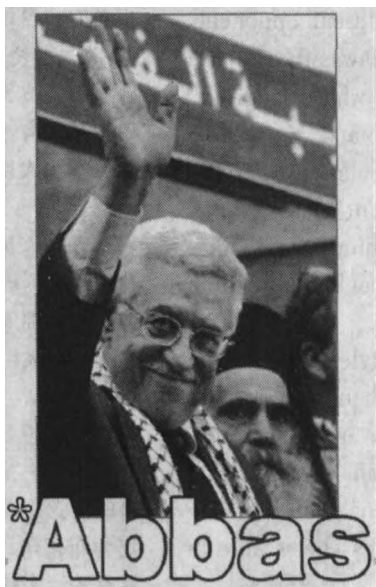


*A modest bureaucrat for most of his life, the soft-spoken Palestinian leader has been showing 'unexpected qualities' as he takes on a new role.*

这位言辞温和的巴勒斯坦领导人大半生都是一个谦逊的官员。但他担当新角色伊始,便显示出一些“出人意料的品质”。

阿巴斯走出阿拉法特的阴影



## Steps Out of Arafat's Shadow<sup>1</sup>

By Laura King

**\*RAMALLAH, West Bank<sup>2</sup>**—One day last week, as Mahmoud Abbas was campaigning in the Gaza Strip, an aide accidentally pressed a button that rolled up the window of his armored car. The heavy glass sliced off the tip of a finger on Abbas' right hand. The 69-year-old candidate gamely<sup>3</sup> delivered his rally speech as scheduled, and only then did he go to a hospital for treatment.

To win **\*the Palestinian Authority<sup>4</sup>** presidency and claim his place as the successor to the late Yasser Arafat, Abbas has done things that probably never would have crossed his mind during his decades as a Palestine Liberation Organization bureaucrat.

In the last two weeks, the soft-spoken former schoolteacher, never comfortable with public appearances, has crisscrossed<sup>5</sup> the West Bank and Gaza Strip, presiding over one raucous<sup>6</sup> campaign rally after another. Abbas, a man known for his distaste for violence, has been carried on the shoulders of masked, gun-toting militants before cheering crowds.

Normally modest and quiet in his demeanor, Abbas literally became a flag-waver<sup>7</sup> for the Palestinian cause. At his final rally, someone handed him an enormous **\*Palestinian banner<sup>8</sup>**. After a second's hesitation he grasped the flagpole, which was almost too heavy to hold.

After spending half a lifetime in the shadow of **\*the flamboyant, autocratic Arafat<sup>9</sup>**, Abbas is emerging as his own man, albeit one beset by troubles within and without ►

导读:在今年1月9日举行的巴勒斯坦民族权力机构主席的选举中,现任巴勒斯坦解放组织执委会主席阿巴斯以超过60%的选票当选巴民族权力机构主席,正式成为已故巴解主席阿拉法特的接班人。事实上,在阿巴斯2003年出任巴勒斯坦第一任总理之前,很少为人所知。而他一直是巴勒斯坦与以色列接触的主要官员。他曾经和以色列进行过14轮秘密谈判,并最终同以色列签署了《奥斯陆协议》。他也因此被世人称为《奥斯陆协议》的巴方设计师。

拉马拉,西岸——上周的一天,当马哈茂德·阿巴斯在加沙地带进行竞选活动时,他的一位助手意外地触动了其防弹车车窗的按钮,车窗自动升起,厚重的玻璃挤破了阿巴斯右手一根手指的指尖,但这位69岁的候选人若无其事地按计划发表了集会演说,然后才去一家医院进行治疗。

为了赢得巴勒斯坦民族权力机构主席的职位,从而成为其已故前任亚西尔·阿拉法特的正式接班人,阿巴斯所做的事很可能是他自己在巴解组织中任职几十年来想都没想过的。

过去两周中,曾经当过教师、言辞温和且从不爱在公共场合露面的阿巴斯穿梭于西岸和加沙地带,主持了一个又一个喧闹的竞选集会。阿巴斯,一个以厌恶暴力而闻名的人,被戴着面罩、荷枪实弹的战士扛着,出现在欢呼的人群面前。

行事一贯谦和沉静的阿巴斯成了巴勒斯坦事业名副其实的摇旗呐喊者。在他最后一次竞选集会上,有人递给他一面巨大的巴勒斯坦旗帜。犹豫片刻之后,他抓起了这一沉重得几乎握不住的旗杆。

在炫耀而专制的阿拉法特的阴影下度过了半生之后,阿巴斯正以自己的形象出现在世人面前,尽管他面临着巴勒斯坦►

the Palestinian Authority.

"Sometimes a person demonstrates unexpected qualities, and grows into a role in a way you would not anticipate," said Ziad abu Amr, a Palestinian lawmaker who has known Abbas for many years. "I think we saw that during this campaign."

Even to those who have spent a great deal of time in his company, Abbas is something of a mystery. Courtly and courteous, he can also be prickly<sup>10</sup> and quick to take offense.

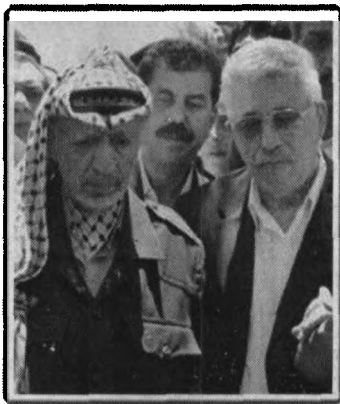
He has little stomach for political infighting, and is described as likelier to walk away from a confrontation than risk his dignity by staying—as happened when he resigned in 2003 after four months as Palestinian Authority prime minister after being stymied<sup>11</sup>, in different ways, by Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon.

An intensely private man, Abbas has always had the air of an outsider. In the largely secular milieu<sup>12</sup> of the PLO, he is a devout Muslim. But he is also known to be uncomfortable with public displays of religious fervor.

He was said to have been devastated by the death 2 1/2 years ago of his son Mazen, 42, who had suffered a heart attack. Like many Palestinian men, Abbas takes his nickname from his eldest male child, and is popularly known as Abu Mazen.

Although Abbas appears fairly vigorous, questions have been raised about his health. Several years ago he was diagnosed with prostate cancer and underwent surgery in the United States. Aides say he recovered completely.

During his brief campaign, Abbas hewed<sup>13</sup> closely to the Palestinians' ►



坦民族权力机构内外麻烦的困扰。

和阿巴斯相知多年的巴勒斯坦立法委员齐亚德·阿布·阿马尔说：“有时一个人会表现出出人意料的品质，并进而以一种令你料想不到的方式承担起一种职责。我想我们在这次竞选中看到了这一点。”

即便对那些和阿巴斯共事已久的人来说，他也是一个谜。他高贵儒雅，文质彬彬，但也十分敏感，容易动怒。

他对内部政治斗争不感兴趣，因此被描绘成一个宁愿从冲突中抽身而退也不愿待在那里牺牲自己尊严的人——正如2003年他担任巴勒斯坦民族权力机构总理4个月后辞职那样。当时，他遇到了来自阿拉法特和以色列总理阿里埃勒·沙龙的重重障碍。

阿巴斯是一个非常内向的人，总有一种局外人的神态。在巴解组织这一大部分为非宗教人士的氛围里，他是一个虔诚的穆斯林，但又是出了名的不喜欢在公众场合显露宗教热情的人。

两年半前他42岁的儿子马赞突发心脏病去世，有人说他被击垮了。同许多巴勒斯坦男子一样，阿巴斯以长子的名字作为自己的昵称，那就是众所周知的阿布·马赞。

尽管阿巴斯显得精力相当充沛，但有关其健康状况的问题还是被提了出来。几年前，他被诊断出前列腺癌，并在美国动了手术。他的助手说他已经完全康复。

在他简短的竞选活动 ►

1. 标题点评：长期以来，阿巴斯在“巴解组织”内部的地位仅次于阿拉法特，因此有人称阿巴斯一直生活在阿拉法特的阴影里。阴影（Shadow）这个词表明作者是有倾向性的。自从2001年以来，以色列和美国渐渐把阿拉法特看作和平的障碍，而不愿和他谈判。西方世界对阿拉法特的评价越来越趋向消极。  
2. RAMALLAH, West Bank: 约旦河西岸城市拉马拉是阿拉法特1993年回到巴勒斯坦土地时确定的巴临时首府。2001年以来，阿拉法特一直被软禁在拉马拉的官邸里。这也是他健康状况急剧恶化的原因之一。这里的 West Bank 指的是约旦河西岸。人们以西岸代指这一战乱频仍之地。  
3. gamely ['geimlɪ] *ad.* 不屈地，勇敢地  
4. the Palestinian Authority: 巴勒斯坦民族权力机构。因为巴勒斯坦尚未实现建国的目标，因此称它的政府为权力机构。该机构主席也就相当于国家元首的地位。阿巴斯竞选的就是巴民族权力机构主席的职位。

5. crisscross ['krɪskrɒs] *vi.* 往返奔波于  
6. raucous ['rɔːkəs] *a.* 喧闹的，闹腾的  
7. flag-waver ['flæɡ,weɪvə(r)] *n.* (政党、政治运动等的) 摇旗呐喊者；政治鼓动者  
8. 因为巴勒斯坦尚未建国，作者用了“巴勒斯坦旗帜”一语，而没有用“巴勒斯坦国旗”一词  
9. 从 flamboyant 和 autocratic 两个词，我们更清楚地看出作者是有倾向性的。在新闻写作中，形容词和副词是应该尽量避免的，因为它们很容易使读者觉得文章有倾向性，从而难以让读者信服。  
10. prickly ['prɪkli] *a.* 易怒的，爱生气的  
11. stymie ['staimi] *vt.* 使进退两难；阻拦，阻碍  
12. milieu ['miːljɜː] *n.* 周围环境，出身背景；(文化、政治、经济等的) 环境  
13. hew [hjuː] *vi.* <美> 坚持；遵守

long-standing positions on core issues. He called for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. He demanded the uprooting of Jewish settlements and the release of Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Despite his forceful advocacy for their traditional agenda, many Palestinians see Abbas as too accommodating to the United States and Israel. He angered many Palestinians when, at a 2003 summit in Aqaba, Jordan, to launch the "road map" peace plan, he alluded<sup>14</sup> in a speech to historic Jewish suffering but said little about his own people's plight.

Abbas was born in 1935 in the town of Safed, in what is now northern Israel. He was 13 when his family, along with hundreds of thousands of other Palestinians, became refugees during the Israeli-Arab war of 1948, fleeing to Syria and beginning what would be a long exile<sup>15</sup>.

Along with Arafat, Abbas was a founding member in the 1960s of Fatah, a nationalist movement that became the foundation of the PLO. But he distanced himself from militant activities and terrorist attacks, devoting himself to managing the organization's finances. He never adopted the rumpled military-style garb<sup>16</sup> favored by Arafat, choosing instead the same sober business suits<sup>17</sup> he prefers today.

Even though the PLO was anathema<sup>18</sup> to Israel in its guerrilla heyday<sup>19</sup>, Abbas had friendly contacts with Israelis dating from the 1970s. He played a leading role in secret talks that led to the 1993 signing of the Oslo peace accords. Early on in the current Israeli-Palestinian conflict, now in its fifth year, he voiced the then-unthinkable view that the armed struggle was a mistake.

The new leader's conciliatory streak showed itself after Arafat's death, when Abbas almost immediately embarked on a fence-mending tour of the Arab world, seeking to establish ties with those nations the late leader had alienated. The Kuwaitis, for example, never forgave Arafat for voicing support for Iraq's Saddam Hussein when he invaded their emirate<sup>20</sup>.

On the Israeli side, observers are being careful not to draw conclusions about Abbas based on his behavior when he was essentially under Arafat's thumb<sup>21</sup>. During the short period Abbas was prime minister, Sharon at one point rather patronizingly<sup>22</sup> compared him to a baby bird that hadn't yet grown feathers.

One former Israeli intelligence official saw some ►

期间,阿巴斯严格坚守着巴勒斯坦在关键问题上的一贯立场。他呼吁以色列从西岸和加沙地带撤军,同时建立以耶路撒冷为首都的巴勒斯坦国;他要求铲除犹太人定居点以及释放被以色列关押的巴勒斯坦囚犯。

尽管他极力倡导巴勒斯坦人的传统事业,但许多巴勒斯坦人还是认为阿巴斯对美国 and 以色列过于忍让。在 2003 年旨在发起“路线图”和平计划的约旦亚喀巴峰会上,他在一次演讲中间接提到了犹太人所遭受的历史创伤,却几乎未曾提及自己的民族的苦难艰辛,这惹怒了许多巴勒斯坦人。

阿巴斯 1935 年出生在现今位于以色列北部的萨法德镇。13 岁时,在 1948 年阿以战争期间,阿巴斯一家跟成千上万巴勒斯坦人一起沦为难民,逃到叙利亚并开始了一段漫长的流亡生活。

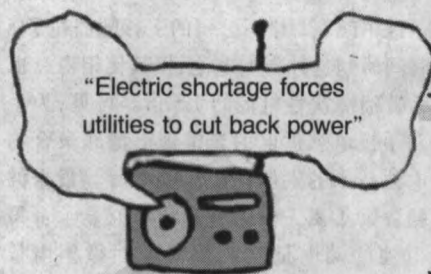
20 世纪 60 年代,阿巴斯和阿拉法特一道创建了民族主义运动组织“法塔赫”,该组织后来成为“巴解组织”的基础。但他与军事行动和恐怖袭击保持着距离,致力于管理该组织的财政事务。他从来不穿阿拉法特喜欢的那种皱巴巴的军装,而是选择了至今仍然喜爱的深色的套装。

虽然“巴解组织”在其游击战的全盛时期被以色列人深恶痛绝,但自 20 世纪 70 年代,阿巴斯就与以色列人有着友好接触。他在促成 1993 年签署奥斯陆和平协议的秘密谈判中扮演了主要角色。目前巴以冲突已进入第 5 个年头,而自冲突伊始,阿巴斯就提出了在当时是不可思议的观点——武装斗争是个错误。

阿拉法特刚一去世,阿巴斯就踏上了与阿拉伯世界修复关系的旅途,寻求与那些被这位已故领导人疏远了的国家建立联系,显露出这位新领导人欲与各方达成和解的特点。比如,科威特人就一直没有原谅阿拉法特在萨达姆·侯赛因入侵其酋长国时,放言支持伊拉克。

在以色列方面,观察家们基于阿巴斯受制于阿拉法特时期的作为,依然谨慎地未对其作出结论。在阿巴斯短暂出任总理期间,沙龙一度以凌驾于人的口吻把他比作羽翼未丰的雏鸟。

一位以色列前情报官员认为阿巴斯 ►



# The real energy crisis

How an old technology is constraining a new one

老技术如何限制新技术的发展

## 真正的能源危机

"\*Seamless mobility<sup>1</sup> is here," trumpet<sup>2</sup> the latest advertisements from Motorola, one of thousands of consumer-electronics companies that converged<sup>3</sup> on Las Vegas this week for the industry's glitzy<sup>4</sup> annual shindig<sup>5</sup>, the Consumer Electronics Show. Like Motorola, many of these companies will be hoping to persuade the show's 130,000 or so attendees that the combination of faster wireless networks, more powerful microchips and better display technology will \*usher in<sup>6</sup> a new age of dominance for mobile devices. Yet as such devices—which often combine a phone, camera, music player and personal organiser—become more powerful, they are consuming more power. And that is the industry's dirty little secret: battery technology is not keeping pace.

The news that Matsushita, a Japanese consumer-electronics firm, plans to launch a new sort of disposable<sup>7</sup> battery technology (called Oxyride) in America and Europe ►

本周在拉斯维加斯举行的国际消费电子展(CES)——一年一度会聚业内数千家企业的盛会上,摩托罗拉公司打出最新的广告:“无缝移动在此。”众多参展公司都和摩托罗拉一样,希望能让约13万光临展会的顾客相信:更迅捷的无线网络、功能更强大的芯片及更先进的显示技术相结合,将开创移动设备主导的新纪元。然而,这些设备通常兼有电话、相机、音乐播放器及个人管理器等多项功能,虽功效齐全,但需消耗更多电量。这便是该行业令人遗憾的小秘密:电池技术发展滞后。

有消息称,日本消费电子公司松下研制的新型一次性电池(名为 Oxyride)计划在美国和欧洲市场投放,正好说►

1. seamless mobility 无缝移动通讯,是摩托罗拉公司提出的概念,即:试图将有线设备和无线移动设备的信息进行共享和传播。

2. trumpet [ˈtrʌmpɪt] vt. 大声说出,宣告

3. converge [kənˈvɜːdʒ] vi. 聚集,集中

4. glitzy [ˈɡlɪtzi] a. <美> <加拿大> 闪光的,耀眼的,眩目的

5. shindig [ˈʃɪndɪɡ] n. <美口> 盛大社交聚会

6. usher in 预告(…的来到);宣告

7. disposable [dɪˈspəʊzəbəl] a. 一次性的

possible parallels<sup>23</sup> between Abbas and Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian leader who was assassinated in 1981 by Muslim radicals.

“Sadat was also considered something of a colorless bureaucrat when he took over from Nasser. No one expected much of him,” the official said, referring to the former Egyptian president and advocate for a united Arab world, Gamal Abdel Nasser. “But [Sadat] made war on us, and then he made peace with us. It is very, very different being the No. 2 and being the No. 1.” ■

和 1981 年被穆斯林激进分子暗杀的埃及领导人安瓦尔·萨达特之间可能有一些相似之处。

这位官员谈及埃及前总统、曾经倡导阿拉伯世界团结的加麦尔·阿卜杜勒·纳赛尔时说:“当萨达特接替纳赛尔时,他也被认为是一个毫无特色的官员。没有人对他抱多大期望。但他(萨达特)先是向我们开战,而后又与我们媾和。做“二把手”和当“一把手”是非常非常不同的。”(郑保国 摘译自

Los Angeles Times Jan. 10, 2005)

14. allude [əˈluːd] vi. 影射;间接提到;略为一提

15. 这里用过去将来时态,表明谁也没有料到流亡的时间会是如此的漫长。

16. garb [ɡɑːb] n. (尤指某类人穿的特定)服装,衣服;制服

17. business suit <美> 日常的服装,普通服装

18. anathema [əˈnæθəmə] n. 令人厌恶的人(或事物);受诅

咒的对象

19. heyday [ˈheɪdeɪ] n. 最为强大(或成功、繁荣)的时期

20. emirate [əˈmɪərət] n. 埃米尔的管辖地;酋长国

21. under sb's thumb 完全受人支配;受制于人

22. patronizingly [ˈpætrənaɪzɪŋli] ad. 屈尊俯就地;显出优越感地

23. parallel [ˈpærəlel] n. 相似特征;相似特点