



Saudis Blame al-Qaida for Riyadh Bombing

沙特人指责基地组织搞利雅得爆炸

By Donna Abu-Nasr

译者点评:今年11月8日夜里,沙特阿拉伯首都利雅得穆哈亚高级住宅区接连发生3起汽车炸弹爆炸事件,炸死17人,炸伤122人,其中多半是阿拉伯人。这是继今年5月12日利雅得爆炸案之后发生的又一起严重的恐怖袭击事件。沙特政府说,这是基地组织的恐怖分子所为,目的是制造社会混乱,推翻沙特王室的统治。据分析,沙特连遭恐怖袭击的主要原因有三:一是沙特在美国的压力下加大反恐力度,使恐怖分子活动余地变小;二是沙特加强同美国的反恐合作,受到恐怖分子的仇视,他们利用恐怖袭击向沙特政府发出警告,施加压力;三是沙特国内加快改革进程,使恐怖分子边缘化,因此他们铤而走险,孤注一掷。这就是本文的来龙去脉和主要内容,只要读了下文也就清楚了。

Saudis blamed al-Qaida militants on November 9 for the suicide car bombing of a Riyadh housing complex that killed 17 people, declaring it proof of the terror network's willingness to shed Muslim blood in its zeal to bring down the U.S.-linked Saudi monarchy.

The Saturday night attack at the upscale¹ Muhaya compound for foreign workers also wounded 122 people. The blast, not far from diplomatic quarters and the king's main palace, left piles of rubble, hunks of twisted metal, broken glass and a large crater. "It's no longer an issue of terrorism for them," said Dawood al-Shirian, a Saudi analyst. "It's become a war on the regime, a war to turn the country into a new Afghanistan ruled by a Saudi-style Taliban."

An Interior Ministry official told the official Saudi news agency late Sunday that the death toll rose to 17—including five children—after search crews pulled six more bodies from the rubble. At least 13 were Arabs, with the others as yet unidentified, the official said.

President Bush telephoned his condolences to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah. Bush told Abdullah the United States stands with the kingdom in the fight against terror, a White House official said. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage said he was ▶

沙 特人11月9日指责基地组织好斗分子制造利雅得一居民区的自杀性汽车爆炸事件,造成17人丧生,称此事件证明,这个恐怖网络在试图推翻同美国有联系的沙特王室的狂热中甘愿让穆斯林流血。

星期六夜里对外国工人居住的穆哈亚高级住宅区的袭击还使122人受伤。爆炸地点离外交人员住宅区和国王的主要王宫不远。爆炸现场瓦砾成堆,炸弯的钢筋一大块一大块,满地玻璃碎片,还炸出个大坑。沙特分析家达乌德·西里安说:“对他们来说,这再也不仅仅是个恐怖主义的问题了。这成了对沙特政权的一场战争,这场战争要把沙特变成由沙特式塔利班统治的新阿富汗。”

沙特内政部一位官员周日晚些时候对官方的沙特通讯社记者说,在搜寻人员从废墟中又拖出6具尸体后,死亡人数达到17人,包括5名小孩。这位官员说,至少有13个是阿拉伯人,其余的人身份尚未确定。

布什打电话给沙特王储阿卜杜拉表示哀悼。白宫一位官员说,布什对阿卜杜拉表示,在反恐斗争中美国站在沙特王国一▶

1. 高层次的,高级的

“personally quite sure” al-Qaida was behind the Saturday night attack “because this attack bears the hallmark of them.” Such attacks appear to be directed “against the government of Saudi Arabia and the people of Saudi Arabia,” he said, adding that he expected more to follow. Al-Qaida “will prefer to have many such attacks to appear bigger than they are,” he told a news conference shortly after arriving in the Saudi capital. Such attacks showed that “all of us have to work together.”

Led by Saudi-born dissident Osama bin Laden, al-Qaida has long opposed the Saudi royal family, accusing it of being insufficiently Islamic and too close to the West, particularly the United States. The attack came as the kingdom is pushing social and legal reforms it has stalled for years and pursuing Islamic militants with a determination and openness Saudis have never seen. For decades, the government was reluctant to confront religious extremists.

Gunmen—possibly disguised as police—shot their way into the 200-house compound, trading fire with security guards. The attackers, believed to be in a police car, then drove into the compound and blew themselves up. It still wasn't clear how many attackers there were or if they were listed as among the dead. The victims included Lebanese, Egyptian, Sudanese and Saudis. The Interior Ministry said most of the wounded were Arabs as well. Most of the compound's residents were Lebanese, but some Saudis, German, French and Italian families also lived there.

Four U.S. citizens were among the wounded, the ministry said. In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Amanda Batt said “some Americans were treated for minor injuries and released.” In comments published Sunday on the Web site of Saudi daily Okaz newspaper, Interior Minister Prince Nayef said he could not rule out a connection to suspected al-Qaida terrorist cells targeted in recent sweeps², as a number of suspects from those cells were still “at large”³. Adding to the al-Qaida connection was the similarity between Saturday's bombing and attacks also blamed on the terror network—particularly the May 12 suicide car bombings of other Riyadh compounds housing foreigners, which killed 26 bystanders. Nine attackers also died.

The Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar, condemned the attack and said Saudi Arabia is “at war with these terrorists.” “We are driving them out of their hiding places, we are killing and capturing their leaders, and we are *choking off” their means of sup- ▶

边。美国副国务卿理查德·阿米蒂奇说,他“本人相当有把握地认为”,周六夜里袭击的幕后黑手是基地组织,“因为这次袭击有他们的印记”。他说,这种袭击看来是针对“沙特政府和沙特人民的”。他接着说,他估计袭击还会发生。他在抵达沙特首都利雅得之后不久举行的记者招待会上说,基地组织“更愿发动许多这样的袭击,以显示他们比实际上还强大”。这种袭击表明,“我们大家必须齐心协力。”

由沙特出生的持不同政见者乌萨马·本·拉丹领导的基地组织一向反对沙特王室,指责它作为伊斯兰不够格,并且太接近西方,尤其是美国。发生这次袭击时,沙特王国正决心推动它拖延多年的社会和法制改革,抓捕伊斯兰好斗分子,而抓捕的决心和公开性是沙特人从未见过的。几十年来,沙特政府不愿同宗教极端分子交锋。

可能装扮成警察的持枪歹徒一路开枪冲入这个有200套房子的居民区,同保安警卫交火。据信驾驶一辆警车的袭击者接着开车进入居民区引爆自炸。还不晓得究竟有多少袭击者,也不清楚他们是否在丧生者之列。被炸死的人包括黎巴嫩人、埃及人、苏丹人和沙特人。沙特内政部说,大多数受伤的人也是阿拉伯人。居民区的居民大多是黎巴嫩人,一些沙特、德国、法国和意大利的家庭也住在那里。

沙特内政部说,受伤的人包括4名美国公民。在华盛顿,国务院发言人阿曼达·巴特说,“有一些美国人受轻伤治疗后出院”。在沙特日报《乌卡兹报》网站周日刊登的评论中,沙特内政大臣纳伊夫王子说,他不排除这次袭击同最近成为搜捕对象的基地组织可疑的恐怖基层组织的联系,因为这些基层组织的一些嫌疑犯仍在逃。同基地组织有联系的另一点是,周六的爆炸袭击与这个恐怖网络其他一些袭击有相同之处,尤其是今年5月12日在利雅得另一处外国人居住区发生的自杀性汽车爆炸。爆炸中有26名旁观者丧生,9名袭击者也炸死了。

沙特驻美国大使班达尔王子谴责这次袭击,他说,沙特正“同这些恐怖分子作战”。“我们正把他们从窝藏的地方赶出来,我们正在干掉并逮捕他们的领导人,我们正在断绝他们的支援途径。结果,他们的▶

port. As a result, their actions grow more desperate and more heinous⁵." By targeting foreigners' housing compounds, the attackers target the backbone of the Saudi economy. Saudi Arabia is home to 6 million expatriate workers, including about 35,000 Americans and 30,000 Britons. The kingdom relies on foreigners in its oil industry, security forces and health sector.

At the compound, located in a ravine⁶ surrounded by hills, residents trickled back Sunday to *salvage mementos⁷, clothes, passports and other personal items. Prince Nayef, the interior minister, toured the site early Sunday and then warned that authorities would pursue anyone who would attack the kingdom and stop them "no matter how long the path is ... until we are completely certain that our country is free of every devil and every evil person."

Saturday's attack came a day after the United States warned it had "credible" evidence of a planned terrorist attack. The three U.S. diplomatic missions in the kingdom closed Sunday for the second straight day. Saudi analysts say the militants are *lashing out⁸ now for fear that the reform process would marginalize them and end the influence they automatically enjoyed as *men of religion⁹. "Those people are desperate now," Turki al-Hamad, a prominent Saudi political scientist and columnist, said. "They know they cannot carry out coups. They know they cannot get to the palaces. The only thing they can do is create a state of confusion and disorder." ■

行动越来越孤注一掷,越来越令人发指。”袭击者把目标对准外国人住宅区,就是把目标对准沙特经济的支柱。沙特有 600 万外来工人,包括 3.5 万美国人和 3 万英国人。沙特王国的石油业、安全部队和卫生部门都依靠外国人。

爆炸的居民区坐落在山谷中,四周是山丘。居民们周日纷纷回来寻找纪念物、衣服、护照和其他个人物品。内政大臣纳伊夫周日一早视察了爆炸地点,然后他警告说,政府当局要追捕袭击王国的任何人并制止他们,“不管路有多长……直到我们完全确信我们国家一个魔鬼也没有,一个恶人也没有”。

在周六袭击的前一天,美国警告说,它有“可靠”证据表明有人策划搞恐怖袭击。美国在沙特王国的 3 个外交使领馆周日连续两整天关闭。沙特分析家说,好斗分子现在大肆出击是担心改革进程会使他们靠边站,他们作为有宗教信仰的人自动享有的影响也完蛋了。沙特著名政治学家和专栏作家图尔基·哈马德说:“如今,那些人孤注一掷,他们晓得,他们搞不了政变。他们也知道,他们无法到王宫去。他们惟一能做的就是制造混乱无序状态。”

(时文 摘译自 AP Nov. 9, 2003)

2. 搜捕

3. 不受控制到处跑;逍遥法外

4. choke off 阳断,制止

5. heinous [ˈheɪnəs] adj. 极邪恶的,极可耻的

6. ravine [rəˈviːn] n. 山谷

7. 抢救有纪念意义的物品

8. 猛打;大打出手

9. 有宗教信仰的人

EU and China seek closer ties at Beijing summit

北京峰会欧盟和中国
寻求更紧密合作

On Thursday, at an annual Sino-EU summit in Beijing, Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian prime minister and European Council president, and Romano Prodi, president of the European Commission, struck a positive tone. Mr Prodi stressed his hope that Europe would become China's biggest trade and investment partner. That hope was echoed by Wen Jiabao, the Chinese prime minister. Mr Prodi also stressed the importance of the role that China would be able to play in the management of the Galileo satellite-based global navigation system. The two sides also signed an agreement to discuss industrial policy and a memorandum of understanding on tourism. (By Mure Dickie) ■

星期四(10月30日),在北京召开的中国-欧盟年度峰会上,意大利总理兼欧洲理事会轮值国主席西尔维奥·贝卢斯科尼和欧盟委员会主席罗马诺·普罗迪采取了积极的态度。普罗迪先生强调,他希望欧洲成为中国最大的贸易和投资伙伴。中国总理温家宝也表达了同样的愿望。普罗迪先生还强调,中国将在管理伽利略卫星全球导航系统中发挥重要作用。中国和欧盟还签署了一份讨论工业政策的协议以及一份旅游谅解备忘录。(森森 摘译自 *Financial Times* Oct. 31, 2003)