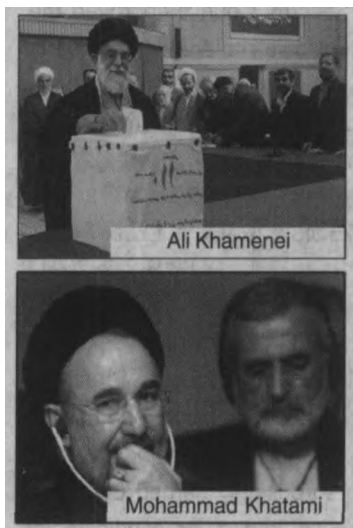


# \*Hard-Liners<sup>1</sup> Dominate

## Iran's New Parliament

### 强硬派控制伊朗新议会



**译者点评:**2月20日,伊朗举行了第7届议会选举。由于选前伊朗保守派和改革派围绕候选人资格展开了激烈的争斗,引发了伊朗伊斯兰共和国成立25年来最严重的政治危机,因此,这次选举备受国际瞩目。选举结果不出所料,保守派获得290个议席中的154席,而改革派只有40席。保守派大获全胜,如愿以偿地重新夺回了失去7年之久的议会掌控权。选举落幕了,但两派的权力之争却没有因此而结束。分析家们预计,今后,由哈塔米总统推行的改革政策将受到保守派控制的议会更大的掣肘,改革派和保守派的较量和交锋还会持续下去。

The profile of Iran's new parliament took shape on Feb. 26, with an outcome that the opposition had said was all but preordained: a hard-line core, even in the liberal bastion of Tehran.

There were fewer women and apparent gains for lawmakers holding atomic science backgrounds. One conservative leader said the new parliament may try to play a more prominent role in foreign policy and the nuclear sphere as the Islamic state confronts suspicions that it is trying to develop nuclear weapons. The results from the Friday election had been widely expected after hard-liners barred more than 2,400 candidates, many of them reformers, from participating. Reformers had called for a nationwide voting boycott to spoil the conservatives' victory.

Iranian religious conservatives were all but confirmed as winners of the controversial polls, but drew a record low turnout<sup>2</sup> as they put an end to the Islamic republic's turbulent experiment with reforms. The interior ministry said 50.57 percent of Iran's 46.3 million eligible voters cast ballots in Friday's polls, the weakest showing in a major election in the 25 years of the Islamic republic. In the capital, turnout was just 28 percent. More than 67 percent of voters \*turned out<sup>3</sup> in the last parliament elections in 2000 in a pro-reform landslide.

The conservative bloc—a mix of hard-liners and others considered loyal to the ruling clerics—had won 154 seats in the 290-member chamber, according to Interior Ministry figures. In Tehran, previously a liberal stronghold, the conservatives were firmly in the lead. Reformers hold ▶

伊朗新议会于2月26日成形,反对派说,其结果几乎完全是预先决定的:强硬派居于中心,连自由派的堡垒德黑兰也是如此。

女议员更少,有原子科学背景的议员明显获益。一位保守派领导人说,新议会也许试图在对外政策和核领域发挥更显著的作用,因为这个伊斯兰国家面临着人们对它试图研发核武器的怀疑。在强硬派禁止2400多名候选人(其中许多是改革派候选人)参选之后,星期五选举的结果是在人们普遍预料之中的。改革派早已号召全国抵制投票以挫败保守派的胜利。

伊朗宗教上的保守派几乎被确认为这次有争议的选举的胜利者,但是,在他們要使这个伊斯兰共和国动荡的改革试验寿终正寝的时候,选举的投票率是历来最低的。伊朗内政部说,在周五的投票中,伊朗4630万合格的选民中有50.57%的人投了票,这是在这个伊斯兰共和国成立25年来大的选举中投票率最低的。在首都德黑兰,投票率只有28%。而在2000年支持改革的人获得压倒性胜利的上届议会选举中,67%以上的选民投了票。

据内政部公布的统计数字,由强硬派和其他被认为忠于居统治地位的神职人员的人联合组成的保守集团,在290个席位的议会中获得了154个席位。在以前▶

just 40 seats, 30 went to independent candidates, 5 are reserved for religious minority while the constituency of Bam—devastated in December by a massive earthquake—did not take part in the polls. The remaining 60 seats are going to a second round after candidates there failed to win the support of 25 percent of eligible voters. That put conservatives past the 146 seats needed to claim a majority. There are currently around 190 reformists in parliament.

The nuclear questions could be the first serious test of the restored bonds between the leadership and parliament. The United States suspects Iran of conducting a secret program to build nuclear weapons. Iran denies the accusations and insists it seeks only energy-producing reactors. U.N. nuclear investigators also are looking into the extent of Iran's weapons-making capabilities and past links with Pakistan's nuclear pioneer, Abdul Qadeer Khan, who has admitted selling technology and know-how. The main conservative faction poised<sup>4</sup> to dominate parliament has brought several nuclear specialists into its ranks. The move by the Developers of Islamic Iran, could be an effort to gain a greater voice in the nuclear talks. Currently, nuclear issues are directed by the Islamic regime led by Supreme Leader Ayatollah<sup>5</sup> Ali Khamenei. Abadgaran leader Gholamali Haddadadel, who has been assured a seat in the new parliament, told *The Associated Press* that he hopes the legislature can develop "a more credible voice" on issues such as nuclear development and foreign policy. Haddadadel, whose daughter is married to Khamenei's son, also said his party will use its nuclear experts and others to speak against "U.S. pressure" on the IAEA<sup>6</sup>. The United States accuses Iran of pursuing nuclear weapons.

Iranian lawmakers have very little room to make independent policies or initiatives. But the reformers will be denied an important forum to challenge the non-elected clerical establishment that has final say in almost all affairs. At least three new lawmakers in the conservative bloc have nuclear technology backgrounds. "We may see the hard-liners trying to get more involved on the nuclear front," said Ehsan Ahrari, an international affairs commentator based in Norfolk, Va.

The new parliament has fewer women lawmakers. Only eight women have secured seats in the legislature, ►

的自由派大本营德黑兰,保守派牢牢领先。改革派只有40席,无党派候选人得到30席,5个席位留给宗教少数派,而去年12月发生大地震的巴姆选区没有参加投票。剩下的60个席位要举行第二轮选举,因为那里的候选人没有得到25%的合法选民的支持。这使保守派的席位超过了占多数所需的146席。而在目前的上届议会中,改革派议员约有190人。

核问题可能成为政府领导人和议会之间恢复联结的第一个严峻考验。美国怀疑伊朗搞制造核武器的秘密计划。伊朗否认这种指控,坚持说它寻求的只是生产能源的反应堆而已。联合国核武器核查人员也在调查伊朗制造核武器能力的程度以及过去同巴基斯坦原子能之父阿卜杜勒·卡迪尔汗的联系,他已承认出售核技术和专有知识。即将控制议会的主要保守派让几名核专家加入它的行列。伊斯兰伊朗开拓者组织采取的这一行动可能是在核会谈中有更大的声音的一种努力。目前,核问题是由以最高领袖阿亚图拉阿里·哈梅内伊为首的伊斯兰政权指挥的。在新议会中已稳拿一个席位的伊斯兰伊朗开拓者组织领导人吴拉姆阿里·哈达达德勒对美联社记者说,他希望,议会能在发展核武器和对外政策等问题上出现“更可信的声音”。女儿同哈梅内伊的儿子联姻的哈达达德勒还说,他的组织将利用它的核专家和其他人表示反对美国对国际原子能机构所施加的压力。美国指控伊朗寻求核武器。

伊朗的议员要制订独立政策或立法提案的余地很小。不过,改革派将失去向在几乎所有事务上都有最后发言权的非选举产生的神职领导机构挑战的一个重要论坛。在保守派集团中至少有3名新议员有核技术背景。在美国弗吉尼亚州诺福克的国际事务评论员伊赫桑·阿赫拉里说:“我们也许会看到,强硬派试图在核战线上更多地插手。”

新议会的女议员比以前少。只有8►

1. 这里的强硬派指的就是保守派,当然,伊朗的保守派也并非铁板一块,它既包括在内外政策上持强硬态度的强硬派,也包括关注经济发展并允许相对的政治和个人自由的务实派。

2. turnout ['tʌ:naut] n. 投票人,到会人;票数

3. (使)出来,(使)出动;出来投票

4. poised vi. 做好准备

5. 请注意,“阿亚图拉”是对伊朗等国伊斯兰教什叶派领袖的尊称,而不是名字的一部分,所以中间不能用圆点。

6. IAEA abbr. International Atomic Energy Agency (联合国)国际原子能机构

fewer than the outgoing parliament, which had 13 female parliamentarians. Another loser was embattled President Mohammad Khatami whose final term ends in June 2005 and now stands isolated as one of the few reformists left in public office. But also overshadowing the polls were reports of sporadic violence, with at least seven people killed in southern Iran after violent clashes followed the announcement of results.

The hard-line \*Guardians Council<sup>7</sup>, the body behind the controversial mass blacklisting of over 2,000 reformist candidates and 87 sitting MPs, said the vote would transform the Majlis into a body "guided by spirituality". Iran's reformers had won a landslide majority in the Majlis in the 2000 elections. But they were subsequently hit with mounting criticism for their failure to deliver greater democracy or a focused effort against unemployment and inflation.

Iran's conservative clerics urged voters not to boycott Friday's widely criticized elections, which hard-liners look sure to bring an end to President Khatami's struggle to reform the Islamic Republic. Leading reformist parties pulled out of the parliamentary polls after thousands of candidates were disqualified. Disenchantment with Khatami's failure to realize reforms during seven years as president made many voters simply stay at home, handing victory to conservatives. "I won't be voting and everyone I talk to says the same," said Mohsen, 44, a retired military engineer from poor south Tehran. "They (politicians) just talk but they haven't done anything for the people. They only think about themselves."

Nobel laureate Shirin Ebadi, whose surprise choice for the 2003 peace prize shone a global spotlight on the drive for human rights in Iran, said this week she would back the boycott campaign and stay away from the polling booths. Reformists accuse Islamic hard-liners of rigging Friday's parliamentary polls to ensure a conservative majority by barring more than 2,400 mostly reformist candidates from the ballot. Another 1,179 contenders then dropped out of the race in protest leaving a field of around 4,420 out of some 8,200 hopefuls who registered to stand for the 290-seat assembly.

The hard-line win could stop \*in its tracks<sup>8</sup> a seven-year experiment to reform the 25-year-old Islamic state that saw lively political debate and some relaxation of strict social codes in the oil-producing nation of 66 million people.

名女议员得到席位,而上届议会有 13 名女议员。另一个失败者是四面楚歌的总统穆罕默德·哈塔米,他的任期将于 2005 年 6 月结束,他是留任公职的少数改革派之一,处境孤立。但是,给这次选举蒙上阴影的还有关于发生零星暴力行动的消息,在选举结果宣布后在伊朗南部发生的暴力冲突中至少有 7 人丧生。

由强硬派控制的伊朗宪法监督委员会说,这次选举将把议会变成“由精神性指导的”一个机构。把持异议的 2000 多名改革派候选人和 87 名现任议员列入黑名单的正是这个机构。在 2000 年的选举中,伊朗改革派在议会中赢得了压倒性的大多数席位。但是,随后,由于未能实现更大程度的民主或集中精力对付失业和通货膨胀,他们受到的批评越来越多。

伊朗保守的神职人员敦促选民不要抵制周五普遍受到批评的选举,强硬派看来肯定要利用这次选举终止哈塔米总统为改革这个伊斯兰共和国所进行的斗争。在数以千计的改革派候选人被取消参选资格后,主要改革派政党退出了议会选举。人们对哈塔米任总统 7 年来未能实现改革而幻想破灭,这使许多选民干脆待在家里,把胜利拱手送给了保守派。来自德黑兰贫穷的南城的退休军事工程师、现年 44 岁的穆赫辛说:“我不想投票,同我交谈过的人都这样说。他们(政客们)只是耍嘴皮而已,但他们从来没有为人民做过什么事。他们只考虑自己。”

诺贝尔奖得主希林·伊巴迪本周说,她支持对选举的抵制行动,不到投票站去投票。她出人意外地被选为 2003 年诺贝尔和平奖得主使伊朗的人权运动在全世界备受注目。改革派指控伊斯兰强硬派以禁止 2400 多名大多为改革派的候选人参选而操纵周五的议会选举,从而确保保守派得到大多数席位。

后来,另外 1179 名候选人退出竞选以示抗议,使登记竞选 290 个议席的大约 8200 名有希望当选的候选人只剩下 4420 人。

强硬派的胜利可能使这个成立 25 年的伊斯兰国家 7 年来的改革试验立即停下来。改革试验使这个有 6600 万人口的



ple. It would also leave Khatami, who has called the vote unfair, facing a tough final 16 months in office dealing with a parliament opposed to his more liberal ideas. In what many reformers fear could be a sign of things to come, the hard-line judiciary on Thursday sealed the campaign headquarters of the Islamic Iran Participation Front, led by Khatami's brother, and blocked access to its news web site. The Participation Front has refused to enter any candidates after most of its hopefuls were barred.

Two of the most outspoken reformist newspapers were closed on Wednesday for daring to report an unprecedented scathing open letter to Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei by dozens of the reformist lawmakers banned from Friday's poll. Criticizing the absolute Islamic leader is an offence, and the Supreme National Security Council had ordered newspapers not to report the six-page letter in which deputies accused Khamenei of presiding over a system that trampled on people's rights. Khamenei opposed postponing Feb. 20 elections, effectively siding with hard-liners in a crisis that has paralyzed the nation's political system. He told the country's reformist president, Khatami, during crisis talks on Feb. 3 that parliamentary elections must be held as scheduled. The meeting between Khamenei, who has the final say on all state matters, and the embattled president was seen as a last chance to ease Iran's worst political crisis in years. ■

产油国出现了热烈的政治辩论,严格的社会准则也得到某种程度的放松。它还可能使称这次选举不公正的哈塔米在最后1年4个月的总统任期内,面临着要同反对他较为自由思想的议会打交道的棘手局面。由强硬派掌握的司法部门星期四查封了由哈塔米的弟弟领导的伊朗伊斯兰参与阵线党的竞选总部并阻止进入它的新闻网站,许多改革派担心,这可能预示着今后将会发生的情况的一种迹象。在该党大多数有希望的候选人被禁止参选后,它拒绝派任何候选人参加选举。

两家最直言不讳的改革派报纸星期三被关闭,原因是:它们竟然敢于报道由被禁止参加周五选举的几十名议员写给最高领袖哈梅内伊的一封公开信,信中充满前所未有的严厉批评。批评拥有绝对权力的伊斯兰领袖是一种犯罪行为,国家最高安全委员会已下令报纸不得报道这封6页长的公开信。写信的议员指责哈梅内伊掌控践踏人民权利的一个体系。哈梅内伊反对推迟2月20日的议会选举,实际上在使国家的政治体系陷于瘫痪的危机中同强硬派站在一起。在2月3日为解决这场危机而举行的会谈中,他对伊朗改革派总统哈塔米说,议会选举必须如期举行。在所有国家事务上有最后发言权的哈梅内伊和四面楚歌的总统之间的这次会晤,原本被认为是要缓和伊朗多年来这场最严重的政治危机的最后一次机会。

(星文 译自外电外报综合)

7. 宪法监督委员会是保守派在立法、行政和司法三权分立中实行神权监督的重要工具,由12名成员组成,任期6年,其中一半是最高领袖任命的高级教士,另一半是司法委员会提名并经议会批准的伊斯兰法学家。宪法委员会有权根据伊斯兰和宪法准则审查议会通过的一切议案,监督总统和议会选举以及公民投票,审核担任公职人员的资格等,因此权力巨大。

8. in one's tracks <美口>就地,当场;立刻

## Greens Embrace to Form New Europe-Wide Alliance

绿党联合组成欧洲新联盟

On Feb. 22, thirty-two Green parties from 29 countries formally signed an act of union creating a cross-frontier environmental party that will contest elections for the European Parliament in June. The Green party are hoping that by presenting a united front they will be able to improve their current standing in the European parliament of 36 seats. 2月22日,来自29个国家32个绿党正式签署了一份联合文件,创建一个跨国环境政党,将参加6月份举行的欧洲议会选举。绿党希望通过统一战线可以提高其目前有36个席位的在欧洲议会的地位。

(王景 摘译自外电)

## World Robot Declaration Issued by Japan

日本发表《世界机器人宣言》

The International Robot Fair 2004 started off with a World Robot Declaration on February 25. The declaration states three specific expectations that future robots must meet and declares 5 resolutions on what must be done to bring the next generation of robots into existence. 2004年世界机器人会议于2月25日召开,会议发表了《世界机器人宣言》。宣言阐述了未来机器人必定会实现3点人们的特殊期望,并宣布了为创造出下一代机器人所必须采取行动的5项决定。

(赵巍 摘译自 www.robot.net)