

Hariri's killing shatters Lebanon's calm

哈里里之死打破黎巴嫩的平静



A car-bombing in Beirut has murdered Rafik Hariri, who had quit as Lebanon's prime minister last October, calling on Syria to take its troops out of his country. Was it Syrian revenge, internal Lebanese score-settling¹ or an effort to destabilise the wider region? 发生在贝鲁特的汽车炸弹爆炸事件夺去了拉菲克·哈里里的性命。哈里里于去年10月因要求叙利亚从他的国家撤军而辞去总理职务。此事件是叙利亚人的报复,黎巴嫩人的内斗,还是意在更大的区域内搅局?

Long-suffering Beirutis had got used to the calm. The country, torn by civil war from 1975 to 1990, has since become one of the Middle East's quieter spots. The calm was shattered on Monday February 14th, however, as an enormous car bomb killed Rafik Hariri, the country's prime minister until recently, as his motorcade passed through the capital's luxury-hotel district. At least 14 others were killed in the blast, and around 135 injured. The assassination of Mr Hariri, one of the architects of Lebanon's post-war reconstruction, and the scenes of carnage², with corpses and burning cars strewn³ across the streets, brought back horrific memories of the civil war—and fears of foreign military intervention that could make Lebanon a battleground once more.

Who killed Mr Hariri and why? And will the bombing mean the end of Lebanon's calm? The answer to the first question is opaque⁴, but whoever murdered Mr Hariri it does not appear—yet—that the attack will mean wider instability in the country. In the immediate aftermath of the attack, most speculation ▶

长期忍受苦难的贝鲁特人已经习惯了平静。这个在1975至1990年内战中饱经创伤的国家自战争结束后便成为中东一个相对安静的角落。但当刚辞去总理职务不久的拉菲克·哈里里的车队2月14日周一穿过首都的豪华旅馆区时,一颗巨大的汽车炸弹令他殒命,贝鲁特的平静也随之烟消云散。爆炸中至少还有14人丧生,约135人受伤。哈里里这位黎巴嫩战后重建的缔造者之一遇刺身亡,街道上血肉横飞、汽车火光冲天,这惨状勾起人们对于内战的可怕回忆,也令人担心外国军事干涉会再度把黎巴嫩变成战场。

是谁杀死了哈里里?为什么?这场爆炸是否意味着黎巴嫩的平静就此结束?第一个问题的答案尚不明朗,但无论是谁谋杀了哈里里先生,这一事件暂时似乎都并不意味着这个国 ▶

1. score-settling: score 在这里是“旧仇、宿怨”的意思。 settle a score 意为“报仇”,“冤冤相报”。
2. carnage ['kɑ:nɪdʒ] n. 残杀,大屠杀
3. strewn [stru:] vt. (p.p. strewn) 使散落
4. opaque [ə'pəɪk] a. 不透明的,难理解的,晦涩的

U.N. Security Council by making the best use of the current momentum to realize Japan's aspiration to become a permanent member.

— Maintain and enhance the stability of the global energy supply. ■

现日本成为联合国安理会常任理事国的愿望,一致努力提高联合国安理会的效率。

— 维护和加强全球能源供应的稳定。

(刘宗亚 摘译自 Japanody.com Feb. 21, 2005;

KyotoNews Feb. 20, 2005)

7. contingency [kən'tɪndʒənsɪ] n. 紧急状态,紧急情况

8. WMD, weapons of mass destruction 大规模杀伤性武器

9. PSI, Proliferation Security Initiative 《防扩散安全倡议》

10. eradicate [ɪ'redɪkeɪt] vt. 根除;消灭

has centred around Syria. It keeps around 14,000 troops in Lebanon and *pulls the strings⁵ in its smaller neighbour's politics. Syria helped put an end to Lebanon's seemingly endless war. But a growing chorus⁶ of voices—including Mr Hariri's as of recently—have been calling on the Syrians to leave. Having served as prime minister for 10 of the past 14 years, Mr Hariri resigned last October, after *falling out⁷ with Lebanon's pro-Syrian president, Emile Lahoud, and joined the opposition.

Some detect the work of an intelligence service—if not Syria's, some other foreign power's—in the method of the attack. Certainly, the size and sophistication of the bomb suggest it was the work of a well-organised and experienced group, or a government. The blast was big enough to leave a huge crater and shatter windows hundreds of metres away. Moreover, if it was remotely triggered, it was sophisticated enough to defeat jamming⁸ mechanisms, which the billionaire Mr Hariri's convoy⁹ always used while travelling. Mr Hariri, who made his fortune in construction in Saudi Arabia, knew he had many enemies and took what counter-measures¹⁰ he could. However if the attack was a suicide bombing—as the Lebanese interior ministry suggested on Tuesday that it was—then no counter-measures might have prevented it from succeeding.

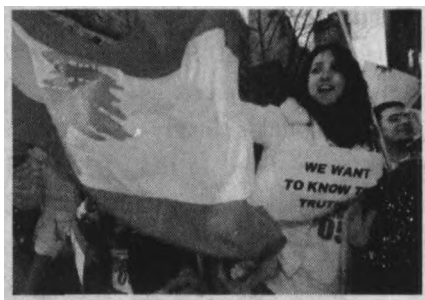
It would be unusual for an intelligence service to commit a suicide attack. And Syria's president, Bashar Assad, was quick to join the chorus of international condemnation, calling the assassination "a terrible criminal act". But innocent or not, Syria did have a possible motive for wanting Mr Hariri off the political scene. The former prime minister was set to make a comeback¹¹ in Lebanon's elections, due in May. If so, this would have been a political defeat for Syria and its allies in Lebanon, encouraging the opposition and possibly threatening Syria's control of Lebanon itself. Many Lebanese are convinced that their interfering neighbour was behind the killing. Mr Hariri's funeral, on Wednesday, turned into an outpouring of anti-Syrian fury. At least 150,000 joined the funeral procession, with chants of "Syria out, Syria out!"

Shock and anger But would the Syrians be rash enough to risk the international condemnation—or worse—that would follow if they were found to be behind the

家会出现更大范围的动荡。爆炸发生后不久,大多数猜测都围绕叙利亚展开。叙利亚在黎巴嫩驻军约 1.4 万人,并在幕后操纵着这个小小邻国的政治。叙利亚曾帮助黎巴嫩结束了似乎无止无休的战争,但是越来越多的声音——包括最近哈里里本人——都要求叙利亚人离开黎巴嫩。哈里里先生在过去 14 年中担任了 10 年总理,去年 10 月因与亲叙利亚的黎巴嫩总统埃米勒·拉胡德不和而辞职,并加入了反对党。

有些人觉得,从此次爆炸的制造方式来看,当是情报机构所为,即便并非叙利亚,也应是某个外国的情报机构。无疑,这枚炸弹的威力和精密程度表明它应是组织严密、经验丰富的机构或政府所为。威力巨大的爆炸留下一个大弹坑,几百米外的窗户玻璃也都被震得粉碎。此外,如果炸弹是远程遥控启动的,则其精密程度之高足以使哈里里这位亿万富翁的车队出行时一直使用的干扰系统失

灵。哈里里在沙特阿拉伯靠建筑业发家,他自知树敌甚多,采取了一切力所能及的防范措施。然而如果这次袭击——如黎巴嫩内政部上周二所说——是自杀性炸弹爆炸事件,那么采取任何防范措施或许都无济于事。



情报机构是极少实施自杀性袭击的。而且叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德立即加入了国际社会的谴责行列,称这一刺杀事件为“骇人的犯罪行径”。但无论叙利亚是否无辜,它确实有让哈里里从政治舞台消失的动机。这位前总理正准备在 5 月份的黎巴嫩选举中东山再起。如果是这样,这将是叙利亚及其在黎巴嫩的盟友的政治失利,会使反对党士气大振,并可能危及叙利亚对黎巴嫩的控制。许多黎巴嫩人都确信,干涉他们内政的这个邻国是刺杀事件的主谋。周三举行的哈里里的葬礼变成了一场反叙利亚的愤怒的大发泄。至少有 15 万人加入了送葬队伍,高呼“叙利亚滚出去,叙利亚滚出去!”

震惊和愤怒 倘若最后真的发现叙利亚人是刺杀事件的幕后主谋,他们真会那么冒失吗?由此,他们将承受国际社

assassination? Already, the United Nations Security Council has passed Resolution 1559, demanding that Syria take its troops out of Lebanon. On Tuesday the Council ordered the UN's secretary-general, Kofi Annan, to investigate Mr Hariri's murder. A "shocked and angered" President George Bush has recalled America's ambassador to Syria and is pressing other Security Council members to take action against whoever was behind the assassination.

So far, Mr Bush has *stopped short of¹² directly accusing Syria. Nevertheless, America is likely to *turn up¹³ the pressure on what it considers a destabilising *rogue state¹⁴ in the Middle East. Some believe that increased regional tension, rather than internal Lebanese score-settling of whatever kind, was the goal of the attack. Silvan Shalom, Israel's foreign minister, said the bombing "proves that there are organisations and countries, such as Syria and Lebanon, striving to undermine the stability in the region and prevent democratisation in the Arab world."

Though it seems unlikely as yet, there are reasons to fear that Israel might be drawn into any renewed conflict in Lebanon: it still suffers, and retaliates against, sporadic¹⁵ attacks by Syrian-backed Hizbullah¹⁶ militants based in southern Lebanon; and only last year, Israel's warplanes bombed what it said was a Palestinian militants' training camp, just a few miles south of Beirut. Lebanon hosts a chunk¹⁷ of the Palestinian refugee population, and for nearly 20 years its southern reaches¹⁸ were occupied by the Israelis, who invaded in 1982 to clean out the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, which had used it to stage¹⁹ attacks.

Could the attack merely have been the work of a new and deadly militant group? A previously unheard-of organisation, calling itself Victory and Jihad in Syria and Lebanon, sent a videotape to Al-Jazeera²⁰, a Qatar-based broadcaster, saying that it had killed Mr Hariri because▶

会的谴责(甚至更严重的后果)。联合国安理会已经通过了第1559号决议,要求叙利亚从黎巴嫩撤军。安理会周二责成联合国秘书长科菲·安南调查哈里里遇刺案。乔治·布什总统在“震惊和愤怒”中召回了美国驻叙利亚大使,并要求联合国安理会其他成员国针对策划刺杀事件的任何人采取行动。

迄今为止,布什先生就差没直接指责叙利亚了。但美国很可能会对它所认为的在中东搞破坏的无赖国家施加压力。有些人相信,制造这次爆炸事件的目的是加剧地区紧张局势,而不是为了清算黎巴嫩人内部的种种恩怨。以色列外交部长西尔万·沙洛姆称,爆炸事件“证明有些组织和国家,比如叙利亚和黎巴嫩,力图破坏本地区的稳定,阻挠阿拉伯世界的民主进程。”

虽然目前来看可能性不大,但仍然有理由担心以色列可能会被重新卷入与黎巴嫩的冲突:以色列仍在遭受由叙利亚支持的、驻扎在黎巴嫩南部的真主党民兵的攻击,对此亦以牙还牙;就是在去年,以色列战斗机还轰炸了贝鲁特以南仅几英里、被以方称为巴勒斯坦民兵训练营的地方。黎巴嫩境内居住着大量巴勒斯坦难民。由于巴勒斯坦解放组织曾将黎巴嫩作为发动进攻的基地,为了清除巴解组织,以色列1982年入侵黎巴嫩,在后来近20年中,黎南部为以色列所占。

抑或这次爆炸事件仅仅是一个新的极具破坏性的好战团伙所为?一个以前不为人知的、自称为“叙利亚和黎巴嫩胜利与圣战”的组织寄给卡塔尔半岛电视台一盘录像带,声称他们因为哈里里与沙▶

5. pull the strings: to exert secret control or influence in order to gain an end 秘密操纵,为达到某种目的而实施秘密的操纵或影响

6. chorus ['kɔːrəs] n. 异口同声

7. fall out 争吵

8. jamming ['dʒæmɪŋ] n. (无)(人为)干扰

9. convoy ['kɒnvɔɪ] n. 有护送的车队

10. countermeasure ['kaʊntə'meɪʒə(r)] n. 反措施,对抗手段,对策

11. comeback ['kʌmbæk] n. a return to formerly enjoyed status or prosperity 东山再起

12. stop short of (doing) sth 在(做)某事前突然刹车(或)住手,险些做某事

13. turn up 加大,增强

14. rogue state 无赖国家。根据《韦氏大学词典》(第11版)的解释,

无赖国家的特征是其领导人无视国际法和国际行为准则。但实际上美国政府经常把不与美国合作的国家称为“无赖国家”,例如伊朗和萨达姆时代的伊拉克。

15. sporadic [spəʊ'reɪdɪk] a. 不时发生的,断断续续的,零散的

16. Hizbullah 黎巴嫩真主党,黎巴嫩穆斯林什叶派政党,1982年以色列入侵黎巴嫩期间成立,与伊朗关系密切。该党拥有民兵约5000人集中在黎南部地区。

17. chunk [tʃʌŋk] n. 相当大的部分(或数量)

18. reach [ri:tʃ] n. the parts of an area or a place that are a long way from the centre 边缘地带,边远地区

19. stage [steɪdʒ] vt. 发动,安排

20. Al-Jazeera 半岛电视台。1996年由卡塔尔埃米尔哈马德斥巨资建立,是目前阿拉伯世界收视率最高的卫星频道,被誉为“中东的CNN”。

of his ties with Saudi Arabia. But this claim may well turn out to be false, and the group may not even exist.

Lacking further hard evidence of the bombing itself, experts and the police can only speculate who might be responsible. Lebanon's politics are complex, factional and too-often violent, despite the country's relative calm until now. The population is divided between Sunni²¹ and Shia²² Muslims, Maronite²³ Christians and Druze²⁴ (followers of a heterodox²⁵ offshoot²⁶ of Islam). These groups are further divided into clans and, in some cases, crime families.

Since 1990, the country has stayed relatively peaceful under a power-sharing formula—not too dissimilar²⁷ to that which it is hoped will develop in Iraq—in which the president would be a Christian, the prime minister a Sunni and the speaker of parliament a Shia. But the peace is fragile, and has become much more so with Mr Hariri's death. Lebanon, as well as the wider Middle East, is sure to be a tenser place as the culprits²⁸ are sought. ■

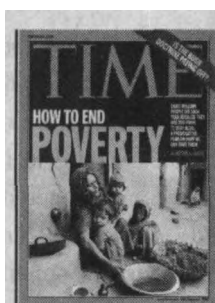
特阿拉伯的关系而杀了他。但这个说法很有可能会被证明是虚假的,这个组织甚至也可能是子虚乌有。

由于对爆炸事件本身缺少进一步的确实证据,专家和警方只能推测谁有可能是其主谋。黎巴嫩政局复杂,派别林立,尽管这个国家到现在为止还算相对平静,但也经常出现暴力事件。其人口可分为逊尼派和什叶派穆斯林、马龙派基督教徒和德鲁兹教派穆斯林(非正统伊斯兰教教派的追随者)。这些派别又进一步分成宗族,甚至犯罪家族。

自1990年以来,该国因实行权力分享制度而相对和平,这种制度与人们期望在伊拉克实行的制度相去不远,在这种制度下,总统可以是基督教徒,总理可以是逊尼派穆斯林,议长则可由什叶派穆斯林担任。但这种和平是脆弱的,哈里里死后更是如此。随着对凶手的追查,黎巴嫩乃至更广泛的中东地区的局势必会更为紧张。

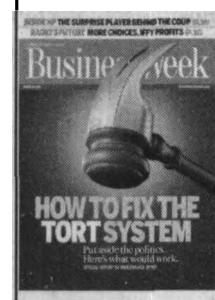
(黄景睿 摘译自 *The Economist* Feb. 16, 2005)

21. Sunni 伊斯兰教的逊尼派,伊斯兰教最大的教派,认为前四个哈里发是穆罕默德的合法继承人。
22. Shia 伊斯兰教的什叶派,承认阿里和他的后裔为穆罕默德合法继承人而不承认第一批三个哈里发。
23. Maronite 马龙派,东仪天主教会之一,主要分布于黎巴嫩和叙利亚,保持古代叙利亚都会传统礼仪。
24. Druze 德鲁兹人,为阿拉伯人的一支,分布在叙利亚、黎巴嫩和以色列,属伊斯兰教什叶派中的德鲁兹派。在宗教仪式、生活习惯上有许多共同特点,团结紧密,形成一个独特的共同体。
25. heterodox ['hetərəʊdɒks] *a.* holding unorthodox opinions 持非正统观点的
26. offshoot ['ɒfʃʊt] *n.* 分支;支族,旁系
27. dissimilar [dɪ'sɪmɪlə(r)] *n.* 不同
28. culprit ['kʌlpɪt] *n.* 罪犯



Time (Mar. 14, 2005) 如何结束贫困

In a world of plenty, 1 billion people are so poor, their lives are in danger. How to change that for good. 在这个富庶的世界上,却有10亿人极度贫困,他们的生存正遭受着威胁。如何永久地改变这一状况呢?



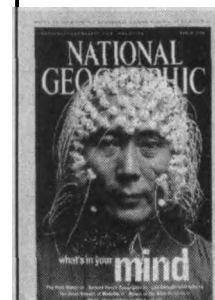
BusinessWeek (Mar. 14, 2005) 如何调整民事侵权的诉讼制度

A real solution requires pragmatism, not politics. *BusinessWeek's* four-point plan would preserve the benefits and eliminate the excesses. 真正的解决办法需要实用主义,而不是政治。《商业周刊》所列出的四点方案将维护各方权益并消除那些越轨行为。



Popular Science (Mar. 2005) 2010年的太空旅馆

Need to get away from it all? *Popular Science* presents an exclusive tour of CSS Skywalker, an orbital resort that's a lot closer to reality than you might think. 想要远离地球上的一切吗?《大众科学》推出了一项CSS Skywalker豪华旅游项目,这一太空度假胜地或许远比你所认为的更现实。



National Geographic (Mar. 2005) 头脑是怎样活动的?

What goes on within the human skull is more complex and fantastic than anyone imagined. Now science is delving deeper into what we know of the mind. 人脑的内部活动要比任何人所想像的还要复杂和奇妙。科学如今正在对我们所了解的头脑进行更加深入地探究。(仲剑强 摘译)