

The Chinese consulate in Auckland, since hearing of the situation of the Chinese students, has been paying close attention and keeping in frequent contact with relevant departments on the New Zealand side.

"The consulate has the responsibility to protect the legal rights of Chinese students here," the spokesman said. Since the news broke, the consulate has contacted the Auckland office of New Zealand's education ministry several times and has the office's promise that it will **allocate** funds to help all the students in the school, including the Chinese, he said.

The Modern Age Institute of Learning is the largest private language school in Auckland, and 80 percent of the students in the school are Chinese, according to a report of *Xinhua*.

The New Zealand education ministry said it will give most of the students in the school the chance to continue their studies in other language schools in the country, according to *Xinhua*. The news agency quoted reports in some New Zealand media as saying that many language schools in New Zealand have expressed their willingness to take in the Chinese students.

中国驻奥克兰领事馆在获悉这些中国留学生的境遇之后一直对此密切关注，并与新西兰方面的有关部门进行频繁的交涉。

发言人说：“领事馆有责任保护中国学生在这里的合法权益。”他还表示，消息传出以后，领事馆数次与新西兰教育部在奥克兰的办事处进行联系，该办事处已保证将划拨资金帮助包括中国学生在内的所有该校学生。

据新华社报道，现代语言学校是奥克兰最大的私立语言学校，该校80%的学生来自中国。

据新华社报道，新西兰教育部表示将会给该校大部分学生在该国其他语言学校继续学业的机会。新华社引述一些新西兰媒体的报道说，许多新西兰的语言学校已经表示愿意接收这些中国学生。

1 奥克兰，新西兰北岛奥克兰省首府

Israel to Expel Arafat

以色列将再度驱逐阿拉法特



- hard-liner 强硬派
- frustration 挫折
- prevailing 普遍的
- halt 停止
- dismantle 解散
- assassination 暗杀
- expulsion 驱逐，逐出
- exile 流放

Israeli security cabinet on Thursday (Sept. 11th) evening decided to expel Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, branding Arafat as an "obstacle" to peace and vowing to remove him "in the manner, at the

以色列安全内阁周四(9月11日)晚决定驱逐巴勒斯坦领导人亚瑟·阿拉法特。他们称阿拉法特为和平进程的“绊脚石”，并声明要除去这一障碍，但“具体时间和方式待定”。

time, and in the ways that will be decided on separately."

Obviously, the deadly spiral of violence during the past weeks, especially the twin suicide bombings on Tuesday that killed 15 Israelis and made Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon cut short his visit to India, has given direct fuel to the decision of Arafat's removal.

A long-existing fact in the region is that after each suicide attack, the prospect of such a move to expel Arafat will grow, as those **hard-liners** gain additional reinforcements.

This time, after the twin suicide bombings respectively near Tel Aviv¹ and in Jerusalem, the renewed call to expel Arafat came to its peak and it is very hard for the Israeli government to ignore such a wide-spread feeling.

The resignation of the first Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas is also something that pushed the Israeli government to do something to Arafat in order to put an end to the **frustration** caused by the failure of Abbas's reform and peace efforts.

The **prevailing** idea among high-ranking Israeli officials is that as long as Arafat is there, no one will be able to have the real power to make real changes to the Palestinian National Authority², unify its security forces and **halt** the violence.

"Arafat should at least take indirect responsibility for the bloodshed, because thousands of Palestinian security forces are under his own control, but he did nothing to **dismantle** terrorist groups and thus give a free hand to (Islamic Resistance Movement) Hamas to bomb Israeli buses and shops," a high-ranking Israeli official said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom, one of the earliest public supporters of the move to deport Arafat, told the press recently that he believes there is a majority within the 23-member Israeli cabinet to support the move to expel Arafat. "The moment Arafat is out, someone else will sprout up after him

很明显,过去几周内不断升级的暴力事件,尤其是周二的两起自杀性爆炸袭击是导致这一决定的直接原因。这两次袭击共造成15名以色列人死亡,并迫使以色列总理沙龙缩短了对印度的访问。

长期以来,每当巴以地区出现一次自杀性袭击事件,以色列强硬派就会获得更多支持,驱逐阿拉法特的呼声就会越高涨。

这一次,在特拉维夫附近和耶路撒冷发生的两起自杀性爆炸袭击之后,驱逐阿拉法特的呼声再度掀起并达到高潮。以色列政府对这样广泛的情绪很难坐视不管。

同时,巴勒斯坦首任总理阿巴斯的辞职也促使以色列政府对阿拉法特采取行动,以结束由阿巴斯的改革与和平努力的失败所带来的挫败失落。

以色列的高层官员普遍认为,只要阿拉法特在,就没有人可能拥有足以确实改变巴勒斯坦民族权力机构,统一其武装力量并停止暴力行为的实权。

一位以色列高级官员说:"阿拉法特至少应该为流血事件负间接责任。因为成千上万的巴勒斯坦安全武装力量都在他的掌控之下,但他却根本没有采取任何行动去解散恐怖组织,从而听任伊斯兰抵抗运动组织哈马斯炸毁以色列的公共汽车与商店。"

以色列外长西尔万·沙洛姆是最早公开支持驱逐阿拉法特的其中一人。近日他向新闻界表示,他相信23名以色列内阁成员中的大多数都赞同驱逐阿拉法特。沙洛姆说:"阿拉法特一出局,自然就会有别的人出来接替他并控制武装力量和巴勒斯坦的资金。"他还补充说,"他一

and will control the security forces and the Palestinian funds," Shalom said, adding that "the moment he isn't here, more moderate officials will be able to move in after him."

According to a latest survey conducted by Israel's Dialogue Institute, 35 percent of the Israelis believe that Israel should only negotiate with Palestinian officials who are not linked to Arafat in light of Mahmoud Abbas's resignation as prime minister. Furthermore, 18 percent of the respondents are in favor of Israel's **assassination** of Arafat.

Naomi Chazan, a former Israeli parliament member and a professor of political science at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, said that the idea of regarding the move of Arafat's **expulsion** as a solution for the current peace deadlock is "simplistic", because the ongoing conflict cannot be reduced to one personal factor.

Local observers also noted that though the Israeli security cabinet decided Thursday to "remove" Arafat, the Israeli government actually made no decision on the timing and method, meaning that at least for a short time Arafat will remain unharmed.

When asked why did Israel make such a vague decision, an Israeli scholar said it is because Israel, under the current hardline government, has used up all the methods to try to put an end to the violence.

"There are some people who believe this is the best of the bad choices before us, we haven't tried this yet, it could be that an **exiled** Arafat would be better for us," he said.

However, the scholar admitted that to expel Arafat is far from sufficient to achieve security and peace for Israel. Instead, "we have to give the Palestinians the light at the end of the tunnel and show them there is a reward, otherwise there is nothing but despair and violence," he said.

退出，较稳健的官员就有可能接替他掌权。”

根据以色列“对话”研究所的最近一次调查，由于巴勒斯坦总理阿巴斯的辞职，35%的以色列人认为以方只应同与阿拉法特无关的巴方官员谈判。此外，更有18%的受访者赞同以色列暗杀阿拉法特。

耶路撒冷希伯来大学政治学教授、前以色列议员纳奥米·查萨安指出，把驱逐阿拉法特作为解决当前和平问题僵局的手段是“过于单纯”的想法，因为当前的冲突不可能简化为某个个人因素。

当地观察家也注意到，尽管以色列安全内阁周四作出了“除掉”阿拉法特的决定，但以色列政府实际上并未对时间和方法作出决定，这意味着至少在短期内阿拉法特还是安全的。

当被问及以色列为什么作出这样一个模糊的决定时，一位以色列学者说，那是因为在当前强硬派政府的治理下，以色列已经用尽了一切办法试图结束暴力事件。

他说：“有些人认为这是我们所面临的不利选择中最有利的一个。我们还没有试过这个办法，也许一个被放逐的阿拉法特会对我们较有利。”

然而，这位学者也承认，驱逐阿拉法特远不足以让以色列得到安全与和平。相反，他指出：“我们必须让巴勒斯坦人看到隧道尽头的光明，让他们知道这样做是有回报的，否则我们只能得到绝望与暴力。”

(马乐东 编译)

1. Tel Aviv: 特拉维夫，以色列首都
2. Palestinian National Authority: 巴勒斯坦民族权力机构