



导读:自2003年美国入侵伊拉克至今,美军在伊伤亡人数及伊境内流血冲突有增无减。不管布什政府愿意不愿意,在很多人眼里,伊拉克目前的状况实际上就是“内战”。对伊政策越来越成为布什政府的一块硬伤,先是共和党在美国中期国会选举中失利,再就是一手主导对伊战争的前国防部长拉姆斯菲尔德宣布辞职,后来美强硬外交政策代表人物之一——前美驻联合国大使博尔顿任期被迫终止。面对国内外一片讨伐之声和严峻现实,布什不得不做出调整对伊政策的姿态。但当美共和、民主两党“伊拉克研究小组”报告于12月6日出台后,人们普遍期待布什政府会从善如流之时,布什推迟了对报告的正式评估时间,仍继续考虑向伊增兵并明确拒绝了报告的关键建议之一——与伊朗、叙利亚就伊拉克问题举行会谈。正是在此情形下,具有军队和外交背景的前国务卿鲍威尔站出来,对布什政府进行了激烈批评。

Powell Says U.S. Losing in Iraq, Calls for Drawdown¹ by Mid-2007

鲍威尔称美国在伊拉克呈现败局,呼吁美国2007年年中撤出

By Karen De Young

Former secretary of state Colin L. Powell said yesterday that the United States is losing what he described as a “civil war” in Iraq and that he is not persuaded that an increase in U.S. troops there would reverse the situation. Instead, he called for a new strategy that would relinquish² responsibility for Iraqi security to the government in Baghdad sooner rather than later, with a U.S. drawdown to begin by the middle of next year.

Powell's comments broke his long public silence on the issue and placed him *at odds³ with the administration. President Bush is considering options for a new military strategy—among them a “surge” of 15,000 to 30,000 troops added to the current 140,000 in Iraq, to secure Baghdad and to accelerate the training of Iraqi forces, as *Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.⁴) and others have proposed; or a redirection of the U.S. military away from the insurgency to focus mainly on hunting al-Qaeda terrorists, as the nation's top military leaders proposed last week in a meeting with the president.

But Bush has rejected the dire⁵ conclusions of the Iraq Study Group and its recommendations to set parameters⁶ for a phased withdrawal to begin next year, and he has insisted that the violence in Iraq is not a civil war. ▶

前(美国)国务卿科林·L.鲍威尔昨天表示,美国正在输掉被他称为发生在伊拉克的“内战”,他不相信增加美国驻军将扭转局势。相反,他呼吁美国采用新的战略,宜早不宜迟地把维护伊拉克安全的责任移交给巴格达政府,同时美国应在明年中期就开始从伊撤军。

鲍威尔的上述言论打破了他在此问题上长期以来在公开场合的沉默,也将他本人置于政府的对立面。布什总统目前正考虑采取新的军事战略选择,选择之一就是像亚利桑那州共和党参议员约翰·麦凯恩等人建议的那样,在现有14万美军基础上再“猛增”1.5万到3万人,用以保卫巴格达并加快培训伊拉克部队;或者像最高军事指挥官们上周在一次会议上向总统建议的那样,将美军重点从平定叛乱转向主要集中搜捕基地恐怖分子。

不过布什已经拒绝了“伊拉克研究小组”做出的极其糟糕的结论和该小组要求为从明年开始分阶段从伊拉克撤军设定规范的建议,他坚持称伊拉克的暴力活动不是内战。▶

“I agree with the assessment of Mr. Baker and Mr. Hamilton,” Powell said, referring to the study group’s leaders, former secretary of state James A. Baker III and former Indiana congressman Lee H. Hamilton (D). The situation in Iraq is “grave and deteriorating⁷, and we’re not winning, we are losing. We haven’t lost. And this is the time, now, to start to put in place the kinds of strategies that will turn this situation around.”

Speaking on CBS’s “Face the Nation,” Powell seemed to draw as much from his 35-year Army career, including four years as chairman of the *Joint Chiefs of Staff⁸, as from his more recent and difficult tenure⁹ as Bush’s chief diplomat.

The summer’s surge of U.S. troops to try to stabilize Baghdad failed, he said, and any new attempt is unlikely to succeed. “If somebody proposes that additional troops be sent, if I was still chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, my first question... is what mission is it these troops are supposed to accomplish?...Is it something that is really accomplishable?...Do we have enough troops to accomplish it?”



Although he said he agrees with Gen. John P. Abizaid, the top U.S. commander in the Middle East, that there should be an increase in U.S. advisers to the Iraqi military, he said that “sooner or later, you have to begin the baton¹⁰ pass, passing it off to the Iraqis for their security and to begin the drawdown of U.S. forces. I think that’s got to happen sometime before the middle of next year.”

Before any decision to increase troops, he said, “I’d want to have a clear understanding of what it is they’re going for, how long they’re going for. And let’s be clear about something else.... There really are no additional troops. All we would be doing is keeping some of the troops who were there, there longer and escalating¹¹ or ▶

鲍威尔说：“我同意贝克和汉密尔顿所做的评估”。他说此番话时指的是伊拉克研究小组的负责人——前国务卿詹姆斯·A.贝克和前印地安那州众议员李·H.汉密尔顿(民主党人)。伊拉克局势“严峻而且不断恶化,我们没赢,我们正在输。我们还没完全输掉。但现在该是我们实施那种能扭转局势的战略的时候了”。

在哥伦比亚广播公司“面向全国”节目谈话中,鲍威尔似乎从他的包括4年任参谋长联席会议主席的35年军旅生涯中,以及后来任布什首席外交官这一难度更大的职务中获得了同样多的心得。

他说,今年夏天美军大幅增兵,想稳定巴格达,结果失败了,任何类似的新企图都不太可能成功。“如果有人建议增派部队,如果我还是参谋长联席会议主席,我要问的第一个问题是,打算让这些士兵完成什么任务?……

这个任务是不是真能完成?……我们有没有足够的兵员来完成它?”

尽管称其同意驻中东最高军事指挥官约翰·P.阿比扎伊德将军的意见,即应增加伊拉克军队的美国顾问,但他说:“迟早,你得开始权力交接,把它交给伊拉克人,让他们负责自己的安全并开始削减美军驻伊兵力。我想那应该是在明年年中以前的某个时间。”

他说,在做出任何增兵决定之前,“我希望明确知道他们为何而去,打算让他们去多久。另外我们还应弄清楚另外一件事……我们真的没有额外的部队了。我们能做的就是使我们已经在那里的一些部队留驻得更久一些,逐步增加或者加▶

1. drawdown[ˈdrɔːdaʊn] n. <美>减少;削减
2. relinquish[riːlɪŋkwɪʃ] vt. 放弃;交出;让予
3. at odds 不和,争吵;意见不一致
4. Sen., R., Ariz 分别为 Senator, Republican, Arizona 的缩写。
5. dire[ˈdaɪə(r)] a. 可怕的;极糟的;预示灾难的,不祥的
6. parameter[pəˈræmɪtə(r)] n. <口> 起限定作用的因素;规范

set ~s 设定规范
7. deteriorate[diːtɪəriəreɪt] vi. 恶化,变坏
8. Joint Chiefs of Staff (美国)参谋长联席会议
9. tenure[ˈtenjə(r)] n. (职位等的)占有;占有权;任期
10. baton[ˈbætn] n. <喻> 指挥棒
11. escalate[ˈeskəleɪt] vt. 使逐步增强

accelerating¹² the arrival of other troops.”

He added: “That’s how you surge. And that surge cannot be sustained.”

The “active Army is about broken,” Powell said. Even beyond Iraq, the Army and Marines have to “grow in size, in my military judgment,” he said, adding that Congress must provide significant additional funding to sustain them.

Powell also agreed with the study group’s recommendation that the administration open talks with Syria and Iran as it seeks a solution to the Iraq problem. Bush and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice have explicitly rejected talks until Syria ends its destabilizing influence in Lebanon and its support for anti-Israel militants, and until Iran suspends its nuclear enrichment program. The administration has charged both countries with aiding the Iraqi insurgency.

“Do they get marginal¹³ support from Iran and Syria? You bet they do,” Powell said of the Iraq militants. “I have no illusions that either Syria or Iran want to help us in Iraq. I am also quite confident that what is happening in Iraq is self-generated for the most part. The money, the resources, the weapons are in Iraq already.”

He added: “Are Iran and Syria regimes that I look down upon? I certainly do. But at the same time, I’ve looked down on many people over the years, in the course of my military and diplomatic career, and I still had to talk to them.”

During Bush’s first term, Powell was often on the losing side of disagreements with then-Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, Vice President Cheney and the president over a range of foreign policy issues, including the Arab-Israeli peace process, North Korea and Iraq. Although he ultimately supported the 2003 invasion of Iraq—and played a major role in building public backing for war when he delivered a U.N. Security Council speech saying Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction—he objected to the administration’s detention and interrogation policies for “enemy combatants” and privately questioned the lack of planning and troop strength for postwar Iraq.

His low-key departure from office in January 2005, after Bush’s request for his resignation, stood in contrast to Friday’s ceremonial farewell to Rumsfeld, whose retirement festivities at the Pentagon were attended by Bush and Cheney. Asked yesterday whether he agreed with Cheney’s assessment that Rumsfeld was “the finest defense▶

快开进其他部队”。

他补充说：“那才是增兵的方式，而那是不能持久的。”

鲍威尔说：“现役军人就快断档了。”他说，即使在伊拉克以外的地方，“以我的军事经验判断，陆军和海军陆战队也都不得不扩员了”。他还说，国会必须为增加的兵员另外提供可观经费。

鲍威尔也赞同研究小组有关美国政府在谋求解决伊拉克问题时与叙利亚、伊朗开展公开对话的建议。布什和国务卿康多莉扎·赖斯已明确拒绝对话，除非叙利亚结束其对黎巴嫩的破坏性影响并停止其对反以色列武装分子的支持，以及伊朗中止其核浓缩计划。布什政府指责这两个国家资助伊拉克叛乱组织。

鲍威尔在谈到伊拉克武装分子时说：“他们有没有得到伊朗和叙利亚少量的支持？当然有。”“我对叙、伊愿意帮助我们解决伊拉克问题不抱任何幻想。我也坚信现在伊拉克发生的事情大多是内因使然。钱、资源和武器早已存在于伊拉克了。”

他补充说：“伊朗、叙利亚政权不是我所鄙视的？我当然鄙视它们。不过在我的军队和外交生涯这么多年中，我也鄙视过很多人，但我仍不得不同他们打交道。”

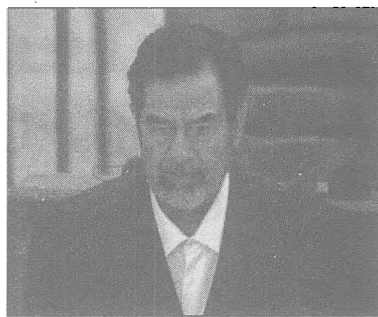
在布什第一任期期间，曾与时任国防部长唐纳德·拉姆斯菲尔德、副总统切尼以及总统在一系列外交政策问题，包括阿以和平进程、朝鲜和伊拉克问题上意见相左时，鲍威尔常常处于下风。尽管他最终支持了2003年对伊拉克的入侵，并在联合国安理会发表演说称萨达姆·侯赛因拥有大规模杀伤性武器，在凝聚公众对伊开战的支持方面发挥了重要作用，但他反对政府对“敌方参战人员”的拘留和审讯政策，并私下对战后伊拉克缺乏规划和兵力不足表示质疑。

他于2005年1月在布什的要求下辞职。他的低调离任与本周五为拉氏举行的告别仪式形成鲜明对照。布什和切尼参加了为拉氏在五角大楼举行的退休欢庆仪式。昨天被问到是否同意切尼评价拉氏为“这个国家迄今拥有的最杰出的国防▶



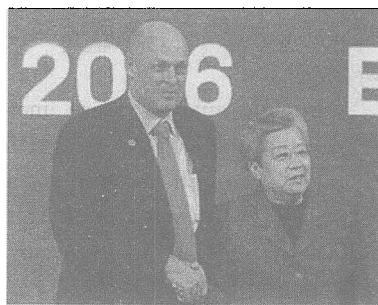
SOFIA, Bulgaria: Bulgaria and Romania—two ex-communist nations from one of the poorest corners of Europe — joined the European Union, bringing the bloc's membership to 27 nations. 索非亚,保加利亚;保加利亚和罗马尼亚——来自欧洲最穷地区的两个前共产主义国家——加入了欧盟,使欧盟的成员达到了27个国家。(International Herald Tribune Jan. 2, 2007)

BAGHDAD, Dec. 30 — Former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein was hanged in the predawn hours of Saturday for crimes against humanity in the mass murder of Shiite men and boys in the 1980s, sent to the gallows by a government backed by the United States and led by Shiite Muslims who had been oppressed during his rule, Iraqi and American officials said. 巴格达,(2006年)12月30日——伊拉克和美国官员称,伊拉克前总统萨达姆·侯赛因于周六(2006年12月30日)黎明前被执行绞刑,罪名是上世纪80年代大规模屠杀什叶派人士和男童所犯下的反人类罪。将其送上绞刑架的是美国支持下的、萨达姆当政期间受到压制的什叶派穆斯林所领导的政府。(The Washington Post Dec. 30, 2006)



Beijing, China (AHN)—After a 13-month hiatus, the first six-party talks on North Korea's disarmament since the communist nation's nuclear test ended without agreement on Friday. 北京,中国——在13个月的中断之后,在朝鲜这个共产党国家进行核试之后首轮有关朝鲜裁军的六方会谈于周五(12月22日)无果而终。(http://www.allheadlinenews.com Dec. 22, 2006)

BEIJING, Dec. 15 (Xinhua): China and the United States concluded their first strategic economic dialogue Friday noon, with “a number of consensus” being reached. 北京,12月15日(新华):周五(12月15日)中国和美国结束了首轮战略经济对话,达成了“很多共识”。(http://www.hindu.com Dec.15, 2006)



(贾玉梅 摘译)

secretary this nation has ever had,” Powell demurred¹⁴.

“Well, that's the vice president's judgment,” he said. “I've known many fine secretaries of defense.... But it's history that will judge the performance of all of us in this troubling time... and it is a history that I think will ultimately be written as a result of what happens in Iraq.” ■

部长”时,鲍威尔表示不敢恭维。

他说:“那是副总统的判断,我就知道很多优秀的国防部长。但是对身处当前多事之秋的我们所有人的表现做出判断的将是历史。我认为,伊拉克战争的结果将最终书写出这一段历史。”

(高建正 译自 The Washington Post Dec. 18, 2006)

12. accelerate[æk'seləreɪt] vt. 使加快,使加速

13. marginal[ˈmɑ:dʒɪn(ə)] a. 非常小的;无足轻重的

14. demur[diˈmɜ:(r)] vi. 表示反对;提出异议;拒绝