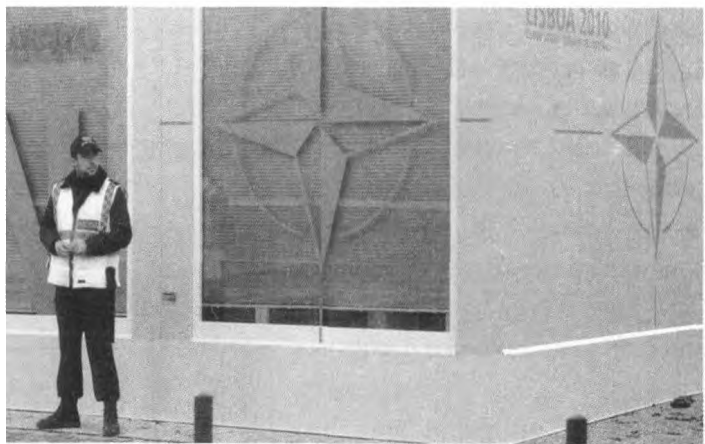


导读：2010年11月19日至20日，北约组织峰会在葡萄牙首都里斯本举行。遵循北约几乎每10年制定一份战略概念，以确保由28国组成的联盟组织能够应对新威胁和承担新责任的惯例，此次峰会除了确定从2011年开始从阿富汗逐步撤出美军和北约领导的国际安全援助部队，并在2014年前完成向阿富汗军警部队移交安全职责的计划外，还通过了一个名为《积极参与现代防御》的新的战略概念，不仅勾勒了北约未来走向，也反映出西方国家眼中全球安全形势的新变化。



Nato Leaders To Define A New Mission

北约领导人将确定新使命

By Alan Greenblatt

NATO is ready for a makeover¹.

Leaders of the 28 member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — much of Europe, plus the United States and Canada — are gathering in Lisbon for a summit starting Friday that is being called one of the most important in the group's history.

President Obama, who arrives in Portugal early Friday, will seek agreement from European allies on the administration's new "Transition Strategy" for Afghanistan, which calls for U.S. and other Western forces to continue their combat role until 2014.

It is an important, yet delicate, pitch² for the future of the U.S.-led mission: seeking to persuade European allies to maintain a presence³ in the coalition even as the U.S. looks to begin reducing its troop levels in Afghanistan beginning next summer.

But the first order of business is to define its role in the world. NATO will approve its first new "Strategic Concept," or mission statement, in more than a decade. It's an ambitious document that sets out broad goals in areas including missile defense, cyberwarfare and terrorism.

It's a challenging restart for an organization that since the end of the Cold War has struggled to define a coherent⁴ purpose.

"This is the real burden⁵ — to explain very clearly to the NATO publics what this institution is trying to accomplish, what is its purpose today and how NATO is going to protect the population of the member states," says James M.►

北大西洋公约组织（北约）已经准备好迎接一场变革。

北约28个成员国中，大部分在欧洲，另外还有美国和加拿大。这些国家的领导人将从本周五(11月19日)开始在里斯本举行峰会，此次会议被认为是北约历史上最重要的会议之一。

美国总统奥巴马周五一早抵达葡萄牙。他将寻求美国的欧洲盟友有关美国在阿富汗新的“过渡战略”上的一致意见。该战略要求，美国和其他西方国家的驻阿部队将作战至2014年。

这对美国领导的北约部队未来走向是个重要却又微妙的行动计划。美国一方面希望从明年夏天开始缩减驻阿美军人数，另一方面设法劝说自己的欧洲盟国派驻盟军部队。

但此次峰会的第一要务是确定北约在全球事务中的角色。北约也将通过十余年来该组织首个新的“战略概念”，或者称为使命陈述。在这份充满雄心的文件中，北约展现了在导弹防御、网络战争和反恐等方面的总目标。

自冷战结束后，北约一直在努力为自己界定一个具有连贯性的目标，因此这次峰会对北约而言是具有挑战性的重启。

华盛顿大学政治学与国际事务教授詹姆斯·M. 戈德盖格说：“切实的主旨是要向北约成员国公众解释清楚北约目前正在试图实现什么，这个组织当今的目标是什么，以及北约将如何保护各成员国国民的安全。”►

Goldgeier, a professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University.

"If [NATO] did not exist today, the United States would not seek to create it," Goldgeier wrote in a paper for the Council on Foreign Relations earlier this year.

NATO was created *in the wake of⁶ World War II to protect Western Europe against Soviet invasion — a threat that no longer exists.

"Ever since the end of the Cold War, NATO's been searching for the rationale⁷ for what it's all about," says Richard Fontaine, a senior fellow at the Center for a New American Security who previously served as a foreign policy adviser to Sen. John McCain (R-AZ).

Its last Strategic Concept was adopted in 1999, when the big question for the organization was whether it would drop its purely defensive posture and project power outside its territory, performing a humanitarian intervention in the Balkans.

Then, the focus was on regional instability. Today, it's about protecting member states from threats that are likely to originate outside its territory, such as terrorism, maritime piracy and cyberwarfare.

Arriving At Consensus⁸

Tweaking⁹ will occur up until the last minute, but the member states are expected to adopt a Strategic Concept that looks very much like the one drafted in recent months by a group headed by former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

NATO, which operates by consensus, has always been riven¹⁰ by factions¹¹. It has a dozen more members today than it did in 1999. In Lisbon, there's likely to be disagreement over issues such as whether to make nuclear arms control a central focus, as Germany desires.

Still, there's broad agreement on the need to work together to address threats of common concern, says Stephen Flanagan, senior vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies. "What they found in the official discussions over the last few months is that the alliance wasn't as divided as many people thought," he says.

Defending Against Which Missiles

Members from Central Europe remain more concerned about possible challenges emanating¹² from Russia than, say, ▶

戈德盖格教授今年早些时候在给美国外交关系委员会写的一份报告中指出：“假如北约今天已不复存在的话，美国也不会寻求再去建立这样一个组织。”

二战之后北约成立，意在保护西欧免遭苏联入侵——但这种威胁已不复存在。

新美国安全中心高级研究员理查德·方丹先前曾是前任亚利桑那州共和党参议员约翰·麦凯恩的外交政策顾问。他说：“自从冷战结束后，北约就一直在寻找自身存在的意义。”

北约的上一个“战略概念”1999年获得通过，当时北约面临的重大问题是，这个组织是否放弃其纯粹的防御性姿态而在其辖域之外展现影响力，在巴尔干半岛进行人道主义干预。

之后，北约的重点转向维护区域稳定。现在，北约的任务是保护成员国免受可能来自北约以外地区的种种威胁，诸如恐怖主义、海盗活动和网络战争等。

达成共识

尽管峰会最后一刻仍然可能出现些微变化，但北约各成员国预计将通过一份“战略概念”，该文件应该和最近几个月由美国前国务卿马德琳·奥尔布赖特领导的一个小组撰写的文件草案内容极相似。

北约按照成员国协商一致的原则运作，但却常因内讧而分裂。从1999年到现在，北约增加了12个成员国。在里斯本峰会上，德国希望各成员国同意将核武器控制作为北约工作重点，但各国对诸如此类的问题很可能意见不一。

美国战略与国际问题研究中心高级副主席斯蒂温·弗拉纳根表示，尽管如此，各方仍然存在广泛共识，认为应一起努力应对共同关注的威胁，他说：“通过过去几个月的正式讨论，各方发现北约盟友之间并不像许多人想象的那样意见不一。”

防御来自何方的导弹

北约成员中的那些中欧国家仍旧对 ▶

1. makeover ['meɪkəʊvə(r)] *n.* 大变样;改头换面
2. pitch [pɪtʃ] *n.* 宣传论点;行动计划
3. presence ['prezns] *n.* (派遣的)一个队;(尤指执行任务的)部队
4. coherent [kəʊ'hɪərənt] *a.* 连贯的,前后一致的
5. burden ['bɜ:dn] *n.* 要旨,主旨;反复表示的意思
6. in the wake of 随...之后而来;跟随在...后

7. rationale [ˌræʃ əˈnɑ:l] *n.* 全部理由,根本原因,逻辑依据
8. consensus [kən'sensəs] *n.* (意见等的)一致
9. tweak [twi:k] *vt.* <口>对...作微调
10. rive [raɪv] *vt.* 使四分五裂;使(心、心灵)破碎
11. faction ['fækʃn] *n.* 派系斗争;内讧
12. emanate ['emənert] *vi.* 发源,发出(from)

the host country of Portugal.

But generally there is hope for more cooperation than confrontation with Russia right now. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev is attending the summit — the first time Russia has had a presence at a NATO meeting since its incursion¹³ into Georgia in 2008.

“Russia doesn’t want to look too open, unless it can get something,” says Flanagan. “But senior officials there know that their interest lies in cooperation with the West, that their bigger problems will be with China and their southern neighbors.”

NATO is hoping that Russia will bless its plans for missile defense — or at least not feel threatened by them. Following the lead of the Obama administration, NATO seeks to make clear that its missile defense shield is designed to protect not against Russia, but against short- to medium-range missiles coming from Iran.

Some member countries want to name Iran specifically as a threat in the “Strategic Concept”. But Turkey objects to *singling out¹⁴ its neighbor and trading partner. Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan said earlier this month that his country would not “accept an approach that considers Iran a threat.”

Turkey will remain wary about plans to locate parts of the missile defense system — even radar — within its borders. But it won’t block language calling for protection against nuclear threats in general.

“Turkey is nervous about specifying Iran as the threat, but that’s an easy problem to solve,” says Steven Pifer, director of the Brookings Institution Arms Control Initiative. “Everyone will know who they’re going to be talking about.”

Afghanistan: *Stay The Course¹⁵

The greatest immediate challenge facing NATO from the east is Afghanistan. About 140,000 Western troops are in the country, including 100,000 from the United States. Gen. David Petraeus, the top U.S. commander there, is expected to assure NATO leaders that the coalition is making slow but steady progress.

The main goal for the U.S. is to sell its European allies on its new “Transition Strategy” for Afghanistan. That war has become even less popular in much of Europe than in the U.S. ▶



Barack Obama and NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen chat, center, as national leaders assemble for a group portrait at the NATO summit in Lisbon, Portugal, on Friday Nov. 19, 2010.

俄罗斯、而非此次会议的东道国葡萄牙可能引发的挑战更为关注。

但大致来看，目前各成员国希望能与俄罗斯进行更多的合作而非对抗。俄罗斯总统德米特里·梅德韦杰夫将参加此次峰会——这是自2008年俄罗斯攻入格鲁吉亚之后首次参加北约组织的会议。

“俄罗斯并不想给人一种太过开放的印象，除非它能从这次峰会上有所收获。”弗拉纳根说，“但俄罗斯高级官员明白与西方合作符合其利益，中国及俄南方邻国才是他们需要面对的更大的问题。”

北约希望俄罗斯能赞成其导弹防御计划——至少不觉得这一计划对其构成威胁。在奥巴马政府的带领下，北约力求表明观点是，其导弹防御系统并不是为了对抗来自俄罗斯的威胁，而是为了对付来自伊朗的中短程导弹。

一些北约成员国想在“战略概念”中把伊朗明确列为威胁。但土耳其反对将其邻国及贸易伙伴伊朗单列出来。土耳其总理雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安本月早些时候说，土耳其不会“接受将伊朗视为威胁的做法”。

对于将北约导弹防御系统的部分设施——甚至雷达——架设在土耳其境内的计划，土耳其仍持谨慎态度；但对于呼吁加强核

威胁防范的表述土耳其并不会阻止。

“把伊朗明确列为威胁令土耳其很紧张，但这个问题容易解决。”布鲁金斯学会军控项目主任史蒂文·皮弗说。“每个人都知道他们指的是谁。”

阿富汗：坚持到底

北约眼下面临的来自东方的最大挑战就是阿富汗。现在约有14万北约士兵驻扎在阿富汗，其中10万来自美国。驻阿美军最高指挥官戴维·彼得雷乌斯将军要使北约成员国领导人确信，盟军在阿富汗的进度虽然缓慢，但却稳步前进。

对美国来说，这次峰会的主要目标是向其欧洲盟友推销阿富汗新“过渡战略”。在欧洲大部分国家，阿富汗战争甚至比在美国还不受欢迎。▶



A stampede on a bridge in Cambodia's capital killed at least 339 people and injured nearly as many after thousands panicked on the last day of a water festival, authorities and state media said on Tuesday. 周二(11月23日), 据柬埔寨官方和国家媒体称, 在“送水节”的最后一天, 在柬埔寨首都一座桥上数千人慌乱后发生的踩踏事件造成至少339人死亡, 近乎同样数量的人受伤。(Reuters Nov. 23, 2010)

North and South Korea exchanged artillery fire Tuesday along their disputed frontier, raising tensions between the rivals to their highest level in more than a decade. 周二(11月23日), 朝鲜和韩国在其有争议的边界炮火相向, 使敌对紧张状态达到十多年来的最高程度。(AP Nov. 23, 2010)



Mexican President Felipe Calderon has opened a UN climate change conference in Cancun, with a call to the participants to put aside their national interests and work together to combat global warming. 墨西哥总统费利佩·卡尔德龙宣布联合国坎昆气候变化大会开幕, 同时呼吁与会各国搁置各自的国家利益共同努力应对全球气候变暖。(Allvoices Nov. 30, 2010)

(吴景超 摘译)

Still, the Obama administration hopes that its plans to stay in Afghanistan until 2014 will assuage¹⁶ NATO allies' concern that the American troop drawdown scheduled to begin next July does not signal the end of the U.S. commitment.

"The widespread sentiment among NATO allies is, tell us when the Americans are leaving because we want to leave six months before that date," says Fontaine, the former McCain adviser. "By pointing to 2014, what this hopefully leads to is more staying power from the Europeans than if the U.S. is pointing at July 2011."

The European nations will be looking for assurances that some benchmarks¹⁷ and adjustments in approach will be in place by next summer. But it appears that the new strategy will guarantee continued European participation, with NATO expected to announce at the summit that it will hand over security control to the Afghans in 2014.

Canada, which is planning to bring home its *combat troops¹⁸ next year, announced this week that it will send 950 trainers to Afghanistan through March 2014, providing the bulk¹⁹ of the new NATO troops striving to build up the capacity of the Afghan military and police.

Does Europe Matter?

The coalition in Afghanistan reflects a broader truth about trans-Atlantic relations. When the U.S. talks with▶

尽管如此, 奥巴马政府希望美军 2014 年之前仍将驻守阿富汗的计划能够减轻其北约盟友的担心——他们可能认为美国在明年 7 月开始的逐步撤军行动并不意味着美国在阿富汗行动的终结。

“北约盟友间现在普遍的情绪是希望能被告知美军撤离的时间, 因为他们希望能在美军撤离半年之前就撤出本国军队,” 麦凯恩参议员前顾问方丹说。“美国将撤军时间指向 2014 年, 很可能比指向 2011 年 7 月更能促使欧洲军队继续驻守阿富汗。”

欧洲成员国将期望美国能够保证到明年夏天一些标准及应对措施调整到位。但从表面来看, 新战略能够确保欧洲国家的继续参与, 北约将在此次峰会上宣布于 2014 年将安全控制权交还给阿富汗军队。

加拿大正计划明年从阿富汗撤出其作战部队。加拿大本周宣布, 到 2014 年 3 月止, 加拿大将派出 950 名教官到阿富汗, 这个数字占到力图提升阿富汗军事和警察力量的北约新增驻阿部队人数的绝大部分。

欧洲是否重要?

驻阿盟军从广义上讲, 反映出大西洋两岸美欧关系的一个现实。当美国与其欧洲盟友讨论问题时, 该问题往往发生在欧洲以外的地区。▶

13. incursion [in'kʌ:ʃən] *n.* 侵入; 袭击; 侵犯

14. single sb out 单独挑出

15. stay the course 坚持到底

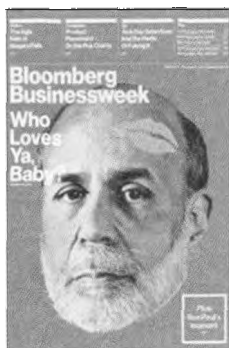
16. assuage [ə'sweɪdʒ] *vt.* 减轻, 缓和(肉体或精神

上的痛苦)

17. benchmark ['bentʃma:k] *n.* 基准, 基准尺度

18. combat troops 作战部队

19. bulk [bʌlk] *n.* 主体, 绝大部分; 大多数



Bloomberg Businessweek(Dec.3,2010) 伯南克与盖特纳的还击

How the Federal Reserve chairman and Treasury Secretary are battling to defend the Fed's latest moves—and preserve its independence.

美联储主席与美国财长正怎样为捍卫美联储最近的行动以保持其独立性而战。

Time(Dec.13, 2010) 你想知道秘密吗?

Rogue activist Julian Assange wants to curb government secrecy, but his massive leak of classified U.S. diplomatic cables is undermining the Obama Administration's efforts to do just that.

竭力制造事端的朱利安·阿桑奇想控制政府的秘密,但他大量泄露美国机密外交电文正破坏奥巴马政府为此付出的努力。



Popular Science (Dec.,2010) 新发明中最佳者

In this issue, Popular Science's annual picks of the 100 greatest innovations of the year!

本期刊登着《大众科学》年度评选——2010年度100个最伟大的发明!

(闻英 摘译)

European allies, it's often about problems that are happening outside Europe.

"Europe has to fight to be relevant right now," Nicole Bacharan, a historian and political scientist at the Institute of Political Science in Paris, tells NPR's Ari Shapiro in a story for Morning Edition Friday. "That's not easy to hear for a group of countries that have been at the top of the pyramid for centuries."

Asia and the Middle East are receiving *the lion's share of²⁰ the Obama administration's foreign policy time and attention these days. But that doesn't mean Europe has lost its relevance.

"In terms of security issues and promoting global growth, Europeans are our most capable allies in promoting stability and global growth," says Flanagan, the CSIS vice president. "It's not a question of either/or, but how do you maintain these deep-standing relationships at the same time you're deepening ties to China and other Asian nations."

Even if Europe is not where the action is from a military standpoint²¹, it's still a major force in world affairs. And the fact that no one sees any chance for an outbreak of war between great powers of Europe in the foreseeable future may be one of the greatest indicators of NATO's success.

"From the U.S. standpoint, Europe is no longer a national security problem," says Goldgeier, the George Washington University professor. "And that is a product of the success of the U.S. and Europe strategy for the past 20 years." ■

"现在欧洲要很努力才能争取到参与重大国际事务决策的机会,"巴黎政治学院历史学家和政治学家迈克尔·巴卡兰说。她在“周五早间档”的新闻报道中告诉美国国家公共电台记者阿里·夏皮罗说:“对于过去几百年来一直居于金字塔尖的这些欧洲国家来说,听到这样的话并不舒服。”

现在,亚洲和中东是奥巴马政府外交政策时间与关注点最为青睐的地区。但这并不意味着欧洲已经失去其意义。

“在安全问题和促进全球经济增长方面,欧洲是我们促进稳定和全球增长最为得力的盟友,”美国战略与国际问题研究中心副主席斯蒂温·弗拉纳根表示。“对美国来说,这不是非此即彼的问题,而是如何在深化与中国及其他亚洲国家关系的同时,维护好具有深厚传统的欧美关系。”

尽管从军事上来看,欧洲处于无战事区域,但它仍在国际事务中发挥着重要作用。现在没人认为欧洲大国会在可预见的未来爆发战争,这个事实本身可能就是北约成功之处的最大体现之一。

“从美国立场来看,欧洲不再是个国家安全问题,”华盛顿大学戈德盖格教授说。“这是过去20年美欧战略成功的产物。”

(王海清 译自 NPR Nov. 18, 2010)

20. the lion's share of 最大(或最好)的一份

21. standpoint ['stændpoint] n. 立场;观点