

导读:在国际社会的大力斡旋下,持续了一个月的以色列和黎巴嫩真主党之间的冲突终于结束了。冲突给双方带来了巨大的人员和财产损失。随着联合国安理会第1701号决议的逐步实施,数以百万计的黎巴嫩难民和以色列民众终于可以重回家园。战场的硝烟逐渐消散,观察家们开始评估双方的得失,但善良的人们不禁要问,和平究竟能持续多久?



Lebanon — winners and losers

黎巴嫩——赢家与输家

By Claude Salhani

The United Nations Security Council unanimously voted in favor of Resolution 1701 calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah but left a cluster of unanswered questions. Javier Solana, the European Union's envoy to the Middle East, summed up the situation at a news conference in Beirut Saturday when he said, "All United Nations resolutions are not perfect."

Solana then called upon both parties to implement the resolution "in *good faith*."

Indeed, good faith and a few prayers is what will be needed in order to get Israel and Hezbollah to implement and respect this new resolution. May it prosper better than the slew² of previous U.N. resolutions that remain largely ignored. To cite just a few: 242, 338, and more recently, 1559.

Resolution 1701 was unanimously approved by the Lebanese cabinet—including two Hezbollah ministers. It received a 24-0 vote of confidence from the Israeli government (plus one abstention), and got the green light from Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah's secretary-general. Still, it contains gaping holes, some as wide as those left in the side of some buildings in Beirut's southern suburbs.

To begin with, much of the language included in 1701 is ambiguous, leaving both sides dissatisfied. For example, despite it calling for hostilities to stop, the resolution grants Israel the right to take "defensive action." Of course nothing in the text describes just what constitutes "defensive▶

联合国安理会一致通过第1701号决议,要求以色列和真主党立即停止敌对行动,但却留下了一连串未予答复的问题。欧盟中东特使哈维尔·索拉纳周六在贝鲁特召开的记者招待会上总结当前形势时说,“并不是所有的联合国决议都是完美的”。

索拉纳还呼吁双方“真诚地”履行决议。

的确,要让以色列和真主党履行并尊重这一新决议,真诚和些许祈祷确实是必需的。但愿它会比以往大量基本被忽视的其他联合国决议成功一些。现列举一些以前基本被忽视的联合国决议:第242号、第338号,以及更近一些的第1559号决议。

包括两名真主党部长在内的黎巴嫩内阁一致赞同第1701号决议。该决议在以色列政府的信任投票中获得24比0的结果(一票弃权)。真主党总书记哈桑·纳斯鲁拉也给了它绿灯。然而,它还是有很大漏洞,有些甚至跟贝鲁特南郊一些建筑上遗留的洞一般大。

首先,第1701号决议的语言大多含糊,双方对此均不满意。比如,尽管它要求停止敌对行动,但仍赋予了以色列采取“自卫行为”的权利。当然,决议正文▶

action.”

And while the resolution does not grant Hezbollah the same rights, in a televised speech Saturday night Nasrallah reserved the right to resist the occupation, saying it was “the legitimate right of the resistance to fight for its land.”

The resolution does not address the issue of the prisoners, neither the case of Israeli soldiers being held by Hezbollah nor the fate of Lebanese prisoners detained by Israel. It was, after all, the abduction of two Israeli soldiers a month ago that unleashed the demons of war over Lebanon.

It does not address the logistics of deploying the Lebanese army to the south, nor does it give details of how and when the international force that is to support the Lebanese army—a *beefed up³ UNIFIL⁴—will be deployed. Nor does it detail the withdrawal to the other side of the *Blue Line⁵ of Israeli troops, as demanded by the resolution.

Still, in spite of its shortcomings, Resolution 1701 is very likely to be accepted because both Israel and Hezbollah find themselves at a point in the conflict where each can—to some degree—claim victory of sorts, yet risk clearly losing if they continue fighting.

In truth, neither side came out of this conflict really victorious, but then again, neither are they defeated.

Of the two protagonists⁶, Hezbollah comes out of the fight looking better, having resisted the might of the Israeli army for an entire month. In June 1967 it took Israel six days to defeat the combined armies of Egypt, Syria and Jordan. And it took Israel 18 days to *turn the tables⁷ on Egypt and Syria after the two Arab countries launched a surprise attack on the Jewish state on *Yom Kippur⁸ in ▶

中并未说明到底什么算是“自卫行为”。

而决议却没有赋予真主党相同的权利,在周六晚上的电视演讲中,纳斯鲁拉保留了抵抗占领的权利,称这是“为保卫领土进行抵抗的合法权利”。

该决议并未着手解决囚犯问题,既未提到被真主党绑架的两名以色列士兵,也未提到被以色列关押的黎巴嫩囚犯的命运。毕竟,正是一个月前两名以色列士兵遭绑架,才释放了笼罩黎巴嫩的战争恶魔。

它既未提到把黎巴嫩军队部署到黎南部的后勤保障,也未明确联合国驻黎巴嫩临时部队——一支将向黎巴嫩军队提供支援并经过充实的国际部队——将要部署的方式和时间等细节。它亦未明确以色列军队根据决议要求撤退到蓝线另一侧的细节。

尽管它有种种缺点,第1701号决议还是很有可能被接受,因为不管是以色列还是真主党都发现它们处在冲突的一个关头,据此任何一方都可以在一定程度上声称自己取得某种胜利,而如果继续战斗则明显地要冒失败的风险。

事实上,双方都没有取得这场冲突的真正胜利,

然而,也没有哪一方失败。

在这两方面主角中,真主党在结束战斗时看起来更好一些,面对以色列军队的强大实力,真主党已整整抵抗了一个月。在1967年6月,以色列只用了6天就打败了埃及、叙利亚和约旦联军。而1973年10月,埃及和叙利亚这两个阿拉伯国家在犹太赎罪日发动了针对这 ▶



Soldiers of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) stand next to their armoured car at a checkpoint in Qelila, near the southern port city of Tyre (Soure) August 22, 2006.

1. good faith 真诚,善意

2. slew [slu:] n. <美口> 许多;大量

3. beef sth up: to improve something or make it more interesting, more important etc. 改善或使更多(更有意思,更重要等)

4. UNIFIL 联合国驻黎巴嫩临时部队,简称联黎部队

5. Blue Line 联合国根据1978年3月14日之前以色列国防军的部署态势主持划定的以色列和黎巴嫩两国的临时边界线。

6. protagonists [prəʊˈtæɡənɪst] n. 领导者;提倡者;拥护者;积极的参加者;重要人物

7. sweep/turn the table(s) (on sb.) 扭转局面(使之不利于某人)

8. Yom Kippur <希伯来> 赎罪日

October 1973.

Hezbollah accepted the cease-fire because despite resisting the Israeli invasion and putting up a stiff fight for 31 days in a string of villages along the border—Khiam, Bint Jbeil, Maroun el Ras and others—and having fired close to 4,000 rockets into Israel, it is questionable just how much longer the Shiite militia, considered a terrorist group by Israel and the United States, could resist. Hezbollah has undoubtedly suffered heavy casualties among its fighters, though the group has not revealed exact numbers

Hezbollah can be blamed for the savage retaliation by Israel that caused much of the tatters in which Lebanon's infrastructure lies today. The country's bridges, roads, power plants have been destroyed, its economy set back some 20 years; a promising tourist season—one of Lebanon's primary sources of income—lost.

Hezbollah undoubtedly must have felt the pressure from its own constituents, the Shiite community in Lebanon. They were the most affected by the war and the large percentage of the nearly one million refugees forced to leave their homes in the southern Lebanese villages and in Beirut's southern suburbs are Shiites.

On the positive side for Israel, Prime Minister Ehud Olmert did manage to distance Hezbollah from Israel's northern frontier, creating a *buffer zone⁹ in which the Shiite militia should be absent, and in which 15,000 Lebanese army troops and 15,000 UNIFIL troops should act as a deterrent, preventing Hezbollah from returning to the proximity¹⁰ of Israel's northern border. But at what price?

While Israel can also claim victory, overall, it's a shallow one. Israel had intended to *break Hezbollah's back¹¹ and humiliate the Shiite militia for having largely been responsible in bringing about Israel's withdrawal from south Lebanon in 2000, something Israeli politicians and particularly its military were not about to quickly forget, or forgive.

Overall, Israel *came short of¹² achieving its intended goal, that of crushing Hezbollah. A war that was meant to last a few days dragged into more than four weeks with the military suffering a high rate of casualties and heavy loss of equipment. Not to mention that nearly 1 million Israelis had to be evacuated from the north of the country to escape Hezbollah's daily deluge of rockets, incurring a huge economic drain on the country.▶

个犹太国家的突然袭击后，以色列也只用了18天就转败为胜。

真主党接受停火，因为尽管它抵抗了以色列入侵，在沿边境线的希亚姆、比特贝尔、马朗艾拉斯等村庄里顽强战斗了31天，并向以色列发射了近4000枚火箭弹，但这支被以色列和美国视为恐怖组织的什叶派武装还能抵挡多久还是个问题。虽然该组织未透露确切数字，但真主党无疑遭受了重大的人员伤亡。

以色列的野蛮报复使黎巴嫩大量基础设施满目疮痍，真主党可能因此受到责难。该国桥梁、道路、电厂被毁，经济倒退约20年，作为其主要收入来源之一的旅游业也错失了旅游旺季。

真主党必定已经感受到了来自其选区——黎巴嫩什叶派社区的压力。这些选区受战争影响最大，在近100万被迫弃家逃离黎南部村庄和贝鲁特南郊的难民中，很大一部分是什叶派教徒。

对以色列而言，(决议的)积极面是埃胡德·奥尔默特总理的确使真主党远离了以色列北部边境，创立了一个什叶派武装不能进入的缓冲区，1.5万名黎巴嫩军队和1.5万名联黎部队将在这里充当威慑力量，阻止真主党回到以色列北部边境附近。但付出的代价有多大？

尽管以色列也能宣称取得胜利，但总体上是个表面的胜利。以色列原本打算击垮真主党，好好羞辱这个什叶派武装。很大程度上，正是因为真主党的缘故，才导致以色列2000年从黎巴嫩南部撤出，这是件以色列政界尤其是军方不太可能迅速忘记或原谅的事情。

总体上看，以色列未能实现原定目标，即摧垮真主党。原本只想持续几天的战争最终却拖了超过4周时间，人员伤亡惨重，装备严重损失。更不用说近100万以色列人为了躲避真主党每天发射的大量火箭弹不得不撤离以色列北部地区，造成该国巨大经济损失。▶

Finally, for Israel, it sets a dangerous precedent. The country that was once seen as the unbeatable Goliath¹³ in the Middle East has suddenly become mortal.

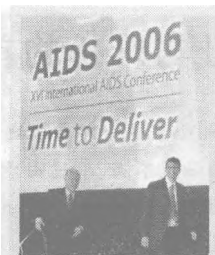
Of the two men who led their forces into this war—Ehud Olmert and Hassan Nasrallah—the one who comes out looking better is Nasrallah. His popularity has skyrocketed in the Arab world, and although *he will be taken to task¹⁴ by his fellow Lebanese at a later date, for the moment, even the Christians in Lebanon look at him with greater respect. Whereas Olmert's Lebanese adventure that claimed the lives of more than 100 Israeli soldiers and about 50 civilians may well end up costing him his job. ■

最终,对以色列而言,这开了一个危险的先例。这个曾经在中东地区被视为是不可战胜的巨人突然之间不再是个神了。

在指挥各自军队投入这场战争的两个人——埃胡德·奥尔默特和哈桑·纳斯鲁拉之间,纳斯鲁拉结果看上去更体面一些。他在阿拉伯世界声望飙升,尽管日后他将被黎巴嫩民众所责备,但现在,即使是黎巴嫩的基督教徒都带着更多的崇拜看待他。而埃胡德·奥尔默特的黎巴嫩冒险行动却可能因 100 多名以军士兵阵亡和约 50 名平民遇难而导致他下台。(高建正 译自

World Peace Herald Aug. 14, 2006)

9. buffer zone 缓冲地带,中立地区
10. proximity [prɒk'sɪməti] n. 接近,邻近;临近;亲近
11. break sb's back 折断某人的脊骨
12. come short of 未达到
13. Goliath [gəʊ'lɪəθ] 歌利亚(基督教《圣经·旧约》的《撒母耳记上》中记载的非利士族巨人,为大卫所杀)
14. take (或 call, bring) sb to task 责备某人,申斥某人

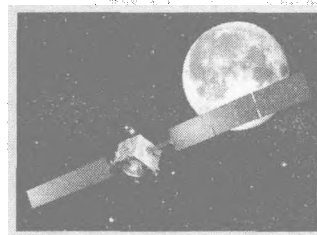


Time to Deliver, the theme of the 16th International AIDS Conference, held 13-18 August 2006 in Toronto, echoed the need for action, not just words, in responding to the global HIV and AIDS pandemic. 第 16 届世界艾滋病大会 8 月 13 日至 18 日在多伦多举行。本届大会的主题是“行动之时”,表达了在应对全球艾滋病及其病毒蔓延的时候,不仅需要言辞,还需要实际的行动。

(*Worldwide Faith News* Aug. 21, 2006)



A woman prays during a requiem service in memory of people killed in a Tu-154 airliner crash in St. Petersburg, Aug. 24, 2006. The Russian passenger jet crashed Tuesday during a severe thunderstorm, killing all 170 people aboard. 2006 年 8 月 24 日,一名妇女在圣彼得堡举行的纪念图-154 客机遇难者的安灵弥撒中祈祷。这架俄罗斯客机周二(8 月 22 日)遭遇雷暴而坠毁,机上 170 人全部遇难。(AP Aug. 24, 2006)



Europe's first spacecraft to the moon ended its three-year mission Sunday by crashing into the lunar surface in a volcanic plane called the Lake of Excellence, to a round of applause in the mission control room in Germany. 通过撞击月球表面一个称为“卓越湖”的火山平面,欧洲飞往月球的第一艘飞船周日(9 月 3 日)结束了其 3 年的飞行任务。随着撞击成功,位于德国的控制中心响起一片掌声。(AP Sep. 3, 2006)



European Union foreign policy chief Javier Solana and Iran's top nuclear negotiator Ali Larijani arrive for a press conference in Brussels in July 2006. International diplomacy over the Iran nuclear crisis resumes this week, despite Tehran's defiance of a UN demand to halt uranium enrichment or face international sanctions. 2006 年 7 月,欧盟外交政策高级代表哈维尔·索拉纳和伊朗首席核谈判代表阿里·拉里贾尼在布鲁塞尔出席新闻发布会。本周,尽管伊朗无视联合国要求其暂停铀浓缩否则将面对国际制裁的决定,有关伊朗核危机的国际外交努力仍在继续。(AFP Sep. 5, 2006) (刘春晓 摘译)