



## 刺杀哈马斯领导人 以色列面临的后果日趋严重

# Israel Faces Growing Fallout over a Hamas Hit

By Andrew Lee Butters

It's always possible that someone besides Mossad<sup>1</sup> carried out the assassination of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh, a top Hamas military commander, in a Dubai hotel in January. Israel has refused to comment; on Monday Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman explained the silence by saying there is "no proof" Israel was responsible. But the Dubai police insist they are "99%" certain that Israel's famed intelligence agency did the deed. The Dubai authorities say they caught the 11-member hit team on videotape moments before and after they allegedly smothered<sup>2</sup> Mabhouh with a pillow in his hotel room—some reports have it as an injection of a chemical that induces a heart attack—and also at the airport as they left the country immediately afterward. But since Israel is well known to have carried out such daring targeted killings in the past, most observers in the region—including in Israel—have come to the same conclusion.

But unlike such assassinations in the past, this one could have serious diplomatic consequences for Israel. It would appear that whoever<sup>3</sup> was responsible underestimated Dubai's security capability. The city-state used sophisticated computer programs to quickly \*sift through<sup>4</sup> its massive pool of security-camera footage and pinpoint<sup>5</sup> the movements and \*travel documents<sup>6</sup> of the alleged killers. More embarrassingly, the Dubai authorities are claiming that the hit team stole the identities of Israeli dual-national citizens, ►

今年1月在迪拜的酒店刺杀哈马斯高级军事指挥官马哈茂德·马巴胡赫总有可能并非摩萨德所为。以色列方面拒绝发表评论。本周一(2月22日),以外交部长阿维哥多·利伯曼在解释以方保持沉默的原因时称,“没有证据”表明以对刺杀事件负有责任。但迪拜警方坚称他们可以99%地肯定是这家有名的以色列情报机构制造了该事件。迪拜官方称他们在录像中发现了11名刺杀小组的成员。据说这11人在马巴胡赫入住的酒店客房里将其用枕头闷死(另有报道说是对其注射了引发心脏病的化学药品)事发前后以及此后他们立即离境又在机场露面的情形均有录像。但由于以色列过去一向以实施这种大胆的定向刺杀行动为人所知,包括以色列在内的本地区多数观察人士都得出了一致结论。

但与以往刺杀行动不同的是,这一事件可能给以色列带来严重的外交后果。看来低估了迪拜安保能力的那个人是有责任的。这个城邦国家利用先进的计算机程序迅速细查海量的安保录像资料,确认据称的刺杀者的行踪和旅行证件。更令人尴尬的是,迪拜官方声称这个刺杀小组盗用具有双重国籍的以色列公民的身份,以伪造的英国、爱尔兰或法国护照在迪拜入境。目前这些国家的政府承诺将迅速 ►

1. Mossad [mɒˈsæd] 摩萨德(以色列主要情报机构,组建于1951年,全称最高情报及特别任务局)  
2. smother [ˈsmʌðə(r)] *vt.* 使窒息而死,闷死  
3. whoever [huːˈevə(r)] *pron.* ...的那个人(或那些人);...的

任何人  
4. sift through 细查,详审  
5. pinpoint [ˈpɪnpɔɪnt] *vt.* 准确描绘,确认,确定  
6. travel documents 旅行证件

and traveled into Dubai using false British, Irish and French passports. Now the governments of those countries are promising swift investigations into the matter, while the European media—especially in Britain—are asking whether or not those governments \*were forewarned<sup>7</sup> the operation. Meanwhile, Dubai is demanding that Interpol<sup>8</sup> issue an arrest warrant<sup>9</sup> for the chief of Mossad. While such an action is unlikely, the moderate Arab city-state's commitment to pursue the case will be hard for its Western allies to ignore.

Israel's intelligence establishment—and some of its press—are predicting that the shock and outrage surrounding the case are overdone and will \*blow over<sup>10</sup>. All countries fighting foreign terrorists, they say, have to engage in the occasional bit of wet<sup>11</sup> work, and the Hamas commander—apparently<sup>12</sup> the man in charge of taking weapons into Gaza—was a legitimate target in such spy games. “Past experience shows that disputes in this area tend to be treated as belonging to the special, sealed-off category of ‘national security,’” wrote Jonathan Spyer in *the Jerusalem Post*. “Where states have good reasons to maintain healthy ties with one another, such incidents are rarely allowed to \*muddy the waters<sup>13</sup> for long.”

But such a view miscalculates the degree to which Israel's relations with its Western allies are changing. Israel's unilateral security and military actions—as justifiable and as effective as they may be—are souring<sup>14</sup> world opinion against the Jewish State. Israel's role in the Western press is less and less that of embattled<sup>15</sup> David<sup>16</sup> and more and more the reckless Goliath<sup>17</sup>: from the ongoing siege of Gaza to the intentionally disproportionate<sup>18</sup> responses during both the war in Lebanon against Hizballah in 2006 and the war in Gaza against Hamas in 2009. Such views are stronger in Europe than in the U.S., which is why the scandal surrounding Mossad's alleged use of European passports could gain momentum<sup>19</sup> there.

But relations between the U.S. and Israel are also in a fragile phase. During the Cold War, Israel could claim to be safeguarding American interests against the Soviet-backed armies of Syria, Iraq and Egypt, in a global struggle for a free world. The attitude was summed up by a T-shirt that appeared in Israel in the 1980s of an American fighter plane (presumably<sup>20</sup> one ►

调查此事,而欧洲媒体(尤其是英国媒体)在质问这些国家的政府是否事先得到刺杀事件的预警。同时,迪拜要求国际刑警组织对摩萨德的领导人发出逮捕令。虽然这不太可能实现,但这个温和的阿拉伯城邦国家坚持要把此案一查到底,令其西方盟友难以置若罔闻。

以色列的情报机构及其部分媒体预言围绕此案的惊诧和愤怒都过了头,而且不久就会平息下来。他们称,所有打击外国恐怖分子的国家都不得不偶尔搞一点儿暗杀活动,在这场间谍战中,哈马斯领导人(据说是负责把武器运入加沙地带的人)成为打击目标是合情合理的。“以往经验表明,本地区的争端常常被处理为属于

特殊的、秘而不宣的‘国家安全’的范畴,”乔纳森·斯派尔在《耶路撒冷邮报》写道。“当国家间有充分的理由彼此保持良好关系时,极少会让这类事长期添乱。”

但这种观点错估了以色列与其西方盟国关系正起变化的严重程度。以色列单方面的安全和军事行动(或许有理、有效)正令全球舆论对这个犹



*Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal gives a speech during the funeral procession for Hamas commander Mahmoud al-Mabhouh in Damascus January 31, 2010.*

太国家越来越不利。在西方媒体眼中,以色列的形象与被敌人围困的大卫渐行渐远,倒是愈加接近莽撞的歌利亚:从对加沙地带的持续封锁到2006年对黎巴嫩真主党之战以及2009年对加沙哈马斯之战中故意过度的反应都证明了这一点。这种看法在欧洲甚于美国,这就是为何围绕据称的摩萨德使用欧洲护照的丑闻报道可能欧洲激起更大反响的原因。

但美国和以色列的关系也处于脆弱阶段。冷战期间,以色列可以声称它与苏联支持的叙利亚、伊拉克和埃及军队作战是在争取自由世界的全球斗争中捍卫美国的利益。这种姿态在20世纪80年代以色列出现的一种T恤衫上可见一斑,►

sold to Israel) with the slogan, "Don't Worry America, Israel Is Behind You."

But the Cold War is over, and Israel and its allies in the West now tout<sup>21</sup> the Jewish state as an ally in the so-called war on terror. But in fact, the militant Palestinian and Lebanese groups engaged in a territorial war with Israel are the \*sworn enemies<sup>22</sup> of the al-Qaeda-inspired radical extremists who are at war with the West. In the struggle against Islamic extremism, Israel risks becoming less of an asset<sup>23</sup> to America and more of a liability<sup>24</sup>. The Obama White House, recognizing that the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict is a recruiting tool for radical Islam, has said that peace in the Middle East is a matter of U. S. national security.

Rather than the war of terror, the current paradigm<sup>25</sup> for the strategic relationship between America and Israel is the cold war against Iran and its allies—Hamas, Hizballah and Syria—for Middle East supremacy<sup>26</sup> that began after the invasion of Iraq. On a military level, ties between America and Israel have never been stronger—the two countries staged their largest ever joint military exercise last year. But most Americans don't really want to be part of a war for Middle Eastern supremacy—they want the U.S. out of Iraq and Afghanistan as quickly as possible and for their government to spend that money creating jobs at home.

Which is why unilateral Israeli military and intelligence operations could potentially be darn<sup>27</sup> aging to Israeli-American relations. With the peace process moribund<sup>28</sup>, with Hizballah re-armed and stronger than ever and nuclear talks with Iran at a dead end, the Middle East is on the brink of a regional war that could be sparked by \*any number of<sup>29</sup> incidents. From its air raid on a suspected nuclear facility in Syria in 2007 and the assassination of Hizballah operations chief Imad Mughniyah ►

T恤衫上印的一架美国战斗机(大概是卖给以色列的)上有如下口号:“不必担心,美国。以色列支持你。”

但冷战已经结束,以色列及其西方盟国现在把这个犹太国家标榜为所谓反恐战争中的盟友。但实际上,与以色列争夺领土的激进的巴勒斯坦人和黎巴嫩的各种组织同与西方交战的受基地组织影响的激进的极端分子是不共戴天之敌。在对伊斯兰极端主义的斗争中,以色列的冒险行为对美国来说优势在减少,麻烦在增多。奥巴马政府认识到持续的阿拉伯世界同以色列之间的冲突已成为伊斯兰激进分子招兵买马的工具,表示中东和平事关美国国家安全。

当前美以战略关系的典型机制不是反恐战争,而是自入侵伊拉克后开始的与伊朗及其盟友(哈马斯、真主党和叙利亚)为争夺中东主导权而进行的冷战。从军事层面看,美以关系达到了历史最好水平,去年两国还举行了有史以来最大规模的联合军事演习。但多数美国人其实无意卷入为争取中东主导权而进行的战争——他们希望美国尽快撤出伊拉克和阿富汗,希望美国政府把钱用在创造更多的国内就业机会上。

这就是为何以色列的单方面军事和情报行动对以美关系来说可能是不合时宜了。当前中东和平进程停滞不前,重新武装起来的真主党比以往更为强大,伊朗核问题谈判陷入僵局,中东正处于地区战争的边缘,很多冲突都可能引发战争。从2007年空袭叙利亚境内的疑似核设施,到2008年暗杀真主党行动领导人伊迈德·穆格尼耶(也被 ►

7. forewarn sb of sth 预告警告;事先告诫

8. Interpol [ˈɪntəpɒl] *n.* 国际刑警组织(总部设在巴黎)

9. warrant [ˈwɒrənt] *n.* 执行令;授权令

10. blow over (危险或难堪的情况)过去;平息;被淡忘

11. wet [wet] *a.* <俚> (情报机构的活动)涉及暗杀的

12. apparently [əˈpærəntli] *ad.* 据说;听说

13. muddy the waters 把问题弄得更复杂;添乱

14. sour [ˈsaʊə(r)] *vt.* 使变坏;使恶化

15. embattled [ɪmˈbætlɪd] *a.* 卷入战争的;被敌人围困的

16. David 大卫(?-962 BC, 古以色列国王[1000?-962BC], 建立了统一的以色列王国, 定都耶路撒冷, 据基督教《圣经》载, 系耶稣的祖先)

17. Goliath 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)

18. disproportionate [ˌdɪsprəˈpɔːʃənət] *a.* 不成比例的;不相称

的, 太大(或太小)的

19. momentum [məʊˈmentəm] *n.* 势头;冲劲;冲力

20. presumably [prɪˈzjuːməbli] *ad.* 很可能;大概;想必是

21. tout [taʊt] *vt.* 吹捧;吹嘘

22. sworn enemies 不共戴天的仇敌

23. asset [ˈæset] *n.* 有价值的人(或事物);有用的人(或事物)

24. liability [ˌlaɪəˈbɪləti] *n.* <口> 不利条件;妨碍的人(或物)

25. paradigm [ˈpærədaim] *n.* 范例;样式

26. supremacy [suːˈpreməsi] *n.* 最大权力;最高权威;最高地位

27. darn *ad.* <口> 该死;非常

28. moribund [ˈmɒrɪbʌnd] *a.* 不进展的;停滞不前的

29. any number of = a lot of 许多;很多





The leader of Niger's military junta made his first public appearance on Friday, a day after toppling President Mamadou Tandja in a coup, but made no mention of any timetable to elections. 周五(2月19日),尼日尔军事政变领导人推翻总统马马杜·坦贾一天后,首次在公共场合露面,但并未提及举行大选的日程表。(Reuters Feb. 19, 2010)

The Dutch coalition government collapsed on Saturday after the two largest parties disagreed over whether to withdraw the 2,000 Dutch troops from Afghanistan as planned this year. 周六(2月20日)在两个最大政党未能就今年是否按计划从阿富汗撤回2000名军人一事达成一致后,荷兰联合政府倒台。(Reuters Feb. 20, 2010)



One of the world's most powerful earthquakes in a century battered Chile on Saturday, killing at least 214 people, knocking down buildings and triggering a tsunami that threatened Pacific coastlines as far away as Hawaii and Japan. 周六(2月27日),百年内世界上强度最大的地震之一肆虐智利,造成至少214人死亡,大量建筑物倒塌,由此引发的海啸危及远在太平洋沿海地带的夏威夷和日本。(Reuters Feb. 27, 2010)

The Vancouver Winter Olympics ended in spectacular triumph on Sunday with a dazzling closing ceremony that mixed traditional pomp with self-deprecating humour to put the icing on 17 days of unrelenting drama and action. 周日(2月28日),温哥华冬奥会在绚丽多彩的闭幕式上令人惊叹地胜利告结。此次闭幕式把传统的盛况和自贬式的幽默融合在一起,为持续17天的富有戏剧性的场面和赛事活动锦上添花。(Rediff.com Mar. 1, 2010)



(吴景超 摘译)

(which was also attributed to Mossad) in 2008 to the Dubai job<sup>30</sup>, Israel—by action or by reputation—is \*notching up<sup>31</sup> a series of \*scores that its Arab enemies are promising to settle<sup>32</sup>.

The Mabhouh case now has Hamas officials vowing revenge—after months of an uneasy truce<sup>33</sup> between Hamas and Israel. Talks between Israel and Hamas over a prisoner swap<sup>34</sup> to free captured Israeli Gilad Shalit are effectively dead, a Hamas official in Beirut told *TIME*. If a unilateral Israeli operation like this—or an air strike against Iran's nuclear facilities—\*ends up<sup>35</sup> increasing the risks for American soldiers in Iraq or Afghanistan, the U.S. public's romance with Israel may finally begin to sour. ■

认为是摩萨德所为),直到这次迪拜刺杀案,以色列在行动和名誉上与其阿拉伯敌人结下更多的仇恨,而阿拉伯人也发誓将报仇雪恨。

哈马斯与以色列在经历了几个月不持续的停火后,眼下的马巴胡赫案令哈马斯官员誓言报复。一名哈马斯官员在贝鲁特对《时代》周刊称,以方为解救被俘的以色列士兵吉拉德·沙利特而与哈马斯进行的交换战俘谈判实际上已经破裂。如果这样的以方单方面行动(或对伊朗核设施进行空袭)结果是增大了美国士兵在伊拉克或阿富汗的风险,美国公众与以色列的密切关系最终可能会开始恶化。

(黄景睿 译注自 *Time* Feb. 23, 2010)

30. job [dʒɒb] *n.* 犯罪行为

31. notch up 赢取,获得

32. settle scores 常用为 settle a score 算旧账,报宿怨

33. truce [tru:s] *n.* 停战协定,休战,停战期

34. swap [swɒp] *n.* 交换,掉换

35. end up 最终成为,最后处于