



US Withdrawal From Iraq Is A Beginning, Not An Ending

美军撤离伊拉克是一个开始，而不是结局

Unfinished business in the Middle East will be brought sharply into focus as the sound of American boots fades away.

当美国大兵的军靴声渐渐消逝时，中东的未竟之事将会凸现于人们关注的视野。

By Simon Tisdall

The idea that the Iraq war is over is attractive but deeply misleading. Barack Obama, visiting the troops at Fort Bragg today, will scatter soil on the coffin of a conflict he never supported. The remaining US troops will be home for Christmas, thankful not to be carried back along with 4,500-plus American dead. British forces and other coalition allies have long since departed — or *given up the ghost¹. *For the record², the gravestone marking this calamitous³ misadventure will duly⁴ read: “Iraq, 2003-2011. RIP⁵.”

But as Americans breathe a sigh of relief, the Iraqi reality is radically different. In Baghdad and Basra, in Ramadi and Mosul, and in Tehran, Riyadh, Damascus and Tel Aviv, unfinished business, much of it explosively ▶

伊拉克战争已经结束的看法颇具吸引力，但极易误导。贝拉克·奥巴马今天前去探望布拉格堡驻军时将给一场他从来就没有支持过的战争的棺木上撒下一抔土。留在伊拉克的美国士兵将回国欢度圣诞节，所幸不是和4500多名阵亡美军那样被运送回来。英军和其他盟军早已离开——或命丧九泉。需要强调的是，为了纪念这场灾难性的不幸遭遇，墓碑上应该郑重镌刻以下的话：“伊拉克之战，生于2003，卒于2011，请安息吧。”

不过就在美国人如释重负地松了口气时，伊拉克却呈现出完全不同的现实。在巴格达和巴士拉，在拉马迪和摩苏尔，在德黑兰、利雅得、大马士革和特拉维夫，当撤退的美国大兵“咋▶

1. give up the ghost 死

2. for the record (强调要点以引起注意)

3. calamitous [kə'ləmɪtəs] a. (对人命、财产等) 引起灾难的，灾难性的

4. duly ['dju:li] ad. 适当地，恰当地；充分地；正式地

5. RIP [ˌɑːraɪˈpi:] abbr. (墓碑用语) <拉> *requiescant in pace* 愿他们安息吧或 *requiescat in pace* 愿他(或她)安息吧

dangerous and dating back to the era of Saddam Hussein, will come more sharply into focus as the clump-clump⁶ of retreating American boots fades away.

The US withdrawal, while hugely welcome, is inherently⁷ destabilising. It is not an ending, any more than was imperial Britain's exit from its African colonies. Rather, it marks the beginning of, and a possible spark for, the next stage of struggle. Iran's rulers understand this historic truth very well. And their view matters since, as many regional analysts believe, it was Tehran, not Washington, that "won" the war in Iraq.

Looming post-occupation flashpoints⁸ include endemic⁹ political division and economic weakness in Baghdad, the questionable capabilities of Iraq's rebuilt army and police forces amid ongoing security threats, the new Shia ascendancy¹⁰ and rising tensions with the previously dominant Sunnis, Kurdistan's *de facto¹¹ unilateral declaration of independence, intractable¹² disputes over territory and oil and gas revenues, and the possible resurrection¹³ of al-Qaida in Mesopotamia¹⁴. All these issues were created, or exacerbated¹⁵, by George W Bush's decision to invade. And all continue to be ruthlessly¹⁶ exploited by Shia Iran, Iraq's historic enemy and now its daunting¹⁷, over-bearing¹⁸ neighbour.

Iran's tentacles¹⁹ extend into the heart of the Iraqi political establishment, starting with the prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki, once a sheltered exile on Iranian soil and an advocate of close fraternal²⁰ ties. Iran's interests are faithfully represented in parliament by the Sadrist followers of the hardline Shia leader Moqtada al-Sadr, and on the streets by his Mahdi army militia.

Iran is thought to run hundreds *if not²¹ thousands of operatives²² inside Iraq, ranging from *bona fide²³ diplomats to spies and *agents provocateurs²⁴. Its interest, the opposite of Washington's, is to keep Iraq weak, dependent and submissive. Its achievement, with a massive assist from the US, is to have eliminated Iraq as an obstacle or potential rival to its drive for regional superpower status.

At a White House meeting with Obama this week, Maliki vowed to rebuild Iraq's sovereignty and signalled interest in continuing American arms sales and military-to-military collaboration. In comments apparently aimed at Iran, he said Iraq would pursue a foreign policy "which does not intervene in the affairs of others and does not allow the others to intervene in its own affairs".

But it was this same Maliki who, *egged on²⁵ by▶

嚓咔嚓”的军靴声渐渐消逝时，他们的未竟之事——相当一部分事情危险之极并要追溯到萨达姆·侯赛因的时代——将会凸现于人们关注的视野。

美军撤离伊拉克尽管很受欢迎，但从本质上说将会引发动荡。恰如英帝国从其非洲殖民地撤走一样，它绝不是一个结局。相反，它标志着一个开始，也许会引发下一阶段的纷争。伊朗的统治者们非常明白这个历史事实。而他们的看法举足轻重，因为正如许多地区分析师所认为的，伊拉克战争的“胜利者”是德黑兰，而不是华盛顿。

结束占领以后会有一些迫在眉睫、一触即发的危险，包括巴格达难以避免的政治分歧和经济颓势、伊拉克重新组建的军队和警察部队在面对持续的安全威胁时令人质疑的能力、什叶派穆斯林的新强势以及他们同过去掌权的逊尼派日趋紧张的关系、库尔德斯坦实际的单方面宣布独立、在领土和油气收入方面难以调和的争端以及基地组织可能在美索不达米亚的复苏。所有这些问题都因乔治·W. 布什入侵伊拉克的决定而起，或使问题更加恶化。而作为伊拉克的宿敌以及现在令其畏惧的专横邻国，什叶派的伊朗都将铁定在所有这些问题上做文章。

伊朗的触角伸展到了伊拉克政治体制的核心。首先是总理努里·马利基，他在伊朗流放期间曾受到庇护，还主张与之建立紧密的兄弟关系。在议会，忠实代表伊朗利益的是走强硬路线的什叶派穆斯林领导人穆克塔达·萨德尔的追随者们，而部署在街道上的则是他的“迈赫迪军”民兵。

据认为伊朗操纵着几百名甚至可能几千名特工在伊拉克境内活动，从真正的外交官到间谍和坐探。伊朗人的意图恰与华盛顿相左，其目的是让伊拉克变成一个依赖外援和唯命是从的弱国。在美国的大力帮助下，伊朗的目的就是在其谋求成为地区超级大国的过程中不让伊拉克成为一个障碍和潜在的对手。

本周在白宫与奥巴马会面时，马利基誓言要重建伊拉克的主权，并表示对美国继续对伊出售武器和与伊开展军事合作很感兴趣。在明显是针对伊朗所发表的评论中，马利基说伊拉克奉行“不会干涉他国内政，亦不允许他国干涉其内政”的外交政策。▶

Tehran, torpedoed²⁶ US plans to maintain military bases in Iraq after 2011. And it is Maliki who now leads a country whose 700,000-strong²⁷ security forces are incapable, according to US assessments, of defending it against external foes, principally Iran but also Turkey and an increasingly unpredictable Syria.

The Iraq war's unfinished business stretches way beyond its national boundaries. Its many disastrous miscalculations and negative consequences continue to reverberate²⁸ around the world. The Bush administration's ill-founded²⁹ insistence that Saddam colluded³⁰ with al-Qaida, and even with the 9/11 attacks, seriously undermined whatever legitimacy the "war on terror" might have had. By creating a lawless Iraq, Bush allowed al-Qaida a foothold³¹ that Saddam had always denied it.

Bogus³² US claims about Saddam's weapons of mass destruction have had a similarly chilling³³ impact on counterproliferation efforts. When Washington denounces³⁴ Iran's nuclear activities, its words are greeted with undeserved scepticism in many quarters³⁵. The Iraq war's▶



Iraq's Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki declared a new dawn on February 15, 2011 as Iraq celebrated the departure of American troops at a ceremony held amid tight security and without Maliki's key political rivals.

但是正是这个马利基在德黑兰的煽动下使美国 2011 年后维持在伊拉克的军事基地的计划告吹。正是这个马利基现在正领导着伊拉克, 而据美国的评估, 这个国家的一支 70 万人的安全部队根本不能抵御外部敌人——主要是伊朗, 还有土耳其和前途日益未卜的叙利亚。

伊拉克战争留下的未竟之事还不仅限于伊拉克境内。它的许多灾难性误判以及负面影响仍持续影响着全世界。布什政府坚称萨达姆与基地组织勾结, 甚至与“9·11”袭击事件有染, 而这种毫无理由的说法从根本上动摇了“反恐战争”可能具有的一点点合法性。布什让伊拉克变成了一个没有法治的国家, 使基地组织拥有了一个立足点, 须知萨达姆以前是将基地组织拒之门外的。

美国编造理由, 声称萨达姆拥有大规模杀伤性武器, 这种行为对于反核武器扩散的努力产生了同样令人寒心的效应。当华盛顿谴责伊朗的核活动时, 美国的话受到多方不应有的质疑。伊拉克战争对于人权和普遍的▶

6. clump [klʌmp] *n.* 沉重的脚步声
7. inherently [ɪn'hɪərəntli] *ad.* 固有地; 内在
8. flashpoint ['flæʃpɔɪnt] *n.* (暴力或愤怒的) 一触即发, 危机即将爆发的地点
9. endemic [en'demɪk] *a.* 地方性的; (某地或某集体的) 特有的, 流行的, 难摆脱的
10. ascendancy [ə'sendənsi] *n.* 支配地位; 优势; 影响
11. de facto [dei'fæktəu] *a.* 实际上存在的 (不一定合法)
12. intractable [ɪn'træktəbl] *a.* (问题或人) 很难对付 (或处理的)
13. resurrection [ˌrezə'rekʃn] *n.* 复苏; 复兴
14. Mesopotamia [ˌmezəpə'teɪmɪə] 美索不达米亚 [西南亚一地区] (亦称“两河流域”, 即底格里斯和幼发拉底两河流域平原, 在叙利亚东部和伊拉克境内)
15. exacerbate [ɪg'zæsəbeɪt] *vt.* 使恶化; 使加剧; 使加重
16. ruthlessly ['ru:θlɪslɪ] *ad.* 硬着心肠下决心地, 坚决地; 彻底地
17. daunting [dɔ:ntɪŋ] *a.* 吓人的; 令人气馁的; 看上去棘手的
18. overbearing [ˌəʊvə'beərɪŋ] *a.* 专横的; 飞扬跋扈的
19. tentacle ['tentəkl] *n.* [-s] <喻> 触角; (大的地方、组织或系统难以避免的) 影响, 束缚, 约束
20. fraternal [frə'tɜ:nl] *a.* (指志趣相投者) 兄弟般的, 亲如手足的

21. if not (表示可能更大或更重要等)
22. operative ['ɒperətɪv] *n.* 密探; (尤指政府的) 特工人员
23. bona fide [ˌbəʊnə'faɪdi] *a.* <拉> 真诚的; 真实的; 合法的
24. agent provocateur [ˌæʒənprə'vɒkə'tɜ:r] *n.* <法> (受雇于政府, 怂恿政治团体人士犯法以便将之逮捕的) 密探, 坐探
25. egg sb on 鼓动; 怂恿; 煽动
26. torpedo [tɔ:'pi:dəu] *vt.* 彻底破坏, 完全摧毁 (某事成功的可能性)
27. -strong: (用于数字后, 表示某集体的规模) 多达…的; 计有…的
28. reverberate [rɪ'vɜ:bəreɪt] *vi.* 有长久深刻的影响; 产生广泛的影响
29. ill-founded *a.* 凭空的; 无根据的; 毫无理由的
30. collude [kə'lu:d] *vi.* ~ (with sb) (to do sth) 密谋; 勾结; 串通
31. foothold ['fʊthəʊld] *n.* (可以发展或取得成功的) 稳固地位, 立足点
32. bogus ['bəʊgəs] *a.* 假的; 伪造的
33. chilling ['tʃɪlɪŋ] *a.* 使人沮丧 (或扫兴、消沉) 的; 使人寒心的; 使人恐惧的
34. denounce [dɪ'nəʊns] *vt.* 谴责; 指责; 斥责
35. quarter ['kwɔ:tə(r)] *n.* (尤指能提供帮助、信息或作出反应的) 个人, 群体

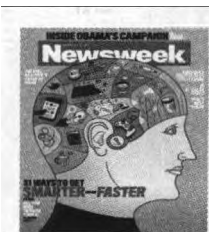


Scientific American (Jan., 2011) 通往年轻之路

Researchers have uncovered an ancient mechanism that retards aging. Drugs that tweaked it could well postpone cancer, diabetes and other diseases of old age. 研究人员已发现了一种延缓衰老的古老机制。调整这一机制的药物可以有效地延缓癌症、糖尿病及其他老年病。

Science (Dec.23, 2011) 年度突破 —— 艾滋病预防疗法

Science has chosen the finding that antiretroviral drugs reduce the risk of heterosexual transmission of HIV as its Breakthrough of the Year.《科学》杂志将抗逆转录病毒药物降低艾滋病异性传播风险这一发现选为 2011 年年度突破。



Newsweek (Jan. 1, 2012) 31 种变得更睿智的方法

Want to be smarter in work, love, and life? Scientific advances offer proven ways to enhance your gray matter. 想在工作、爱情和生活中变得更睿智吗？科学的进步提供了可增强智力的已验证方法。

(赵昆仑 摘译)

undermining of the cause of human rights and universal justice has also had a lasting effect. The Abu Ghraib torture and prisoner abuse smashed American credibility on this subject, at least for a time. It set a terrible double standard that has heartened³⁶ anti-democrats everywhere, from Russia's Vladimir Putin to Syria's Bashar al-Assad.

The Iraq war continues, by proxy³⁷, in other theatres³⁸ — for example, in the way the Sunni-led monarchies of the Gulf are consolidating their ties with Washington *in opposition to³⁹ what they see as a nascent⁴⁰ Shia-dominated alliance embracing Iraq, Iran and Syria. The war continues for Turkey, too. Ankara refused in 2003 to allow US invasion troops to cross its territory. Since that watershed⁴¹ moment, Turkey has increasingly distanced itself from western and Israeli policy, notably on Iran and Palestine. Turkish forces regularly invade northern Iraq in pursuit of Kurdish militants. With the Americans' gone, such confrontations may escalate.

The \$700bn Iraq war, coming *in tandem with⁴² Afghanistan and the financial crisis, decisively *tipped the balance⁴³ of power and advantage from the US to China. It split the EU, creating divisions that have hardened into permanent positions, as seen in Germany's Iraq-style refusal to support Nato's Libya campaign. But most damagingly of all, perhaps, the war's acid legacy continues to corrode⁴⁴ belief in western democracy.

When Bush and his loquacious⁴⁵ frontman, Tony Blair, *made the case for⁴⁶ the war, they repeatedly strained the truth, and sometimes lied outright. In betraying the public trust, they did incalculable harm to the western democratic tradition that is held up as a model for the rest of the▶

正义事业的破坏也产生持久影响。阿布格莱布的刑讯与虐囚事件至少是在一段时间里将美国人在这个问题上的信誉击得粉碎。它定下了一个可怕的双重标准，令各地反对民主的人——从俄罗斯的弗拉基米尔·普京到叙利亚的巴沙尔·阿萨德——欢欣鼓舞。

伊拉克战争在其他地区以其他的形式持续着——例如，逊尼派执政的海湾君主国正在巩固其与华盛顿的关系，以抵制他们所认为的正在形成中的什叶派联盟，包括伊拉克、伊朗和叙利亚。对于土耳其而言，这场战争也在继续。2003 年，安卡拉拒绝让美国入侵部队通过其领土。自从那个分水岭时刻起，土耳其特别是在伊朗和巴勒斯坦问题上越来越远离西方和以色列的政策。土耳其军队经常为了追杀库尔德武装分子而侵入伊拉克北部。美国人走后，这种对抗可能会升级。

耗费 7000 亿美元的伊拉克战争与阿富汗战争以及金融危机一道，决定性地令实力的对比以及优势地位由美国转向中国。它分裂了欧盟，制造了分歧并进而形成了长久的立场，譬如德国以处理伊拉克问题的方式拒绝支持北约的利比亚行动。但是，最具破坏性的也许是这场战争的刻毒影响将继续侵蚀着人们对西方民主体制的信心。

当布什和他鼓噪的马前卒托尼·布莱尔在为发动战争辩护时，他们多次歪曲真相，有时还公然说谎。他们违背了公众的信任，给西方的民主传统造成了难以估量的损害，而这种传统恰恰是被当做世界其他各国的楷模。这种损失未得修复。也没有人全面承认▶

world. This damage has not been repaired. Fault has not been fully admitted. Apologies have not been tendered. It's another reason why the Iraq war is not over and why, for generations living now, it possibly never will be. ■

错误, 做出道歉。这再次说明伊拉克战争并没有结束, 对于当今的几代人来说, 它可能永远都不会结束。

(涂颖 译自

The Guardian Dec. 14, 2011)

36. hearten ['hɑ:tn] vt. 激励; 鼓励

37. proxy ['prɒksi] n. 代理人; 代表; 代替者; 替代物

38. theatre ['θiətə(r)] n. (发生重大事件的) 场所; [军] 战区; 战场

39. in opposition to sb/sth 强烈反对 (或抵制) 某人/某事物

40. nascent ['næsn̩t] a. 诞生中的, 刚开始存在的, 未成熟的; (思想、文化等) 开始形成的; 开始发展的

41. watershed ['wɔ:tʃɛd] n. 转折点, 分界线, 分水岭 (标志着重大变化的事件或时期)

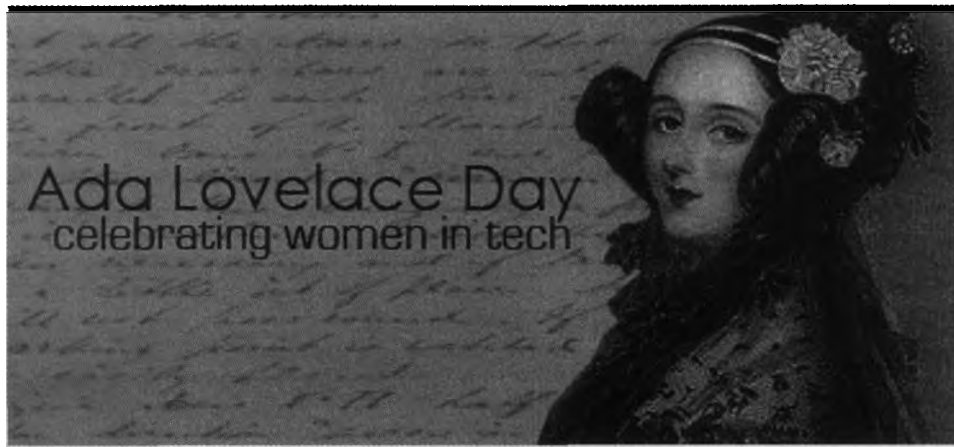
42. in tandem with sb/sth 并行; 并驾齐驱; 同时实行

43. tip the balance 使天平倾斜; 使结果倾向某方; 起决定性作用

44. corrode [kə'reʊd] vt. 腐蚀; 侵蚀

45. loquacious [lə'kwɛɪʃəs] a. 话多的; 健谈的; 喋喋不休的

46. made a case for 证明...有理由; 提出有利于...的理由



Inspiring Innovators: Ada Lovelace

启迪人心的创造者: 埃达·洛甫雷斯

*While *Charles Babbage¹ is remembered as the inventor of the world's first computer, Lovelace is rightly considered to be the world's first programmer.*

查尔斯·巴贝奇以世界第一台计算机的发明者而被人铭记, 而洛夫莱斯伯爵夫人则当之无愧地被视为世界上第一位程序员。

By Davin O' Dwyer

*Lord Byron² is one of the great Romantic heroes, his enduring reputation as much *a function of³ his dissolute⁴ lifestyle and myriad⁵ adventures as his poetry. But his greatest creation was probably not the words he wrote, or the legend he courted, but the daughter he *left behind⁶ after a year of marriage in 1816. Byron would never see his daughter grow up to become one of the most brilliant minds of her generation, her curiosity and imagination *every bit as brilliant as⁷ his. But it was the field of maths that consumed her, rather than Romantic poetry. *In the event⁸, Ada Byron's reputation was to be►

拜伦勋爵位居伟大的浪漫主义英雄之列, 他经久不衰的声望和他的诗歌一样, 都是他放荡生活和种种冒险的产物。但他最伟大的创造可能并非其文字, 也不是他所追求的传奇人生, 而是他在一年的婚姻之后、于 1816 年抛下的女儿。拜伦未曾见到女儿长大成为她那一代人中最有才华的人之一, 未曾想到她和他同样充满好奇心与想象力。但她投身的领域是数学, 而非浪漫主义诗歌。最终, 埃达·拜伦的名字将牢牢地与 19 世纪英►

1. Charles Babbage 查尔斯·巴贝奇, 1791-1871, 英国数学家, 计算机先驱, 发明了分析机和差分机。见本刊 2011 年 11 期 P33 《差分机: 纪念日快乐》一文相关内容。

2. Lord Byron 即 George Gordon Byron 拜伦 (1788-1824), 英国诗人, 出身破落贵族家庭, 反抗专制压迫, 追求民主自由, 诗路宽广, 擅长讽刺, 在投身希腊民族独立战争中病逝, 代表作有《恰尔德·哈罗德游记》、《唐璜》等。

3. a function of sth 应变量, 变化的结果

4. dissolute [disəlu:t] a. 放荡的; 放纵的; 道德沦丧的

5. myriad ['miriəd] n. 无数; 大量

6. leave sb/sth behind 永久离开 (某人、某地或某国)

7. every bit as good, bad, etc. as sb/sth (和某人、某事物) 同样好、同样坏等

8. in the event 结果; 到头来

9. inextricably [ɪnɪk'strɪkəbli] ad. 不可分开地; 密不可分地