



Iran and US hold historic talks

伊朗和美国举行历史性会谈

The US ambassador in Baghdad said today he had warned Iran against supporting insurgents in Iraq during the first official bilateral talks between Washington and Tehran in almost three decades.

Ryan Crocker said the four hours of talks in Baghdad with his Iranian counterpart, Hassan Kazemi Qomi, had been businesslike¹ and positive, despite his words on Iranian backing for militias. Tehran vehemently² denies it is aiding insurgents.

"The talks proceeded positively. What we need to see is Iranian action on the ground," Mr Crocker told reporters after the talks at the office of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki, inside the sealed-off *Green Zone³ compound in Baghdad.

"I laid out before the Iranians a number of direct, specific concerns about their behaviour in Iraq—their support for militias that are fighting both the Iraqi security forces and the coalition forces."

"The fact [is] that a lot of explosives and ammunitions used by these groups are coming from Iran ... The Iranians did not respond directly to that, they did again emphasise that their policy is support of the [Iraqi] government," he said.

Iranian officials wanted to request a second session of discussions, Mr Crocker said, adding: "We will consider that when we receive it." ▶

美国驻巴格达大使今日说，他已经在美国和伊朗举行的双边会谈中警告伊朗不要支持伊拉克叛乱分子。这是近 30 年来华盛顿和德黑兰之间首次举行的正式双边会谈。

瑞安·克罗克说，他与伊朗驻伊拉克大使哈桑·卡齐米·库米在巴格达举行了历时 4 小时的会谈，尽管他在会谈中批评伊朗支持民兵组织，不过会谈还是积极而且高效的。德黑兰矢口否认自己在支持叛乱分子。

会谈结束后，克罗克在伊拉克总理府对记者说：“会谈进展顺利。我们要看伊朗会采取何种切实举动。”伊拉克总理努里·马利基的办公地点位于巴格达戒备森严的“绿区”内。

他说：“我直截了当地向伊朗人表达了许多具体的担心，这种担心针对的是他们在伊拉克采取的做法，包括他们对民兵组织的支持，这些民兵组织不仅与伊拉克安全部队作战，也与联军作战。

事实上，这些组织所使用的许多爆炸物和弹药都来自伊朗……伊朗人没有对此直接作出回应，不过他们的确再次强调，他们的政策是支持(伊拉克)政府。”

克罗克说，伊朗官员提出，希望举行第二轮会谈，对此克罗克说：“我们会在收到这样的信息后加以考虑。” ▶

1. businesslike [ˈbɪznɪslɪk] a. 有条不紊的；管理得很好的；效率高的；讲究实际的

2. vehemently [ˈvi:ɪməntli] ad. 激烈地，猛烈地

3. Green Zone 绿区 位于巴格达市中心的底格里斯河沿岸，占地约 4 平方英里，伊拉克政府和许多外国使馆设在此地。这里是巴格达戒备森严的地方。绿区之外的地方因暴力事件频发被戏称为“红区”)

Iran also proposed setting up a "trilateral security mechanism" that would include the US, Iraq and Iran, the ambassador said, adding that any move on this would need study in Washington.

The talks—the first such public contact between the US and Iran since they broke off diplomatic relations in 1980—deliberately ignored the vexed⁴ issue of Tehran's nuclear ambitions and were aimed solely at discussing ways to improve the appalling⁵ security situation inside Iraq.

As the men talked, a suicide car bomber struck in the Snak commercial district of central Baghdad, killing at least 21 people and wounding 66, police and hospital officials said.

Despite its concerns about Iran, the US is trying to enlist the country to help stem⁶ the sectarian violence in Iraq between Sunnis and Shias that threatens to spiral⁷ into all-out⁸ civil war.

Direct contact with Iran was recommended by the bipartisan Iraq Study Group report, commissioned by the US Congress and released late last year.

Hopes of any real advance in today's talks diminished even before they began as Tehran formally complained last night about alleged American and British spying in Iran.

A top Iranian foreign ministry official summoned the Swiss ambassador in Tehran, who represents US interests, to launch a formal protest about what he called "espionage⁹ networks".

Iranian state television reported that the official, Ahmad Sobhani, demanded an explanation for groups he said were committing "infiltration¹⁰ and sabotage¹¹ in western, central and south-western areas of the country".

Iran has repeatedly complained of US and British attempts to stir up its ethnic minorities as a way of putting pressure on the leadership. The US has repeated accusations that Iran is sending explosives and other material to insurgents in Iraq.

Speaking today in Tehran, Iran's foreign minister, Manouchehr Mottaki, argued that the talks could only lead to future meetings if Washington admitted its Middle East policy had been mistaken.

"We are hopeful that Washington's realistic approach to the current issues of Iraq by confessing its failed policy in Iraq and the region and by showing a determination to changing the policy guarantees success of the talks ▶

克洛克说，伊朗还提议建立包括美国、伊拉克和伊朗在内的“三边安全机制”；他还说，在这一问题上所采取的任何行动，都需华盛顿方面进行研究。

这次会谈是美国和伊朗自1980年中断外交关系以来首次公开接触。会谈有意避开了德黑兰的核计划这一棘手问题，只是着眼于探讨通过何种方式改善伊拉克境内可怕的安全局势。

就在双方举行会谈的时候，巴格达市中心的Snak商业区发生了自杀式汽车炸弹爆炸事件，据警方和医院的负责人说，爆炸至少造成21人死亡，66人受伤。

虽然美国对伊朗感到担忧，但它正想方设法谋求伊朗帮助遏止伊拉克逊尼派和什叶派之间的教派暴力冲突，目前这两派之间的暴力活动有可能发展成全面的内战。

由美国国会授权、共和与民主两党联合组成的伊拉克问题研究小组去年年底发布了一份报告，建议美国与伊朗进行直接的接触。

由于德黑兰昨晚对关于美英两国涉嫌在伊朗从事间谍活动正式提出抗议，甚至在今天的会谈举行之前，人们就对会谈能否取得任何实际的进展不抱多大希望。

伊朗外交部的一名高级官员召见了代表美国利益的瑞士驻德黑兰大使，就其所称的“间谍网络”提出了正式的抗议。

伊朗官方电视台报道说，这个名叫艾哈迈德·苏卜哈尼的官员要求对他所说的那些正在“伊朗西部、中部和西南部地区从事渗透和破坏活动”的组织作出解释。

伊朗一再抱怨美国和英国企图煽动伊朗国内的少数民族，通过这种方式向伊朗领导层施压。美国则多次指责伊朗向伊拉克境内的叛乱分子输送爆炸物和其他物资。

伊朗外交部长马努切赫尔·穆塔基今日在德黑兰说，只有华盛顿承认自己的中东政策是错误的，这次会谈才会为今后的会谈打下基础。

他说：“我们希望，华盛顿在当前伊拉克问题上能够采取务实的态度，承认它在伊拉克和中东地区的政策是失败的，并表现出修改这一政策的决心，从而确保 ▶



The divided Koreas sent trains lumbering through their heavily armed border for the first time in more than half a century Thursday, reaching another symbolic milestone in a reconciliation process. It was the first train crossing of the 4-kilometer- (2.5-mile-) wide no man 's land dividing the two sides since inter-Korean rail links were cut off early in the 1950- 53 Korean War. 周四(5月17日), 隆隆作响的火车在半个多世纪后首次穿越分裂的朝鲜半岛两国重兵把守的边境, 从而确立了和解进程中的另一块具有象征意义的里程碑。1950至1953年朝鲜战争之初, 南北铁路联系被切断后, 这块4千米(2.5英里)宽的地带就将双方分隔开来。这是自那时起首列通过这块无人地带的火车。(AP May 16, 2007)



Federal law enforcement officials and New York City police said today that four people have been charged with conspiring to bomb Kennedy International Airport. The plan, which was described by United States Attorney Roslynn R. Mauskopf as "one of the most chilling plots imaginable," involved a former airport worker who is a United States citizen of Guyanese descent and a former member of the Guyanese parliament, who is also an imam. (美国)联邦司法部门官员和纽约市警方今日称, 有4人因阴谋炸毁肯尼迪国际机场已受到起诉。该破坏计划被美国律师罗斯林·R.毛斯科普夫形容为“能够想象得出的最令人齿寒的阴谋事件之一”。参与密谋者中一人为圭亚那血统的美国公民, 曾为机场工作人员, 另有一人为圭亚那前议会议员, 同时也是一名伊玛目。(The New York Times Jun. 2, 2007)



Germany will host this week 's G8 summit in Heiligendamm, a small Baltic Sea resort in the northern part of the country. Leaders from the world 's eight most industrialized nations—the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Germany and Russia—arrive today for three days of discussions on the world 's most pressing problems, including climate change, proposals for aid to Africa and what to do about Iran 's nuclear program, to name but a few. 本周, 德国将在其北方的波罗的海度假胜地海利根达姆小城主持召开八国峰会。来自世界上8个工业化程度最高的国家——美国、英国、加拿大、法国、意大利、日本、德国和俄罗斯——的领导人今日抵达此地, 参加为期3天的会议讨论, 内容涉及当今世界最紧迫的问题, 诸如气候变化、非洲援助计划以及有关伊朗核计划的应对之策等等。(ABC News Jun. 6, 2007) (仲剑张 摘译)

and possible further talks," he said.

Despite the deliberately narrow focus of the discussions, many other sources of tension remain, *not least¹² intense US-led pressure on Iran over its nuclear enrichment programme. Washington and others claim Iran wants nuclear weapons, while Tehran insists it is purely a civil energy scheme.

Iran 's government also remains deeply suspicious that the Bush administration harbours plans for regime change in Tehran.

本次会谈和以后可能举行的会谈取得成功。”

虽然会谈有意缩小关注点, 但是导致美国和伊朗关系紧张的其他许多问题依然存在, 尤其是以美国为首的诸多国家因伊朗的核浓缩计划而对它施加了巨大的压力。美国和其他国家称伊朗企图制造核武器, 而德黑兰则强调, 它的核计划纯粹是民用核能计划。

伊朗政府还高度怀疑布什政府蓄谋实现德黑兰的政权更迭。(李凤芹 译自 The Guardian May 28, 2007)

4. vexed [ˈvɛkst] n. 烦恼的; 恼火的; 苦恼的; 伤脑筋的
5. appalling [əˈpɔːlɪŋ] a. 可怕的, 骇人的; <口>令人震惊的
6. stem [stem] vt. 制止, 遏止
7. spiral [ˈspɪrəl] vi. 不断急剧地上升(或下降)
8. all-out [ˈɔːlˈaʊt] a. 竭尽全力的, 极度的; 全部的

9. espionage [ˌɛspɪˈɒːnɜːʒ] n. 间谍行为, 谍报活动
10. infiltration [ˌɪnfɪlˈtreɪʃən] n. 渗入, 渗透
11. sabotage [ˈsæbətəːʒ] n. (对事业、运动、活动等的)暗中破坏, 捣乱
12. not least 尤其, 特别