

导读：伊朗“哈尔克”号巡洋舰和“阿勒万德”号护卫舰2月22日借道苏伊士运河，前往地中海水域参加训练。在中东政治版图激荡之际，伊朗军舰直抵以色列侧翼，在32年后重返这一敏感的世界战略要道可谓叫板之举。“后穆巴拉克”的中东谁主沉浮尚未可知。但对遭到美国等西方国家制裁的伊朗而言，眼下局势使其增加了许多同美国较量的底牌。



As The Mideast Boils, Iran *Stirs The Pot¹ With Ships To The Suez

中东沸腾之际，伊朗火上浇油，派舰艇驶入苏伊士运河

By Karl Vick

Uprisings across the Arab world. Bearings² askew³. *Sands shifting⁴ *like nobody's business⁵. And into this disorienting world of new uncertainties, the Islamic Republic of Iran sends a pair of warships toward the Suez Canal, *bless its heart⁶. It's the diplomatic equivalent of *comfort food⁷, like *coming across⁸ mashed potatoes and green beans on a table where you don't recognize any of the other foods.

The vocabulary is familiar too. Throughout the Cold War, the Sixth Fleet steamed toward the Suez to signal U.S. concern about something on the far side of it and, of course, in the process, raised tensions that rose further still when Soviet warships made some countermove⁹ on the global chessboard. But if the Iranian cruiser¹⁰ Kharg and the frigate¹¹ Alvand leave the Red Sea early on Tuesday, Feb. 22, and nose¹² in the direction of the Mediterranean as scheduled (officials who spoke on condition of anonymity have said they entered the canal early Tuesday morning), the significance will be in the passage itself. No Iranian military vessel has traveled the Suez since 1979, the year Iran's Shah¹³ was dispatched¹⁴ by the kind of mass demonstrations now threatening autocrats from Morocco to Bahrain.

"Iran is trying to take advantage of the situation that has arisen and broaden its influence by transferring two warships via the Suez Canal," Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told his Cabinet on Sunday. "Israel *takes a dim view of¹⁵ this Iranian step." The Prime Minister threatened no►

阿拉伯世界暴动四起。方向不明。瞬息万变。伊朗伊斯兰共和国派遣两艘军舰驶向苏伊士运河，进入这个充满新的不确定因素的迷惘世界，天哪。这相当于外交上的“安慰食物”，就像在没有发现其他爱吃食物的桌子上偶然发现了土豆泥和青豆。

与此次事件有关的用词也很耳熟。冷战期间，第六舰队曾驶向苏伊士运河，表明美国对运河另一侧某事的关切，在此过程中自然引起了局势紧张，当苏联战舰在全球“棋盘”上采取了某种对抗行动时，局势进一步恶化。但如果伊朗的“哈尔克”号巡洋舰和“阿勒万德”号护卫舰于2月22日周二早间离开红海，按照预定计划徐徐驶向地中海（不愿透露姓名的官员称它们于周二清晨进入苏伊士运河），那么该事件的重要意义将在于此次通行本身。自1979年伊朗国王被像目前正对摩洛哥、巴林等国独裁者构成威胁的这种群众示威推翻以来，这是伊朗军舰首次驶经苏伊士运河。

以色列总理本杰明·内塔尼亚胡上周日在内阁会议上说：“伊朗正试图利用当前的局势，通过让两艘军舰驶经苏伊士运河来扩大自身影响力。以色列对伊朗此举持反对态度。”这位总理没有扬言以军事行►

military move in response except to cite the provocation as a reason to hike¹⁶ defense spending.

It might be mere coincidence that the Kharg and Alvand showed up only after Hosni Mubarak stepped down as Egypt's President. "I assumed it was planned before this," says Ephraim Kam, deputy director of the Institute for National Security Studies in Tel Aviv. Kam sees the passage as an Iranian effort to project strength outside the Persian Gulf; to signal overt¹⁷ support for Hizballah and Syria, the ships' announced destination; and finally, to answer Israel, which has sent missile boats through the canal as recently as a year ago and once even sent a submarine. In the Cold War of the modern Middle East, after all, the poles are Jerusalem and Tehran.

Yet in this Cold War, Mubarak's Egypt was on the same side as Israel. The deposed¹⁸ President loathed¹⁹ Iran and almost certainly wouldn't have allowed Iran to send ships through the Suez, as Egypt's new military leaders have done despite Israel's pleas. "Beware of Egypt's wrath²⁰," Mubarak publicly warned in 2009 after state media announced the arrests of 49 people Egypt said were agents of Hizballah. An Israeli intelligence source said the captured operatives²¹ had "built a very big infrastructure" in Egypt that included apartments and speedboats on, yes, the Suez. The source said Egyptian security services captured "at least two high-level Hizballah operatives" carrying false passports.

The perceived threat from Iran, which Mubarak said seeks to "drag the region into the abyss²²," stirred Egyptian intelligence to work more closely with Israel,▶

动作出回应,但他称此次挑衅行为是以色列增加国防开支的理由。

“哈尔克”号和“阿勒万德”号在胡斯尼·穆巴拉克辞去埃及总统一职后才露面,这或许只是巧合。特拉维夫国家安全研究所的副所长埃弗拉伊姆·卡姆说:“我认为这是事先计划好的。”卡姆认为伊朗此次通过苏伊士运河是试图在波斯湾以外的地区展示力量;表明对其宣布的舰艇目的地真主党和叙利亚的公开支持;最后,以此回应以色列,因为以方就在一年前曾派遣导弹舰艇驶经该运河,甚至还派遣过一艘潜艇。毕竟,在现代中东的冷战中,对立的两极是耶路撒冷和德黑兰。



Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli prime minister, accused Iran of trying to exploit the Middle East unrest to increase its influence in the region as two Iranian warships prepared to cross the Suez Canal.

然而,在这场冷战中,穆巴拉克的埃及与以色列站在了同一边。这位遭罢黜的总统憎恨伊朗,几乎必定不会允许伊朗派舰艇通过苏伊士运河,而埃及的新军事领袖却不顾以色列的请求为伊朗开了绿灯。2009年,在埃及国家媒体宣布有49名埃方所谓的真主党间谍被捕后,穆巴拉克曾公开警告:“当心埃及的愤怒。”来自以色列情报界的一名消息人士称,这些被捕的特务已在埃及“建起一套非常庞大的基础设施”,其中包括公寓和快艇,没错,就在苏伊士运河上。这名消息人士称,埃及安全部门抓获了“至少两名高层真主党特务”,他们都持有假护照。

穆巴拉克曾称伊朗试图“将该地区拖入深渊”,据信来自伊朗的威胁促使埃及情报机构同以色列开展更加密切的合作,最近的一个例子是,埃▶

1. stir the pot 兴风作浪

2. bearing ['beərɪŋ] n. [~s] (船等的)方位;方向感;对自己处境(或所在环境)的认识

3. askew [ə'skju:] a. 歪;斜;错误的;不正确的

4. shifting sands 变化莫测;变化无常

5. like nobody's business 非常;很多;很快;很好

6. bless one's heart 哎哟,天哪,表示惊奇

7. comfort food 安慰性食品

8. come across sb/sth (偶然) 遇见,碰见,发现

9. countermove ['kaʊntəmu:v] n. 相反行动;对抗行动;报复行动

10. cruiser ['kru:zə(r)] n. 巡洋舰

11. frigate ['frɪgət] n. (小型) 护卫舰

12. nose [nəʊz] vi. 小心翼翼地向前移动

13. shah [ʃɑ:] n. 沙(旧时伊朗王的称号)

14. dispatch [dɪ'spætʃ] vt. 杀死;处决;除掉;摆脱掉

15. take a dim view of sb/sth 对...持不赞成(怀疑)态度;对...没有好感

16. hike [haɪk] vt. 把(价格、税率等)大幅提高

17. overt [əʊ'vɜ:t] a. 公开的;明显的;不隐瞒的

18. depose [dɪ'pəʊz] vt. 罢免;废黜

19. loathe [ləʊð] vt. 极不喜欢;厌恶

20. wrath [rɒθ] n. 盛怒;震怒;怒火

21. operative ['ɒperətɪv] n. 密探;(尤指政府的)特工人员

22. abyss [ə'bis] n. 深渊

*tipping off²³ its counterparts to plots against Israeli and U.S. targets in the *Sinai peninsula²⁴ in one recent instance. Egyptian spymaster Omar Suleiman, who in the final days of Mubarak's reign became his first Vice President, was a regular visitor to Tel Aviv.

"I knew him," says Ilan Mizrahi, a former deputy head of the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad²⁵ who also served as national security adviser under Prime Minister Ehud Olmert. Mizrahi says Egypt's course after Mubarak will depend first on the army he left in charge but notes that in the larger picture, President Obama may have helped Iran by so publicly "deserting" Mubarak when the masses swelled²⁶ against him. "If you're going to kill someone, kill him softly, like the song," Mizrahi says. Iran's determined effort to acquire nuclear capabilities, he says, already had its neighbors mulling²⁷ where to place their bet: "Iran, which is very close? Or Washington, which is very, very far?"

"Oman and Qatar are already much friendlier to Iran than they were in the past," Mizrahi says, naming two states that face Iran across the Persian Gulf. It's not the kind of thing noticed except by *students of²⁸ Mideast *power politics²⁹, but Palestinian leaders on the *West Bank³⁰ — who do not get along at all with Iran — blamed Qatar for the effort to embarrass Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas in January with leaked documents from the authority's negotiations with Israel. The leak was trumpeted³¹ by al-Jazeera, the satellite news channel owned by Qatar's emir³².

None of which means Iran *is poised to³³ emerge somehow triumphant when the dust settles from the popular revolts in, to name a few sites, Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Yemen, Libya, Morocco and Jordan. The Islamic Republic had its own revolt a year ago, after the stolen presidential election incited³⁴ the uprising known as the green movement. It was put down violently then but in recent days has risen again, energized not only by the Arab revolts but possibly also by the historical Persian rivalry with — in fact, feeling of superiority over — Arabs. In that respect, Iranians might not want to be left behind.

"I think without Mubarak, the anti-Iran front in▶

及情报机构将其获知的针对西奈半岛上的以色列和美国目标的阴谋透露给了两国的情报机构。在穆巴拉克执政的最后阶段成为他首位副总统的埃及情报机构负责人奥马尔·苏莱曼是特拉维夫的常客。

曾任以色列情报机构“摩萨德”副局长并在埃胡德·奥尔默特任总理期间担任国家安全顾问的伊兰·米兹拉希说：“我以前认识他。”米兹拉希说，埃及在穆巴拉克下台之后的道路将首先取决于从他手中接管政权的军队，但他指出，从更大处着眼，奥巴马总统可能因为在群众掀起反穆浪潮时公开“抛弃”穆巴拉克而帮了伊朗。米兹拉希说：“就像那

首歌里唱的那样，如果要杀死一个人，那就温柔地杀死他吧。”他说，伊朗决意要获得核能力的努力已促使其邻国仔细考虑该往哪边下注：“非常近的伊朗？还是非常非常远的华盛顿？”

米兹拉希说：“阿曼和卡塔尔对伊朗已远比过去友好。”他提到的这两个国家都与伊朗在波斯湾两侧隔岸相望。除研究中



Children look at an Iranian naval ship in the Suez Canal near Ismailia, north of Cairo February 22, 2011.

东强权政治的学者外没有人会注意到这一点，但是身在约旦河西岸的巴勒斯坦领导人——他们同伊朗水火不容——指责卡塔尔1月份通过泄露巴当局同以色列谈判的文件而有意让巴勒斯坦民族权力机构主席马哈茂德·阿巴斯陷入困境。对此次泄密事件大肆报道的是归卡塔尔埃米尔所有的卫星新闻频道半岛电视台。

这些都不意味着在突尼斯、埃及、巴林、也门、利比亚、摩洛哥和约旦等地的民众起义尘埃落定时，伊朗将会取得某种意义上的胜利。这个伊斯兰共和国一年前自身也曾发生叛乱，那是在总统选举舞弊后激起的名为“绿色运动”的暴动。那次暴动当时遭到了暴力镇压，但最近又卷土重来，对此起到激励作用的不光是阿拉伯国家的起义，而且可能还有波斯人在历史上与阿拉伯人的敌对——实际上是对阿拉伯人的优越感。在这方面，伊朗人或许不想落于人后。

米兹拉希说：“我认为，没有了穆巴拉▶

the Middle East is weakened," Mizrahi says. "But I think Tehran is nervous. Before the revolutions, they were nervous because the sanctions are working. And now they are losing legitimacy." ■

克, 中东的反伊朗阵线遭到了削弱。但我认为德黑兰很不安。在这些革命之前, 他们感到不安是因为制裁正发挥作用。而现在则因为他们正失去合法性。”

(李莎译自 Time

Feb. 22, 2011)

23. tip off 暗中警告, 私下告诫, 密报 (尤指非法的事)
24. Sinai peninsula 西奈半岛 [埃及东北部]
25. Mossad [mɒ'sæd] 摩萨德 (以色列主要情报机构, 组建于1951年)
26. swell [swel] vt. (使) 增加, 增大, 扩大
27. mull [mʌl] vt. 认真琢磨, 反复思考 (计划、建议等)
28. student of sth 研究者; 学者
29. power politics 强权政治; 强权外交
30. West Bank 西岸 (指1967年被以色列占领的巴勒斯坦的约旦河西岸部分)
31. trumpet ['trʌmpɪt] vt. 宣扬; 鼓吹; 吹嘘
32. emir [e'mɪə(r)] n. 埃米尔 (对某些穆斯林统治者的尊称)
33. be poised to do sth 准备好, 蓄势待发
34. incite [ɪn'saɪt] vt. 煽动; 鼓动

Time (Mar. 14, 2011) 是的, 美国是在衰落 / 不, 美国仍为老大
The U.S. is used to being No. 1. But it's going to take a lot more than a few budget cuts and shifting resources to stay competitive in today's global arena. It's time to adopt a whole new way of thinking. Is America ready?

美国惯于做老大, 但要在当今世界舞台上保持竞争力, 需要付出比削减预算、改变资源取向更多的努力。该采用一种全新的思考方式了。美国准备好了吗?

Bloomberg Businessweek (Mar. 3, 2011) 乌云密布: IT 业技术巨头之战

Amazon, Google, and Microsoft are going up against traditional infrastructure makers like IBM and HP as businesses move their most important work to cloud computing, profoundly changing how companies buy computer technology.

随着业务转向其最为重要的云计算, 亚马逊、谷歌和微软将抗衡美国国际商用机器公司和美国惠普公司等传统基础制造商, 公司如何购买计算机技术将面临深刻变革。

Foreign Affairs (March/April 2011) 中国崛起会导致战争吗?

Realist international relations theorists usually would predict that the basic pressures of the international system will force the United States and China into conflict. But properly understood, realism offers grounds for optimism in this case, so long as Washington can avoid exaggerating the risks posed by China's growing power.

现实的国际关系理论工作者通常会预测国际体系的基本压力将迫使美中发生冲突。但不言而喻的是, 只要华盛顿对中国逐渐崛起所构成的风险避免夸大其辞, 对此现实足以乐观以待。

Reason (Mar. 2011) 别了, 我的爱

How public pensions killed progressive California.
公共养老金如何扼杀了欣欣向荣的加利福尼亚。

Economist (Mar. 3rd 2011) 就在世界经济复苏之时

The 2011 oil shock. More of a threat to the world economy than investors seem to think.

2011 年石油市场面临剧烈震荡。对世界经济的更大威胁看来超出投资者的想象。

Popular Science (Mar. 2011) 离开地球之后

In this issue, where we'll live after we leave this planet, and how we'll get there.

本期《大众科学》的封面故事讲的是我们离开地球后会在何处生活以及我们如何到达那里。

(闻英 摘译)

