a noble mission."

But critics accuse the financial institutions of imposing harsh and ineffective policies on poor nations, often to the benefit of rich ones.

Joseph Stiglitz, a former World Bank chief economist, has been one of its biggest critics. He argues that the recipe often dictated to poor countries by the IMF and World Bank—raise taxes and interest rates, trim state spending—has actually hindered development in many parts of the world.

Stiglitz and other development economists have bemoaned Wolfowitz's appointment at the World Bank, just as some European diplomats must dread the possibility of Bolton becoming America's next envoy to the world body.

But both their appointments come as the financial institutions and UN are seen as needing to reform to keep pace with the times.

In that light, the British weekly "The Economist" recently speculated that the two men might just have the strength of vision to be forces for positive change.

That's how Bolton has cast himself, last month telling senators—who are due to vote on his nomination on 12 May—that he can help "restore confidence in the United Nations".

From: www.perspicacityonline.com

Words and Expressions

preeminent; adj. much more important, more powerful, or better than any others of its kind

surface; vi. if information, feelings, or problems surface, they become known about or easy to notice

speculate; vt. to guess about the possible causes or effects of something, without knowing all the facts or details

address; n. a formal speech that someone makes to a group of people

aspiration; n. a strong desire to have or achieve something

scourge: n. something that causes a lot of harm or suffering

embody: vt. to be a very good example of an idea or quality

overhaul: n. necessary changes or repairs made to a machine or system

pillory: vt. if someone is pilloried, they are publicly criticized by a lot of people, especially in newspapers etc

trample: vi. to behave in a way that shows that you do not care about someone's rights or feelings

harsh: adj. severe, cruel, or unkind

imprint: n. the mark left by an object being pressed into or onto something

reinforce: vt. to make a group of people, especially an army, stronger by adding people, equipment etc

forge: vt. to develop something new, especially a strong relationship with other people, groups, or countries

overt: adj. overt actions are done publicly, without trying to hide anything

hindrance: n. the act of making it difficult for someone to do something

atrocity: n. an extremely cruel and violent action, especially during a war

credibility: n. the quality of deserving to be believed and trusted

wane: vi. to become gradually less strong or less important

unprecedented: adj. never having happened before, or never having happened so much

recipe: vi. to be likely to cause a particular result, often a bad one

dictate: vt. to tell someone exactly what they must do or how they must behave

trim: vt. to reduce a number, amount, or the size of something

bemoan: vi. to complain or say that you are disappointed about something

envoy: n. someone who is sent to another country as an official representative

nomination: n. the act of officially suggesting someone or something for a position, duty, or prize, or the fact of being suggested for it

Notes

1. **RFE/RL;** Radio Free Europe (RFE), broadcasting organization established in 1950 with the stated mission of promoting democratic values and institutions. Its original purpose was to broadcast news to countries behind the "Iron Curtain" during the cold war. In 1975, it was merged with Radio Liberty (RL), a similar enterprise that broadcast to the nations inside the Soviet Union. RFE receives most of its funding from the U. S. Congress. Until 1971, the funds were channeled through the Central Intelligence Agency; since that time the funds have been received in the form of grants through the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the U. S. Information Agency. The collapse of the USSR brought about changes including budget cuts and the relocation of headquarters from Munich, Germany, to Prague, the Czech Republic, in 1995. Broadcasts were ended in some areas but added in others. They are now sent to E and SE Europe, Russia, the Caucasus,

Central Asia, and the Middle East. They continue to include news, political commentaries, sports, and music, and to be written, produced, and broadcast by nationals from the audience countries. RFE/RL now broadcasts over shortwave, AM/FM channels, and the Internet.

2. **UN Charter:** The United Nations Charter is the constitution of the United Nations. It was signed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco on June 26, 1945 by the 50 original member countries. It entered into force on October 24, 1945, after being ratified by the five founding members—the Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and a majority of the other signatories. As a Charter it is a constituent treaty, and all signatories are bound by its articles. Furthermore, it explicitly says that the Charter trumps all other treaty obligations. It was ratified by the United States on August 8, 1945, making that nation the third, after Nicaragua and El Salvador, to join the new international organization. Most countries in the world have now ratified the Charter. The Vatican City, is a permanent observer state and therefore is not a full signatory to the Charter.
3. **Franklin Roosevelt:** Born: 30 January 1882; birthplace: Hyde Park, New York; died: 12 April 1945; best known as: the president who led the U. S. through World War II. Roosevelt managed to pull Americans out of the Great Depression and lead them to victory in World War II, two pretty tall orders. His support of an active federal government shaped American politics through the remainder of the 20th century. His package of federally-supported public works and social programs was known collectively as the New Deal. Roosevelt was so popular that he was elected four times—a lengthy run which led to the passage of the 22nd Amendment, restricting presidents to two terms. He died in office only a few months into his fourth term.
4. **Harry Truman:** Born: 8 May 1884; birthplace: Lamar, Missouri; died: 26 December 1972 (cardiovascular failure); best known as: President of the United States, 1945~1953. In the election of 1944 President Franklin Roosevelt chose Senator Harry S. Truman to be his vice presidential candidate. On April 12, 1945 Roosevelt died and Truman became the 33rd president. In 1945 he made the decision to drop two atomic bombs on Japan, finally ending the war. Truman steered the U. S. through the post-war period with colorful, no-nonsense harangues that have since grown legendary. He was re-elected in 1948 in a contest many expected him to lose to the Republican candidate, Thomas Dewey. (A famous photograph shows Truman holding up a premature edition of the Chicago Tribune with the headline "Dewey Defeats Truman".) Growing discontent with the U. S. involvement in Korea led Truman to give up politics at the end of his second term.
5. **Security Council:** The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body. It has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security". Five powerful countries sit as "permanent members" along with ten other member states,

elected for two-year terms. Since 1990, the Council has dramatically increased its activity and it now meets in nearly continuous session. It dispatches military operations, imposes economic sanctions, mandates arms inspections, deploys human rights and election monitors and more. The materials available here provide analysis and documents about the Council and the sharp debate about Council reform, as well as information about the NGO Working Group on the Security Council.

6. **About the author:** Jeffrey Donovan is a senior correspondent based in Prague. A graduate of the University of California, Santa Cruz, he writes mainly about U. S. foreign policy.

Exercises

I. Tell whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The United Nations, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were all funded following World War II.
2. The UN, as an international organization, is an impartial institution, so no one country can have any influence over its decision.
3. The United States has a leading role in almost every international institution.
4. Since the American voice can always be heard in the UN, American people are very satisfied with the UN.
5. As people from different perspectives have totally different opinions on the international organizations, they do not agree on the reform either.

II. Translate the following expressions.

1. Security Council;
2. UN Charter;
3. the World Bank;
4. bilateral relationship;
5. undersecretary of state;

III. Questions for discussion.

1. What is the problem of those international organizations?
2. In what way is this world different from the one in World War II?
3. What role does America play in those international organizations?

Passage B Koizumi could yet rain on China's parade

By J Sean Curtin

BEIJING—For the past two months it has been almost impossible for anyone in China, even in the most far-flung corners of the Middle Kingdom¹, not to be fully aware that this year marks the 60th anniversary of China's victory in its hard-fought "War of Resistance a-

gainst Japanese Aggression" during World War II.

A series of spectacular mass events was held in Beijing last weekend to mark the grand climax of 60 days of nationwide commemorative events. The Chinese leadership also took the opportunity to stress that Beijing expects Tokyo to handle the painful issue of its wartime suffering with the utmost sensitivity.

Seemingly disregarding the fact that the whole of China was focused on his country's wartime record, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi² also on the weekend renewed speculation that he will again pay homage at a controversial Shinto³ shrine which honors convicted Class-A war criminals responsible for atrocities in China. His announcement has already created fresh bilateral tension, and if Koizumi wins Sunday's general election, the current China-Japan political rift looks certain to continue.

Public opinion polls one week out suggest Koizumi is headed for a resounding victory, one that could allow him and his Liberal Democratic Party⁴ to govern without its coalition partner, the New Komeito Party⁵. The LDP remains strongly ahead, with 42.2% of voters saying they support the party, compared to 18.5% for the largest opposition Democratic Party of Japan, though the Democrats are starting to narrow the gap, a weekend poll by the daily Yomiuri Shinbun showed.

Meanwhile, though the Japanese election is currently being fought on the domestic issue of postal privatization, its result may have a bigger impact on its relationship with China.

Saturation Chinese media coverage of the 60th anniversary along with a host of regional events and national ceremonies have ensured that the full tragedy of the historic milestone has been vividly imprinted on the Chinese national consciousness. Awareness of the terrible acts committed by Japan during its brutal occupation has probably never been greater, creating a potentially volatile atmosphere for bilateral ties. The significantly heightened level of anti-Japanese sentiment makes it imperative for Japanese leaders to tread carefully, something Koizumi seems reluctant to do.

There is simmering resentment about Koizumi's annual pilgrimages to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, which although it is primarily dedicated to the country's war-dead also controversially honors 14 Class-A war criminals, including Tokyo's notorious wartime leader General Hideki Tojo⁶.

Chinese anger about what is perceived to be the Japanese leadership's lack of genuine remorse over Tokyo's wartime invasion was one of the main driving forces behind a series of ugly anti-Japanese protests that swept China in April.

Chinese President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao have both personally told Koizumi not to go to Yasukuni during the sensitive 60th anniversary year, a request he has so far observed. However, at the weekend, buoyed by polls that suggest he will win the Lower House election⁷, Koizumi strongly hinted that he would probably visit the shrine this year, risking a fierce Chinese backlash.

In response to a TV debate question about whether he would visit Yasukuni this year, Koizumi replied: "I can only say that I will make the appropriate decision. If you look at what I have been doing up until now, I think you'll understand what I will do."

Since he has visited the shrine every year since taking office in April 2001, his comments seemed to imply he intends to visit the shrine again this year if reelected. Such a pilgrimage would set him on a collision course with the Chinese leadership, deeply anger ordinary Chinese citizens and probably lead to another series of anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Koizumi also said during weekend TV appearances that it was inappropriate for foreign powers to try to influence his personal decision to pay tribute to the Japanese war dead at Yasukuni.

Hu warns Tokyo

At the same time Koizumi made his remarks, Hu was concluding the 60th anniversary events with a nationally televised speech. He underlined the deep sense of trauma caused by the Japanese invasion and how Beijing expected Tokyo to handle the issue with the greatest of sensitivity.

Hu said, "The brazen aggression against China by Japanese militarists plunged the country into an unprecedented national crisis." He added, "At this critical juncture, when threatened by national subjugation and racial extinction, the Chinese people refused to be slaves and rose up in a heroic resistance."

Some parts of his address seemed directly aimed at Koizumi and Japanese revisionists. The Chinese president bitterly attacked attempts to whitewash Japanese history and moves to rehabilitate the spirits of Class-A war criminals he described as "having been condemned by history". Hu also underlined Chinese disgust at those elements in Japan that seek to deny the scale of the wartime slaughter and the inhuman crimes committed by Japanese troops.

He sternly warned, "Such actions have not only breached the Japanese government's commitment regarding historical issues, but also shaken the political foundation of Sino-Japanese relations, thus badly hurting the feelings of the Chinese and other Asian peoples concerned."

In a clear swipe at the Koizumi administration, Hu spelled out that China expected the Japanese leadership to "translate the apologies and remorse they have expressed for the war of aggression into concrete actions".

He counterbalanced his demands by emphasizing the positive aspects of Beijing's position. "We are committed to promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation in the 21st century with real actions, so as to ensure sound and steady growth of Sino-Japanese relations and lasting friendship between the two peoples for generations to come," the president said.

Hu also stressed that China's emphasis on the past did not in anyway mean it wanted to "continue the hatred". He explained, "Instead, we want to draw lessons from history and be forward-looking." He added, "Only by remembering the past and drawing lessons from it

can one avoid the repetition of historical tragedies."

After a July and August packed full of anniversary events and reinforced by a media blitz, Hu's speech perfectly resonated with the national mood.

Chinese media focus on Japan war

Even in the remotest of China's provinces, TV channels have been jam packed with documentaries, dramas and other programming focusing on what is frequently described as "the most brutal war in human history" and semi-officially referred to as the "World Anti-Fascist War".

Even casual viewers could not escape being moved by highly emotive programming largely consisting of graphic documentaries and gripping war-related drama series. The tear-jerking testimony of elderly women who as young innocent girls were forced to serve as Japanese sex slaves and the depiction of Chinese suffering and humiliation during the occupation have strengthened the already strong sense of national resentment about Tokyo's wartime actions and the need for genuine remorse.

China has been producing wartime dramas and documentaries for decades, but this year has released a far greater volume. Several of the TV dramas have masterfully captured the almost unimaginable degree of human misery Japanese troops inflicted on ordinary Chinese people. After watching such gut-wrenching productions it is hard not to come to the conclusion that even today Japan is honor-bound to show the deepest remorse for its past actions as a prerequisite for good relations with the Middle Kingdom.

China commemorated its wartime struggle against Japan with a series of high-profile events focusing around a number of evenly spread anniversaries, including the Communist Party's foundation day (July 1), the anniversary of the Marco Polo Bridge⁸ incident, which triggered the Sino-Japanese War (July 7), the Chinese People's Liberation Army foundation day (August 1) and, most significant of all, the day Japan surrendered (August 15). The two-month long stint of events culminated in Beijing over the weekend in a series of truly spectacular events, in which the Chinese leadership skillfully brought together all the various strands of the last two months of commemorative events.

Given the present depth of Chinese feeling, if Koizumi wins reelection and visits the Yasukuni Shrine this year, it is difficult not to envisage an extremely strong Chinese reaction, which is certain to damage already severely strained relations.

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Words and Expressions

a host of: a number of

backlash: n. a strong negative reaction by a number of people against recent events, especially against political or social developments

be on a collision course: to be likely to have serious trouble because your aims are very