

HISTORY- MAKING NEWS

EDITED BY
T. C. MA

中文註釋
英文新聞增編

改變歷史的新聞

馬全忠編

台灣學友書局印行

STUDENT BOOK CO., LTD.
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FRONT PAGE HEADLINES

(1931-1991)

改變歷史的新聞

「九一八」事變……西班牙內戰爆發……英王愛德華遜位……「七七」事變……德軍攻佔巴黎……日本偷襲珍珠港……德國無條件投降……原子彈轟炸廣島……日本無條件投降……中共政權成立……韓國戰爭爆發……史達林病死……甘迺迪總統被刺殺……太空人登陸月球……聯合國通過中共入會案……尼克森總統訪問北平……尼克森總統辭職……福特繼任美國總統……蔣總統逝世……越南向共黨投降……美國慶祝獨立兩百週年……唐山發生大地震……毛澤東去世……美國承認中共……雷根總統遭刺傷……英國與阿根廷戰爭……紐約股票市場狂跌……蔣經國總統逝世……布希總統宣誓就職……天安門廣場血案……舊金山大地震……德共開放柏林圍牆……蘇俄共黨放棄專政……伊拉克侵佔科威特……聯合國通過制裁伊拉克案……聯合國限期伊拉克自科威特撤軍……美國會通過波斯灣戰爭授權法案……布希總統下令空軍攻擊伊拉克……伊拉克飛彈襲擊以色列……「愛國者」飛彈擊落「飛毛腿」飛彈……布希總統下令對伊拉克發動地面攻擊……伊拉克軍隊萬人投降……伊拉克宣佈自科威特撤軍……美軍收復科威特京城……伊拉克境內坦克車大會戰……布希總統宣佈對伊拉克停火……戈巴契夫辭去蘇共總書記職

(此新聞提要係按照年代順序，但正文則將最新之新聞排於開首，並溯時代編列，敬希讀者注意。)

(馬全忠編於美國舊金山，
一九九一年九月十八日)

英文新聞增編
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Los Angeles Times (洛杉磯時報)
San Francisco Chronicle (舊金山紀事報)

GORBACHEV QUILTS AS PARTY HEAD
COMMUNISM'S 74-YEAR REIGN ENDS

戈巴契夫辭去共黨總書記職

蘇聯共黨七十四年統治告終

MOSCOW, August 24 (Special to The New York Times)-- President Mikhail S. Gorbachev resigned today as the head of the Communist party, disbanded its leadership and in effect banned the once monolithic party from any role in ruling the vast country over which it had held iron control for more than seven decades.

With communism under brutal assault across the Soviet Union and his own leadership in shambles in the aftermath of a coup attempt, Mr. Gorbachev abandoned his efforts to defend party leaders who had obviously collaborated in the putsch and finally dealt the party a fatal blow.

In a series of terse statements and decrees read on the evening television program "Vremya," the president also ordered the Cabinet of Ministers, the inner government council, to resign. He then created a committee headed by the premier of the Russian federated republic, Ivan Silayev, a close aide of the republic's president Boris N. Yeltsin, to take charge of the national economy.

This was part of an arrangement worked out by Mr. Yeltsin, who has emerged as the country's leading political figure since the coup attempt. (1991)

MOSCOW, Thursday, August 22 (Special to The New York Times)— A coup by hard-line communists collapsed on Wednesday as abruptly as it began, and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev returned to Moscow early this morning to reassert control.

Mr. Gorbachev landed at Vnukovo Airport on his return from his summer retreat in the Crimea, where he had been placed under house arrest early Monday at the start of the short-lived putsch.

In his first public comments on the abortive coup, Mr.

Gorbachev told Moscow Radio that the failure of the plot was a victory for his policies of reform and showed that the Soviet people trusted their leaders.

Mr. Gorbachev is expected to meet later today with Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian federated republic's president, who led the popular resistance that defeated the coup.

Only one of the coup leaders -- the K. G. B. chairman, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov -- was reported under arrest early today. But there were unconfirmed reports that the other seven old-guard member of the State Committee for the State of Emergency would be rounded up and put on trial.

The coup crumbled Wednesday as abruptly as it began, without any formal announcement from its leaders, who sent tanks into Moscow on Monday and declared themselves in command. (1991)

MOSCOW, Monday, August 19 (By The Associated Press) -- President Mikhail S. Gorbachev can no longer perform his duties for reasons of health, the official Tass news agency reported late Sunday, and his duties will be assumed by Vice President Gennady Yanayev.

Tass quoted a decree that it said had been circulated in Moscow on Sunday by Mr. Yanayev. It said he would take over the duties of the presidency under Article 127, Clause 7, of the Soviet constitution.

The brief dispatch gave no further details. (1991)

註：Mikhail S. Gorbachev 戈巴契夫（一九九一年十二月廿五日辭去總統職，蘇聯政府與國家告終。）

Communist party 共產黨

monolithic party 獨裁政黨

decade 十年

Soviet Union 蘇聯

coup 政變

putsch 叛亂，政變

decree 命令

Vremya 時代
Cabinet of Ministers 部長會議 (內閣)
Premier of Russian federated republic 俄羅斯聯邦共和國總理
Ivan Silayev 西拉耶夫
Boris N. Yeltsin 葉爾欽
hard-line 強硬路線
Vnukovo Airport 維諾柯夫機場
summer retreat 別墅
Crimea 克里米亞
house arrest 軟禁
Moscow Radio 莫斯科廣播電台
plot 陰謀
K. G. B. 國家安全委員會
Vladimir A. Kryuchkov 克利齊科夫
old-guard 保守份子
State Committee for the State of Emergency 國家緊急情況委員會
Gennady Yanayev 雅納耶夫
Tass news agency 塔斯新聞社
Soviet constitution 蘇聯憲法
dispatch 新聞電訊

BUSH HALTS OFFENSIVE COMBAT
KUWAIT FREED, IRAQIS CRUSHED
MILITARY AIMS MET

科威特光復伊軍被擊敗
布希總統下令暫停進攻

WASHINGTON, February 27 (Special to The New York Times)-- Declaring that "Kuwait is liberated" and "Iraq's army is defeated," President Bush tonight ordered allied forces to suspend offensive military operations against Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's isolated and battered army.

In an Oval Office address, Bush said the suspension of combat would start at midnight Eastern time and continue as long as Iraq did not attack allied forces or launch Scud missile attacks on any other country.

Bush invited Saddam to send senior officers to a meeting in the war theater to discuss military terms for a permanent truce with allied commanders.

Three hours after the allied cease-fire took effect, an Iraqi military spokesman said on Baghdad radio that Iraq had ordered its soldiers to stop all fighting in the gulf war theater of operations.

"We are happy for the halt in fighting, which will save a lot of our sons and grant the safety of our people. Therefore, orders were issued to all our men in the battlefield not to open fire," the broadcast said.

For there to be a permanent cease-fire, Bush said, Iraq must comply with a strict set of demands that require it to honor all 12 U.N. resolutions on Kuwait, to free all Kuwaiti detainees, to release all coalition prisoners of war, third-country nationals and the remains of all who have fallen, and to give the allies the location of all land and sea mines that Iraq has laid in the region.

"Exactly 100 hours since ground operations commenced and six

weeks since the start of Operation Desert Storm, all United States and coalition forces will suspend offensive combat operation.” Bush said in his third nationally televised speech from the Oval Office since Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

Bush, who had brushed aside Iraq’s last attempt to win a cease-fire on favorable terms, said, “Iraq’s army is defeated. Our military objectives are met. Kuwait is once more in the hands of Kuwaitis in control of their own destiny.

“A Kuwaiti flag once again flies above the capital of a free and sovereign nation, and the American flag flies above our embassy.”

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said: Bush decided to call off the ground offensive after General Norman Schwarzkopf’s upbeat assessment today on the progress of the war. (1991)

註：Kuwait 科威特

Iraq 伊拉克

President Bush 布希總統

allied forces 同盟國軍隊

President Saddam Hussein 伊拉克總統海珊(胡森)

Oval office 橢圓形辦公室

Eastern time 美國東部時間

Scud missile 伊拉克“飛毛腿”飛彈

war theater 戰地(戰區)

permanent truce 永久停戰(休戰)

allied commander 盟軍司令

Baghdad radio 巴格達廣播電台

gulf war 波斯灣戰爭

U.N. resolution 聯合國決議案

coalition prisoner of war 聯軍戰俘

remains 遺體

land and sea mines 陸上地雷與海上水雷

Operation Desert Storm 沙漠風暴行動(波斯灣戰爭代號)

coalition forces 聯軍

sovereign nation 主權國家

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater 白宮新聞秘書費茲華特

Operation Desert Storm Commander General Norman Schwarzkopf
沙漠風暴行動總司令史瓦茲柯夫將軍

IRAQI GUARD MAULED IN TANK BATTLE

坦克車大會戰 以軍損失慘重

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, February 28 (Los Angeles Times)-- American tank crews, on the attack in one of the biggest armored battles since World War II, were ordered today to hold offensive fire against badly mauled Republican Guard tank divisions in southeastern Iraq.

The order to American troops came eight hours after as many as 800 tanks from the 1st and 3rd Armored Divisions of the U.S. Army's VII Corps were reported battling two armored divisions of the Republican Guard about 50 miles west of the city of Basra.

One Pentagon official called it the largest tank battle since the Battle of the Bulge in World War II.

The 800 tanks from the U.S. Army VII Corps' 1st and 3rd Armored Divisions unleashed their fiercest weapons against a reported 250 to 300 Republican Guard tanks trapped south of the Euphrates River. The tank battle lasted more than 24 hours.(1991)

註：Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯首都利雅德

armored battle 裝甲兵(坦克車)戰役

World War II 第二次世界大戰

Republican Guard 伊拉克共和衛隊

1st and 3rd Armored Divisions 美軍第一與第三裝甲兵師

U.S. Army's VII Corps 美國陸軍第七兵團

Basra 巴斯拉

Pentagon 五角大廈(美國國防部)

Battle of the Bulge 布爾格會戰(發生於一九四四年十二月間)

Euphrates River 幼發拉底河

KUWAIT CITY LIBERATED

TANKS CLASH IN IRAQ

美軍光復科威特市

伊境發生坦克大戰

KUWAIT CITY, February 27 (USA Today) --U.S. Marines began liberating a battered but jubilant capital Tuesday (February 26) night -- including placing a flag on the U.S. Embassy.

"It 's been a good day, one that we 'll always remember," said Maj. Gen. J. M. Myatt of the 1st Marine Division.

Allied troops entered the capital to a welcome of honking horns and waving flags.

President Bush -- now pressing for Iraq's virtual surrender -- said Saddam Hussein "is trying to claim victory in the midst of a rout." "The coalition will therefore continue to prosecute the war with undiminished intensity," he said Tuesday.

U.S. Army infantry and hundreds of tanks Tuesday reportedly defeated a Republican Guard division of about 12,500 on the western Kuwait-Iraq border.

Five other Guard divisions remained entrenched east of the battle, in defense of Basra.

Closing in on them: more than 100,000 allies, and 1,200 tanks.

More than 30,000 Iraqis are now POWs; more than 2,000 of Iraq's 4,200 tanks destroyed. (1991)

註：Kuwait City 科威特市(科威特首都)

U.S. Marines 美國海軍陸戰隊

capital 首都(京城)

U.S. Embassy 美國大使館

Maj. Gen. Myatt of the 1st Marine Division 陸戰隊第一師師長梅特少將

President Bush 布希總統