

导读：2010年12月13日，69岁的美国资深外交家理查德·霍尔布鲁克因病逝世。此后，有关其报道遍布西方各大媒体。这位历任美国4位民主党总统的外交政策顾问以其铁腕外交风格赢得了“推土机”和“愤怒的公牛”的绰号。历史上他凭借促成长达3年的波黑战争结束的《代顿协议》赢得声望；当今，他作为奥巴马的阿富汗和巴基斯坦特使深受倚重。2002年在美国总统尼克松访华30周年之际，他专门著文，表示中美关系将是下一个历史时期世界上最重要的双边关系，处理好中美关系，对美国的国家利益至关重要。

## 理查德·霍尔布鲁克 Richard Holbrooke

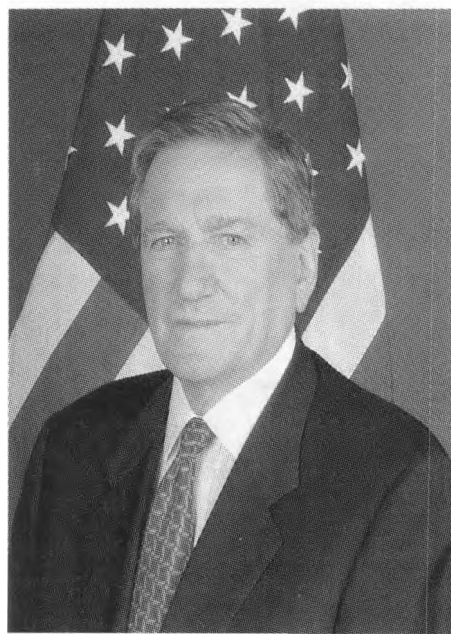
*Formidable<sup>1</sup> US diplomat who negotiated an end to the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.*

杰出的美国外交家，曾通过斡旋结束波黑战争

Richard Holbrooke, who has died aged 69 after suffering a ruptured<sup>2</sup> aorta<sup>3</sup>, was not the most universally beloved, but was certainly one of the ablest, the most admired and the most effective<sup>4</sup> of American diplomats. He is one of the few of that profession in the past 40 years who can be compared with the giants of the “founding generation” of American hegemony<sup>5</sup>, such as \*Dean Acheson<sup>6</sup> and \*George Kennan<sup>7</sup>.

Holbrooke was tough as well as exceptionally bright. He was a loyal, liberal Democrat, but also a patriot who was prepared to be ruthless<sup>8</sup> in what he saw as his nation's interest. To his friends, he was kind and charming, but he could be abrasive<sup>9</sup>: no doubt that characteristic helped prevent him becoming secretary of state on two occasions, under Bill Clinton and again when Barack Obama became president.

He held almost every other important job in the international service of the US. He was ambassador to the United Nations, where he dealt with the vexed<sup>10</sup> problem of America's debts to the organisation, and to Germany. He was the only person in history to be assistant secretary of state — the key level in routine diplomacy — in two regions of the world, Europe and Asia. He \*distinguished himself as<sup>11</sup> an investment banker, a magazine editor, a charity executive and an author, but he will be remembered most of all for his success in negotiating an end to the \*war in Bosnia-Herzegovina<sup>12</sup> at an Ohio airbase, and for his part in the American intervention in Kosovo. At the►



*By Godfrey Hodgson*

理查德·霍尔布鲁克因主动脉破裂辞世，享年69岁。他不是最受人喜爱的美国外交官，但肯定是最有才华、最受崇拜和最实干的美国外交官之一。他是过去40年中少数可以与打下美国霸权江山的巨人——比如迪安·艾奇逊和乔治·凯南——相提并论的外交官之一。

霍尔布鲁克作风强悍，智力超群。他是忠诚的开明民主党人，同时也是一位爱国者，在他认为关乎国家利益的问题上绝不手软。在朋友眼中，他亲切可人，但有时也生硬粗暴：不用说，这种性情使他两度与国务卿一职擦肩而过，分别是在比尔·克林顿执政期间和贝拉克·奥巴马当选总统后。

除国务卿外，美国的重要外交职务他几乎当了个遍。他当过美国驻联合国大使，处理了让人头疼的美国拖欠联合国会费问题，还当过驻德国大使。他是美国历史上唯一负责过世界两个地区（欧洲和亚洲）事务的助理国务卿——这是常务外交工作的关键岗位。他是享有盛名的投资银行家、杂志主编、慈善组织主管和作家，但是最为世人牢记的将是他任俄亥俄州一处空军基地成功斡旋波黑战争的结束，以及他在美国出兵干预科索沃过程中所起的作用。►

time of his death, he was Obama's special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Richard Charles Albert Holbrooke, generally known as Dick, was born in Manhattan. Though his parents were ethnic Jews, they had little sense<sup>13</sup> of Jewish identity, and were atheists<sup>14</sup>. His father, Dan, had been born in Warsaw of Russian-Jewish parents and in the 1930s came to the US, where he was a successful medical doctor. Dick's mother was the former Trudi Moos, a potter. She had first gone to Argentina as a refugee from Germany before moving to the US.

Dick was educated at Scarsdale high school, in New York's affluent<sup>15</sup> Westchester county suburb, one of the most academically successful secondary schools in the US. His best friend there was David Rusk, son of \*Dean Rusk<sup>16</sup>, later secretary of state to Presidents \*John F. Kennedy<sup>17</sup> and \*Lyndon Johnson<sup>18</sup>. Dick's own father died when he was 15, and he went on to Brown University, the Ivy League college in Rhode Island. Graduating in 1962, he was influenced by Kennedy's call to young Americans to serve the nation.

Holbrooke joined the foreign service, and in 1963 was sent as a civilian official to Vietnam, where he was one of a talented cohort<sup>19</sup> of young men who were to become leaders in American diplomacy, including John Negroponte, George W Bush's ambassador to Iraq and deputy secretary of state; Les Aspin, a future congressman and secretary of defence; and Anthony Lake, who became Clinton's national security adviser. Holbrooke worked for the infamous Robert Komer, who earned the sobriquet<sup>20</sup> "Blowtorch"<sup>21</sup> Bob" for his work▶

他辞世时的职务是奥巴马的阿富汗和巴基斯坦事务特别代表。

理查德·查尔斯·艾伯特·霍尔布鲁克,人们常叫他“迪克”,生于曼哈顿。他的父母尽管是犹太人族,但几乎不把自己当成犹太人,他们是无神论者。霍尔布鲁克的父亲丹在华沙出生,而他的祖父母是俄罗斯籍犹太人。丹在20世纪30年代来到美国,成为一名事业有成的医生。迪克的母亲婚前名叫特鲁迪·莫斯,是一名制陶工人。她先从德国逃难到阿根廷,后来移居到美国。

迪克的高中母校是位于纽约州富裕的韦斯特切斯特县郊区的斯卡斯代尔高中,这是美国教学质量最好的中学之一。他在这所学校最好的朋友是戴维·腊斯克——迪安·腊斯克之子。迪安·腊斯克后来成为约翰·F.肯尼迪总统和林登·约翰逊总统执政期间的国务卿。迪克15岁时,他的父亲去世了,迪克后来考入罗德岛上的常春藤名校布朗大学。1962年毕业后,迪克深受肯尼迪号召美国年轻人参军的影响。

霍尔布鲁克曾入驻外事务局工作,1963年,他作为文职官员被派往越南。当时和他一起在越南的一批才华横溢的年轻人日后成为美国的外交领袖,其中包括:约翰·内格罗蓬特,小布什执政期的驻伊拉克大使及副国务卿;莱斯·阿斯平,后来成为国会议员和国防部长;安东尼·莱克,克林顿执政期的国家安全顾问。霍尔布鲁克在越南曾为臭名昭著的罗伯特·科默工作。此人绰号“喷灯鲍勃”,因在“凤凰▶

1. formidable ['fɔːmɪdəbl] *a.* 令人敬畏的,优秀的,杰出的
2. rupture ['rʌptʃə(r)] *vt.* [医] (使体内组织等) 破裂,裂开
3. aorta [ei'ɔːtə] *n.* 主动脉
4. effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *a.* (人员等)适于工作的;有战斗力的
5. hegemony [hi'dʒeməni] *n.* 支配(权),统治(权),霸权
6. Dean Acheson 迪安·艾奇逊(1893-1971,美国国务卿[1949-1953],参与建立北大西洋公约组织,任内发生朝鲜战争,主导编写了《中美关系白皮书》)
7. George Kennan 乔治·凯南(1904-2005,美国外交家和历史学家,主张对苏联采取“遏制政策”,曾任美国驻苏联大使[1952-1953]和驻南斯拉夫大使[1961-1963],著有《俄国脱离战争》等)
8. ruthless ['ruːθləs] *a.* 冷酷无情的;残忍的
9. abrasive [ə'breɪsɪv] *a.* 粗鲁的;伤人感情的;生硬粗暴的
10. vexed [vekst] *a.* (指问题等)棘手的;伤脑筋的
11. distinguish oneself as sth 使出众;使著名;使受人青睐
12. War in Bosnia-Herzegovina 波黑战争(1992.4-1995.12),波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那三个主要民族(穆斯林、塞尔维亚、克罗地亚)围绕波黑前途和领土划分等问题而进行的战争。

13. sense [sens] *n.* 观念;意识
14. atheist [ei'θiist] *n.* 无神论者
15. affluent ['æfluənt] *a.* 富裕的
16. Dean Rusk 迪安·腊斯克(1909-1995,美国国务卿[1961-1969],曾任负责远东事务的助理国务卿[1950-1951]、洛克菲勒基金会主席[1952-1960]等职,退休后任佐治亚大学国际法教授)
17. John F. Kennedy 约翰·F.肯尼迪(1917-1963,美国第35任总统[1961-1963],肯尼迪家族成员,任职后经历古巴危机和柏林危机,缔结美、苏、英禁止核试验条约[1963]、组织拉丁美洲“争取进步同盟”,在达拉斯市遇刺身亡)
18. Lyndon Johnson 林登·约翰逊(1908-1973,美国第36任总统[1963-1969],民主党人,提出建立“伟大社会”的改革纲领,因使越南战争升级而丧失公众支持)
19. cohort ['kəʊhɔːt] *n.* (有共同特点或举止类同的)一群人,一批人
20. sobriquet ['səʊbrɪkeɪ] *n.* 绰号,译名
21. blowtorch ['bləʊtɔːtʃ] *n.* <美> = blowlamp 喷灯

in the \*Phoenix “strategic hamlets” programme<sup>22</sup> of forced resettlement.

Once back in Washington in 1966, Holbrooke worked for two years in the White House under Johnson, and then at the state department, where he was a junior member of the delegation to the fruitless initial peace talks with North Vietnam in Paris. He also wrote one volume of the famous Pentagon Papers, the government’s secret history of its involvement in Vietnam, subsequently leaked to *the New York Times* and *the Washington Post* by Daniel Ellsberg. In 1970, probably aware that his Vietnam service might not be universally admired, Holbrooke asked to be sent to Morocco as director of the Peace Corps there.

By 1972, Holbrooke was ready for a change. He became the first editor of the magazine *Foreign Policy*, created as a less stuffy<sup>23</sup> competitor to the august<sup>24</sup> *Foreign Affairs*. He also worked for *Newsweek* magazine. In 1976, he went to work for Governor \*Jimmy Carter<sup>25</sup> of Georgia, who was beginning his campaign for president and badly needed some foreign policy expertise<sup>26</sup>.

When Carter became president, in 1977, Holbrooke became his assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs. He was charged by critics with protecting the Indonesian president, Suharto<sup>27</sup>, from criticism by American human rights advocates over East Timor, but his most important work lay in completing the shift in American diplomatic relations from Taiwan to the People’s Republic of China, formally recognised by the US from the start of 1979.

After the Republican \*Ronald Reagan<sup>28</sup> became president in 1981, Holbrooke went to Wall Street. He became a consultant to, and later managing director of, the investment banker Lehman Brothers. At the same time he took on a good deal of pro bono<sup>29</sup> work for the Carnegie Commission and other foundations interested in foreign policy. When Clinton became president in 1993, he appointed Holbrooke as his ambassador to Germany, where he initiated the important German-American institution, the American Academy in Berlin.

After a year in Berlin, he was brought back to Washington as assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and became ►

计划”中常使用喷灯审讯囚犯而得名，后来还参与过美国在越南推行的强行安置计划——“战略村庄”。

1966年刚一回到华盛顿，霍尔布鲁克就在约翰逊执掌的白宫工作了两年，他后来调到国务院，作为代表团低级别成员在巴黎参与了与北越举行的无果而终的首次和谈。他还撰写了著名的“五角大楼文件”中的一卷。“五角大楼文件”是美国政府对在越南所作所为的秘密档案，后来被军方分析人员丹尼尔·埃尔斯伯格泄露给《纽约时报》和《华盛顿邮报》。1970年，大概是意识到那段越南工作经历可能并不怎么光彩，霍尔布鲁克

要求被派往摩洛哥，担任驻摩洛哥和平队的负责人。

1972年，霍尔布鲁克决定改行。他成为《外交政策》双月刊的第一任主编，该杂志是作为不苟言笑的《外交》双月刊的竞争者创办的，风格不像《外交》那么沉闷。他还为《新闻周刊》工作。1976年，他加入佐治亚州州长吉米·卡特麾下，卡特当时正开始竞选总统，亟需一些外交政策的专门知识。

卡特1977年入主白宫后，霍尔布鲁克成为其负责亚洲事务的助理国务卿。批评人士指责他袒护印度尼西亚总统苏哈托，当时美国人权倡导者就东帝汶问题指责苏哈托。但是，霍尔布鲁克当时最重要的工作是完成美国外交关系从台湾向中华人民共和国的转移，美国从1979年初正式承认中华人民共和国。

在共和党人罗纳德·里根1981年当选总统后，霍尔布鲁克投奔了华尔街。他成为投资银行雷曼兄弟公司的一名顾问，后来成为该公司常务董事。与此同时，他为卡内基协会等热心外交事务的基金会做了大量无偿工作。当克林顿在1993年当选总统后，霍尔布鲁克被任命为驻德国大使，他在任内创办了以推进德美关系为宗旨的重要机构——柏林美国研究院。

在柏林出任大使一年后，他被调回华盛顿，任负责欧洲事务的助理国务卿，随后 ►



Holbrook and Carl Bildt before peace talks in Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina in October 1995.

passionately committed to the search for peace in the former Yugoslavia. He achieved a close relationship with the Serbian president, Slobodan Milošević as well as with the equally intransigent<sup>30</sup> Croatian leader, Franjo Tudman. He invited them and the Muslim leader Alija Izetbegović to an isolated airbase near Dayton, Ohio, where in a brilliant display of “parallel diplomacy”, negotiating separately with all parties, he achieved the accords<sup>31</sup> that ended the fighting in Bosnia by devising a federal structure to accommodate<sup>32</sup> Bosnian Serbs on the one hand, and Croats and Muslims on the other.

With the concluding of the Dayton Peace Agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina in November 1995, Holbrooke then announced that he had to go and get married. This was the third such occasion, his marriages to Larrine Sullivan, a lawyer, and Blythe Babyak, a television producer, having ended in divorce. His new bride was the television journalist Kati Marton, daughter of the Associated Press's White House correspondent, Endre Marton, and previously the wife of the television anchor Peter Jennings. Marton had been brought up as a Roman Catholic, but discovered that her grandparents were Jews and had died in Auschwitz.

Holbrooke resigned from government because he wanted to move back to New York with Kati, and went to work for Credit Suisse First Boston. The bank allowed him to act as President Clinton's representative, first to Cyprus in 1997, and later to Kosovo. Extremely tough discussions followed, and when it proved impossible to reach agreement he lobbied within government for air strikes on Serbia. To give Milošević a last chance of a negotiated settlement, he went to Belgrade for talks in the presidential palace. But no breakthrough was forthcoming, and so shortly afterwards Nato began the bombing campaign of March-June 1999 that resulted in Serbia's capitulation<sup>33</sup>. ▶

热心为前南斯拉夫的和平奔走。他与南联盟塞尔维亚共和国总统斯洛博丹·米洛舍维奇以及同样拒不妥协的克罗地亚领导人弗拉尼奥·图季曼建立了密切关系。他邀请这两个人和穆斯林领袖阿利亚·伊泽特贝戈维奇到俄亥俄州代顿附近的一处偏僻的空军基地。在这里，霍尔布鲁克出色展示了“平行外交”，通过和与会各方单独谈判，他促成了代顿协议的签署。该协议通过创立一种一方面顾及塞族人、另一方面顾及克罗地亚人和穆斯林的联邦结构，结束了波黑战争。

在《代顿和平协议》于1995年11月签署后，霍尔布鲁克宣布他必须去结婚了。这是他的第三次婚姻，前两次婚姻——分别是与律师拉琳·沙利文以及电视制片人布莱斯·巴比亚克——均以离婚告终。他的第三任妻子是电视记者凯蒂·马顿，美联社驻白宫记者恩德烈·马顿之女，同时是电视主持人彼得·詹宁斯的前妻。凯蒂从小是作为天主教徒接受教育的，后来却发现她的祖父母是犹太人并且在奥斯威辛集中营被杀害。

霍尔布鲁克辞去公职，因为他想和凯蒂搬回纽约州居住，他后来供职于瑞士信贷第一波士顿银行。银行让他出任克林顿总统的代表，1997年是塞浦路斯问题代表，后来是科索沃问题代表。经过极为激烈的讨论，当事实证明无法促成塞族人和阿尔巴尼亚族人达成协议后，霍尔布鲁克劝说政府对塞尔维亚实施空袭。为了向米洛舍维奇提供谈判解决的最后机会，他前往贝尔格莱德总统府会谈。但是没有任何突破迹象，因此随后不久，北约开始了1999年3月至6月间的轰炸行动，并最终导致塞尔维亚屈服。▶

22. Phoenix Program 和 Strategic Hamlet Program是越战中的两个计划，前者是由中情局和南越共同实施的“清剿计划”，后者是通过强行转移人口减少农民与越共接触机会的计划。作者在此处似乎将这两个计划混为一谈了。

23. stuffy ['stʌfɪ] *a.* 古板的；保守的；一本正经的

24. august [ɔː'ɡʌst] *a.* 令人敬畏的，威严的

25. Jimmy Carter 吉米·卡特 (1924-，美国第39任总统 [1977-1981]) 民主党人，任期内促使国会通过关于巴拿马运河的新条约和能源法案，与中国达成正式建立外交关系的协议，获2002年诺贝尔和平奖)

26. expertise [ekspe'tiːz] *n.* 专门知识；专门技能；专长

27. Suharto 苏哈托 (1921-2008, 印度尼西亚总统 [1968-1998]) 此间7次当选印尼总统，被称作印尼建设之父。1975年，苏哈托用美国武器装备起来的军队入侵刚刚独立的东帝汶。1997

年亚洲金融危机爆发，1998年苏哈托下台)

28. Ronald Reagan 罗纳德·里根 (1911-2004, 美国第40任总统 [1981-1988]) 共和党人，曾任加利福尼亚州州长 [1967-1974]，长期从事过广播、电视、电影工作，总统任内推行减税政策，改革政治经济，提出战略防御计划 [1983])

29. pro bono [prəʊ'bəʊnəʊ] (尤指法律工作) 无偿服务的；公益性的

30. intransigent [ɪn'trænsɪdʒənt] *a.* 不妥协的；不让步的

31. accord [ə'kɔːd] *n.* (尤指国与国之间) 谅解；协议；条约

32. accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 考虑到；顾及

33. capitulation [kə,pɪtʃu'leɪʃən] *n.* 屈服；屈从



Dilma Rousseff was sworn in as Brazil's first female president Saturday. Rousseff, 63, takes the helm of Latin America's largest nation, which has risen both financially and politically on the world stage under outgoing leader Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. 周六(1月1日)迪尔玛·罗塞夫宣誓就职,成为巴西首位女总统。现年63岁的罗塞夫要执掌的这个拉美最大的国家,在即将离任的路易斯·伊纳西奥·卢拉·达席尔瓦领导下在世界舞台上经济和政治地位都得以提升。(The Associated Press Jan.1, 2011)

Rep. Gabrielle Giffords of Arizona was shot in the head Saturday by a gunman who opened fire outside a grocery store during a meeting with voters, killing a federal judge and five others in a rampage. 周六(1月8日),亚利桑那州女众议员加布里埃尔·吉福兹在一食品杂货店外与选民们交谈时被一持枪男子射中头部。一名联邦法官及另外5人在暴行中死亡。(The Associated Press Jan.8, 2011)



(闻英 摘译)

The following August, Holbrooke returned to \*public service<sup>34</sup> as US ambassador to the UN. It had taken more than a year for his appointment to be confirmed, in part because he was accused of lobbying for Credit Suisse First Boston when engaged on government business. However, once he had been \*sworn in<sup>35</sup>, he negotiated a crucial deal with the 188 other member nations. The US would pay its \$900m debt, accumulated since President Reagan's attack on the UN, and in return dues<sup>36</sup> were redistributed so that the US share was reduced.

After the Republicans won the 2000 presidential election and George W Bush became president, Holbrooke went back once again to \*the private sector<sup>37</sup>, becoming a director of Human Genome Sciences, Inc. He also founded and remained president of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/Aids, whose activity was subsequently extended to deal with tuberculosis<sup>38</sup> and malaria<sup>39</sup>: it was an extremely effective NGO linking such powerful corporations as Coca-Cola, L'Oréal, Chevron and many more.

In 2009, President Obama made Hillary Clinton, whom Holbrooke had supported in her presidential campaign, secretary of state, while Holbrooke became his envoy<sup>40</sup> to Afghanistan and Pakistan; she acknowledged her friend's "ability to shoulder the most vexing and difficult challenges".

Holbrooke's incandescent<sup>41</sup> confrontations with the Afghan president, Hamid Karzai, became legendary. On 21 August 2009, Holbrooke accused Karzai to his face of having rigged<sup>42</sup> the Afghan elections. Though officials denied details of the showdown<sup>43</sup>, it is clear that Holbrooke's relation with Karzai \*broke down<sup>44</sup> totally in a \*shouting match<sup>45</sup>.

Subsequently his influence waned<sup>46</sup>. He was deeply committed to improving relations with Pakistan, which he saw as the key to the Afghan situation. But when floods devastated►

1999年8月,霍尔布鲁克重新担任公职,出任美国驻联合国大使。一年多以后,他的任命才获得批准,部分原因是有人指责他在为政府工作过程中,为瑞士信贷第一波士顿银行进行游说。但是,刚一宣誓就职,他就与其他188个联合国成员国谈成了一项关键协议。美国将支付自里根时代起拖欠到那时的9亿美元会费,作为交换,新会费将被重新分摊,这样一来,美国承担的份额就减少了。

在共和党人赢得2000年总统选举、乔治·W.布什成为总统后,霍尔布鲁克再次回到私营企业,出任人类基因组科学公司的一位董事。他还建立了全球企业抗艾滋病联合会并一直出任其主席,该联盟涉及的领域后来扩展到肺结核和疟疾:这是一家极其富有成效的非政府组织,它把可口可乐公司、欧莱雅公司和雪佛龙公司等许多大公司联系在一起。

2009年,奥巴马总统任命希拉里·克林顿(霍尔布鲁克曾支持她竞选总统)为国务卿,而任命霍尔布鲁克为阿富汗和巴基斯坦事务特使。克林顿表示欣赏她的朋友“在承担最让人抓狂和最艰难挑战方面的能力”。

霍尔布鲁克与阿富汗总统哈米德·卡尔扎伊之间的激烈争辩已经广为流传。2009年8月21日,霍尔布鲁克当面指责卡尔扎伊在阿富汗大选中舞弊。尽管官员拒绝透露这次嘴仗的细节,但显然,霍尔布鲁克与卡尔扎伊的关系在大吵中彻底玩完了。

从那以后,他的影响力开始走下坡路。他极力改善与巴基斯坦的关系,因为他认为这一关系是缓解阿富汗局势的关键。►

Pakistan last July, he insisted that relief must come as the first priority, ahead of putting pressure on the Pakistan government to do more to root out jihadis<sup>47</sup> from its tribal area, the policy issue on which he had put maximum pressure before the humanitarian issue arose.

Last Friday, at a meeting with secretary of state Clinton, he fell ill. After he arrived at George Washington University hospital, Washington, he underwent prolonged surgery, and remained in a critical<sup>48</sup> condition till his death.

Richard Charles Albert Holbrooke, diplomat and businessman, born 24 April 1941; died 13 December 2010.■

但是当去年7月巴基斯坦遭遇洪灾时,他坚决主张赈灾应作为第一要务,然后才是强制巴基斯坦政府采取更多行动把圣战分子从其部族地区根除——在人道主义问题出现之前,他曾就这一政策问题对巴基斯坦政府施压到无以复加的地步。

上周五(12月10日)在与国务卿克林顿会面时,他突然病倒。在住进位于华盛顿的乔治·华盛顿大学医院后,他接受了漫长的手术,并且一直没能脱离危险,直至辞世。

理查德·查尔斯·艾伯特·霍尔布鲁克,外交官,商人,生于1941年4月24日,卒于2010年12月13日。

(冯雪 译注自 *The Guardian*, Dec. 14, 2010)

34. public service (尤指行政事务部门的)公职,公务

35. swear in (常被动语态)使宣誓就职

36. due [dju:] n. (常作~s) 会费;税;应缴款

37. the private sector (国家经济的)私营部分

38. tuberculosis [tju:bɜ:kju'ləusis] <医> 结核(病),肺结核

39. malaria [mə'leəriə] n. <医> 疟疾

40. envoy ['envɔɪ] n. 使者,代表

41. incandescent [ˌɪnkæ'nɪdɪsnt] a. 异常愤怒的

42. rig [rɪɡ] vt. (用不正当手段)操纵

43. showdown ['ʃəʊdaʊn] n. 摊牌,一决胜负

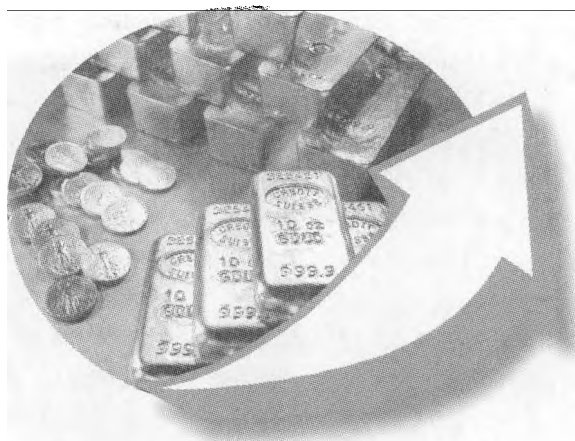
44. break down 破裂,拆除,垮台,崩溃

45. shouting match 大声嚷嚷的争吵或辩论

46. wane [weɪn] vi. 减小,衰落

47. jihadis [dʒɪ'hɑ:dɪst] n. 参加圣战的人;伊斯兰教好战分子

48. critical ['krɪtɪkl] a. 严重的;不稳定的;可能有危险的



## \*Gold Bugs<sup>1</sup> See No End To Rise In Price

### 炒金客认为金价上涨无尽头

*Fears over inflation and another slump<sup>2</sup> drove up the metal in 2010 but \*hedge funds<sup>3</sup> are very exposed<sup>4</sup>*

对通货膨胀和经济再陷衰退的担忧推高了2010年的金价,但对对冲基金风险很大。

By Nikhil Kumar

“Gold — gold — gold! Oh, let it be gold!” So goes Miss Kilmansegg in \*Thomas Hood’s<sup>5</sup> comic tale about her demand for a prosthetic<sup>6</sup> leg made of gold, one that is “all sterling<sup>7</sup> metal, not half-and-half”. Those words would not seem \*out of place<sup>8</sup> in London’s dealing rooms where traders have been piling into the yellow metal, driving prices to record after record over the past 12 months. ►

“金的,金的,金的!哦,我要金的!”在托马斯·胡德的喜剧故事中,基尔曼塞格小姐要求把她的假肢做成金的,“纯金的,不要合金的”。这些话似乎也适用于伦敦交易所,交易商们竞相购买黄金,在过去12个月里推动金价屡创新高。►

1. gold bug <口>主张金本位制者;主张用金子作为投资资本的人

2. slump [slʌmp] n. 萧条期;衰退

3. hedge fund 对冲基金;避险基金

4. exposed [ɪk'spəʊzd] a. (财)风险高的;很可能遭受经济损失的

5. Thomas Hood 托马斯·胡德(1799-1845,英国诗人,所写《衬衫之歌》、《劳动者之歌》、《叹息桥》等对当时不合理社会现象表示抗议,《衬衫之歌》成为社会抗议诗歌的典范,其幽默诗亦负盛名)

6. prosthetic [prɒs'tetɪk] a. [医]修复术的,假体的

7. sterling ['stɜ:ln] a. (金币、贵金属)含标准成分的;纯正的

8. out of place 不得体;不适当