

## 03.07-NGOs and religion

### NGOs and religion

#### Charity ends at home

China's leader guards against **nasty** foreign influences  
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#### Vocab

1. **nasty** adj. =**mean** unkind; unpleasant 不友好的；恶意的；令人不愉快的

DENG XIAOPING once **dismissed** worries about **unwanted** foreign influence by saying that when you open a window, of course the **flies** come in, along with the fresh air. China's current leader, Xi Jinping, is less **insouciant** as **fly-swatter-in-chief**. Witness, in the two past weeks, a newly published speech he gave to the Central Party School, a new law governing foreign non-governmental organisations (NGOs), signs of an unwelcome policy shift towards religions deemed to be too "foreign", and even, on a lighter note, a ban on landlords naming buildings in China after foreign places (see article).

#### Vocab

1. **dismiss** v.

2. **unwanted** adj.

3. **fly** n. a small flying insect with two wings. There are many different types of fly. 蝇；苍蝇

e.g. Flies rose in thick black swarms. 苍蝇黑压压地成群飞起。

4. **insouciant** adj. 漠不关心的；漫不经心的 An **insouciant** action or quality shows someone's lack of concern about something which they might be expected to take more seriously.

e.g. Programme-makers seem irresponsibly **insouciant** about churning out violence. 编程者似乎对大批量制造含暴力因素的产品处之漠然，毫无责任心。

5. **fly-swatter-in-chief** n. 首要拍苍蝇的人

6. **witness** n. **evidence** ; **proof** • 证据；证言

7. **deem** v. 认为；视为；相信 If something **is deemed to** have a particular quality or to do a particular thing, it is considered to have that quality or do that thing.

e.g. I was **deemed to be a competent shorthand typist**. 我被视为是一名能干的速记打字员。

8. **lighter** 为 **light** 的比较级：更明显的

#### Sentence

Witness, in the two past weeks, a newly published speech he gave to the Central Party School, a new law governing foreign non-governmental organisations (NGOs), signs of an unwelcome policy shift towards religions deemed to be too "foreign", and even, on a lighter note, a ban on landlords naming buildings in China after foreign places (see article).

句子主干：he gave to the Central Party School a newly published speech. 此处是用了倒装，把宾语补足语提到前面去了

然后后面的几个逗号都是修饰这个 a newly published speech

Mr Xi has long been **suspicious of** Western ideas (except Marxism-Leninism). But his speech to the party school in Beijing last December, published in a party

magazine, Qiushi, on May 1st, was **unusually insistent**. He **repeatedly** warned educational institutions not to **deviate from** the party line and not to “spread Western **capitalist** values”. They did not sound like the words of a **reformer**.

### Vocab

1. **suspicious** adj. (of/ about sb/ sth) feeling that sb has done sth wrong, illegal or dishonest, without having any proof 感觉可疑的；怀疑的

2. **unusually insistent** 异常的坚定

3. **repeatedly** adv. 重复地；反复地；再三地 If you do something **repeatedly**, you do it many times.  
e.g. Both men have **repeatedly** denied the allegations...两个人都一再否认指控。

4. **deviate** v. ~ (from sth) to be different from sth; to do sth in a different way from what is usual or expected 背离；偏离；违背

e.g. The bus had to deviate from its usual route because of a road closure. 因为道路封闭，公共汽车只得绕道而行。

5. **capitalist** adj. A **capitalist** country or system supports or is based on the principles of capitalism.

e.g. ...**capitalist** economic theory. 资本主义经济理论

6. **reformer** n. a person who works to achieve political or social change 改革者；改良者；改造者

### Sentence

But his speech to the party school in Beijing last December, published in a party magazine, Qiushi, on May 1st, was unusually insistent.

主干：his speech was unusually insistent.

to the party school in Beijing last December 这里可以看成定语从句的省略，原句可以为 But his speech which was the party school in Beijing last December, published in a party magazine 同位语，可以看成定语从句，原句为 which was published in a party magazine

And these were not just words. On April 28th the **parliament** passed a long-debated law concerning foreign NGOs. It imposes **onerous** registration and reporting requirements on them. All foreign NGOs must report to the Public Security Bureau (ie, the police) and promise not to “endanger China’s national unity...or **ethnic unity**” – however the authorities choose to define that. More onerous, charities must find an official **sponsor** from a list to be **issued** by the government. Charities worry that these sponsors, **presumably** public agencies, could keep them from activities the government does not like, such as those to do with human rights or labour law. Foreign NGOs will also be banned from **raising** money in China, which they fear will limit their activities further.

### Vocab

1. **parliament** n. the group of people who are elected to make and change the laws of a country 议会；国会

2. **onerous** adj. =**taxing** needing great effort; causing trouble or worry 费力的；艰巨的；令人焦虑的

3. **ethnic unity** n. 民族团结

4. **sponsor** n. a person or company that pays for a radio or television programme, or for a concert or sporting event, usually in return for advertising ( 广播电视节目、音乐会或运动会的 ) 赞助者，赞助商

e.g. The race organizers are trying to attract sponsors. 比赛的组织者在想方设法吸引赞助者。

5. **issue** 发表;发布 If you **issue** a statement or a warning, you make it known formally or publicly.

6. **presumably** adv. used to say that you think that sth is probably true 很可能;大概;想必是

e.g. You'll be taking the car, presumably? 想必您是要买这辆汽车了?

7. **raise** v. to bring or collect money or people together; to manage to get or form sth 筹募;征集;召集;组建

e.g. We are **raising money** for charity.我们在进行慈善募捐。

### Sentence

All foreign NGOs must report to the Public Security Bureau (ie, the police) and promise not to "endanger China's national unity...or ethnic unity"—however the authorities choose to define that.

主干: all foreign NGOs must report to the Public Security Bureau and promise....这里的 and 作并且的意思

**that** 在这里指代如何定义 "endanger China's national unity...or ethnic unity" 这个事情

It could have a big impact on civil society, **given that** much of the work on environmental, women's, minority and gay rights is done by foreign NGOs. In March the **parliamentary** spokeswoman, Fu Ying, a relative **liberal**, **affirmed** that China's 7,000 foreign NGOs bring the country valuable **expertise**. But how many will continue to do so once the law **goes into effect** next January remains to be seen.

### Vocab

1. **given that** PHR-CONJ-SUBORD 考虑到; 鉴于 If you say **given that** something is the case, you mean taking that fact into account.

e.g. Usually, I am sensible with money, as I have to be, **given** that I don't earn that much. 考虑到自己挣得不多, 我用钱通常比较精打细算, 这也是迫不得已。

e.g. It was surprising the government was re-elected, given that they had raised taxes so much. 令人惊奇的是政府把税收提高这么多仍再次当选了。

2. **parliamentary** n. connected with a parliament; having a parliament 议会的; 国会的; 设有议会的

3. **liberal** adj. 开明的; 开通的; (个人) 自由主义的 Someone who has **liberal** views believes people should have a lot of freedom in deciding how to behave and think.

e.g. She is known to have **liberal** views on divorce and contraception. 众所周知, 她在离婚与避孕方面思想很开明。

4. **affirm** v. to state firmly or publicly that sth is true or that you support sth strongly 肯定属实; 申明; 断言

5. **expertise** n. expert knowledge or skill in a particular subject, activity or job 专门知识; 专门技能; 专长

6. **effect** 开始实施/生效/有效 If a law or policy **takes effect** or **comes into effect** at a particular time, it officially begins to apply or be valid from that time. If it **remains in effect**, it still applies or is still valid.

As for religion, on April 22nd Mr Xi **convened** a big meeting on **handling** it. Such a **gathering** happens about once every 15 years and usually signals significant policy shifts. Just before this one, the government **decreed** that retired party officials should not be members of religious organisations, one more example of tighter

party discipline (working officials are already banned from belonging to any religious group). Now the meeting talked about “Sinicising” religion, meaning believers should pay more attention to traditional Chinese culture and identify themselves more closely with China’s “national aspirations” – as defined by an avidly atheist party.

### Vocab

1. convene v. to arrange for people to come together for a formal meeting 召集，召开（正式会议）

e.g. to convene a meeting 召开会议

2. handling n. the way that sb deals with or treats a situation, a person, an animal, etc. (形势、人、动物等的) 处理，对付，对待

e.g. This horse needs firm handling. 这匹马需要严加训练。

3. gathering n. a meeting of people for a particular purpose 聚集；聚会；集会

e.g. a gathering of religious leaders 宗教领袖的集会

4. decree v. to decide, judge or order sth officially 裁定；判决；颁布

e.g. The government decreed a state of emergency. 政府下令进入紧急状态。

5. Sinicising 即 Sinicize 的 ing 形式 vt. 使...中国化

6. pay attention to 关注

7. aspiration a strong desire to have or do sth 渴望；抱负；志向

8. atheist n. a person who believes that God does not exist 无神论者

compare agnostic a person who believes that it is not possible to know whether God exists or not 不可知论者（认为上帝存在与否是不可知的）

This process seems to be aimed mostly at China’s growing numbers of Christians since, of the other officially recognised religions, Buddhism and Taoism are viewed as culturally Chinese anyway, while Islam is seen through the lens of state security. In the past two years the provincial government of Zhejiang, on the east coast, has removed over 1,500 crosses from churches. It is possible that the big gathering will give a green light to similar actions elsewhere.

### Vocab

1. aimed at ~ sth at sb to say or do sth that is intended to influence or affect a particular person or group 针对；对象是

e.g. My criticism wasn't aimed at you. 我的批评不是针对你的。

2. Taoism n. a Chinese philosophy based on the writings of Lao-tzu 道教

3. provincial adj. connected with one of the large areas that some countries are divided into, with its own local government 省的；一级行政区的

4. cross 十字形，十字架(基督教最重要的标记) A cross is a shape that consists of a vertical line or piece with a shorter horizontal line or piece across it. It is the most important Christian symbol.

### Sentence

This process seems to be aimed mostly at China’s growing numbers of Christians since, of the other officially recognised religions, Buddhism and Taoism are viewed as culturally Chinese anyway, while Islam is seen through the lens of state security.

主干： This process seems to be aimed mostly at China’s growing numbers of Christians ...since 这里做因为的意思

of the other officially recognised religions, Buddhism and Taoism are viewed as culturally Chinese anyway 原因状语从句，先行词，since?

while Islam is seen through the lens of state security. 这里 while 做然而

Mr Xi is not **slamming** the door on the outside world. China remains the world's largest exporter and the second-largest destination for foreign direct investment. But views of the world that offer alternatives to Mr Xi's increasingly **assertive** ideology are being constrained. This affects not only foreign NGOs and churches but also universities, where foreign textbooks are restricted; Apple, which recently closed its online book and film store in China; and Western publications (including The Economist) whose distribution in China is curtailed and websites and apps more frequently blocked. In worrying about the flies, Mr Xi **risks** keeping out the fresh air.

### Vocab

1. **slam** v. =**bang** to shut, or to make sth shut, with a lot of force, making a loud noise (使...) 砰地关上

e.g. I heard the door slam behind him. 我听见他随手砰地把门关上了。

2. **assertive** adj. expressing opinions or desires strongly and with confidence, so that people take notice 坚定自信的；坚决主张的

3. **risk** v. to do sth that may mean that you get into a situation which is unpleasant for you 冒...的风险 (或危险)

e.g. There was no choice. If they stayed there, they risked death. 他们别无选择。如果待在那儿，就面临死亡。

4. **keep out** remain (or cause someone or something to remain) outside 留在外面；不让...进来

e.g. cover with cheesecloth to keep out flies. 用薄纱布盖住，防止苍蝇飞进来。

### Sentence

This affects not only foreign NGOs and churches but also universities, where foreign textbooks are restricted; Apple, which recently closed its online book and film store in China; and Western publications (including The Economist) whose distribution in China is curtailed and websites and apps more frequently blocked.

主干：This **affects** not only foreign NGOs and churches but also universities 谓语为 affects where foreign textbooks are restricted 非限定性定语从句，先行词是 universities

**Apple...; and Western publications...** 这些都和 universities... 并列指出这个影响不仅限于 foreign NGOs 以及 church，还影响了 universities, Apple, Western publications 还有 websites 和 apps

From the print edition: China

## NGOs and religion Charity ends at home

### 非政府组织和宗教：慈善止于国内

China's leader guards against nasty foreign influences.

中国领导人对那些恶意的外来影响采取防范措施。

DENG XIAOPING once dismissed worries about unwanted foreign influence by saying that when you open a window, of course the flies come in, along with the fresh air. China's current leader, Xi Jinping, is less insouciant as fly-swatter-in-chief. Witness, in the two past weeks, a newly published speech he gave to the Central Party School, a new law governing foreign non-governmental organisations (NGOs), signs of an unwelcome policy

shift towards religions deemed to be too “foreign”, and even, on a lighter note, a ban on landlords naming buildings in China after foreign places

邓小平曾经表示没必要理会外来影响，他说，当你打开窗子时，不止新鲜空气会进来，苍蝇当然也会进来。（译者注：此处指改革开放政策。）但是作为苍蝇拍的掌管者，中国现任国家领导人习近平却不像邓小平一样不在意。在过去两周里，能证实这一说法的现象包括：习近平主席在中央党校最新发布的一篇演说；一项管理外国非政府组织的新法规的出台；一些不欢迎太‘洋气’的宗教的迹象；甚至更明显的，一项新颁布的禁止房地产商用外国地名命名中国建筑的法令。

Mr Xi has long been suspicious of Western ideas (except Marxism-Leninism). But his speech to the party school in Beijing last December, published in a party magazine, Qiushi, on May 1st, was unusually insistent. He repeatedly warned educational institutions not to deviate from the party line and not to “spread Western capitalist values”. They did not sound like the words of a reformer.

习主席一直都对西方的一些思想持怀疑态度（马列主义除外）。但去年12月他在北京中央党校发表的演讲态度却异常坚定，该演讲刊登在5月1日的《求实》杂志上。他多次警告教育机构不准脱离党的路线，不准传播西方资本主义价值观。（译者注：这里有点断章取义，参考演讲原文可知，习主席的这一说法针对中央党校，并不是文中泛指的“教育机构”。）这些话听起来不像是出自一位改革者。

And these were not just words. On April 28th the parliament passed a long-debated law concerning foreign NGOs. It imposes onerous registration and reporting requirements on them. All foreign NGOs must report to the Public Security Bureau (ie, the police) and promise not to “endanger China’s national unity...or ethnic unity”—however the authorities choose to define that. More onerous, charities must find an official sponsor from a list to be issued by the government. Charities worry that these sponsors, presumably public agencies, could keep them from activities the government does not like, such as those to do with human rights or labour law. Foreign NGOs will also be banned from raising money in China, which they fear will limit their activities further.

而且这些话不只是说说而已。4月28日，中国政府通过了一项争议已久的法律，法律涉及的是外国非政府组织。这项法律给这些机构强加了繁琐的登记手续和报告要求。所有的外国非政府组织必须向公安机关（也就是警方）提出报告，并承诺不做威胁中国的民族团结的事情。至于怎么定义这些事情就取决于当局自己的选择了。更麻烦的是，慈善机构必须要从政府所提供的清单里找一位官方赞助商。慈善机构担心，这些赞助商，很有可能是一些公共机构，会阻止他们参加政府不提倡的活动，比如那些与人权和劳动法有关的活动。外国非政府组织也被禁止在中国筹集资金，他们担心这会进一步限制了他们的活动。

It could have a big impact on civil society, given that much of the work on environmental, women’s, minority and gay rights is done by foreign NGOs. In March the parliamentary spokeswoman, Fu Ying, a relative liberal, affirmed that China’s 7,000 foreign NGOs bring the country valuable expertise. But how many will continue to do so once the law goes into effect next January remains to be seen.

这可能会给民间团体造成很大的影响，因为很多工作都是由外国非政府组织完成的，包括环境、妇女、少数民族和同性恋权益问题的工作。3月份的时候，相对比较开明的议会发言人傅莹承认，中国的7000个外国非政府组织给国家带来了一些宝贵的专业经验。但是一旦明年一月份法律生效，有多少组织还会继续这么做尚待分晓。

As for religion, on April 22nd Mr Xi convened a big meeting on handling it. Such a

gathering happens about once every 15 years and usually signals significant policy shifts. Just before this one, the government decreed that retired party officials should not be members of religious organisations, one more example of tighter party discipline (working officials are already banned from belonging to any religious group). Now the meeting talked about “Sinicising” religion, meaning believers should pay more attention to traditional Chinese culture and identify themselves more closely with China’s “national aspirations”—as defined by an avidly atheist party.

对宗教方面来说，习主席在4月22日召开的大会就是处理这方面的问题。（译者注：此处指全国宗教工作会议）这样的会议每15年举行一次，通常会讨论一些重大的（宗教）政策变革。在这之前，政府颁布法令规定，离退休干部党员不允许加入任何宗教组织，这又是一个党纪更加严格的例证（之前已经明令禁止在职官员参加任何宗教团体）。目前会议讨论让宗教“中国化”，就是说信徒应该多多关注中国的传统文化，把自己的和“国家愿望”紧密连接在一起。（译者注：信仰之上，你首先是个中国人。）这是由一个热心的无神论党派提出的。

This process seems to be aimed mostly at China’s growing numbers of Christians since, of the other officially recognised religions, Buddhism and Taoism are viewed as culturally Chinese anyway, while Islam is seen through the lens of state security. In the past two years the provincial government of Zhejiang, on the east coast, has removed over 1,500 crosses from churches. It is possible that the big gathering will give a green light to similar actions elsewhere.

此过程针对的对象是中国越来越多的基督教信徒，因为在其他官方认可的宗教中，佛教和道教被视作传承了中国文化，然而伊斯兰教是由国家安全的视角来审视的。在过去的两年里，位于东海岸的浙江省政府已经从教会里撤走1500个多个十字架。这次集体活动有可能会给其他的类似行动开了绿灯。

Mr Xi is not slamming the door on the outside world. China remains the world’s largest exporter and the second-largest destination for foreign direct investment. But views of the world that offer alternatives to Mr Xi’s increasingly assertive ideology are being constrained. This affects not only foreign NGOs and churches but also universities, where foreign textbooks are restricted; Apple, which recently closed its online book and film store in China; and Western publications (including The Economist) whose distribution in China is curtailed and websites and apps more frequently blocked. In worrying about the flies, Mr Xi risks keeping out the fresh air.

这并不是说习主席要把世界拒之门外。中国仍然是世界最大的出口国，而且还是第二大国外直接投资的目的地。但能给习主席日益坚定的意识形态提供替代的世界观却受到了制约。这不仅影响国外非政府组织、教会，而且还会影响大学，因为外国教科书被限制使用。苹果公司最近关闭了它在中国的在线书店和电影院，西方一些出版物（包括经济学人）在中国的发行量在缩减，网站和APP也被频繁封锁。由于担心苍蝇飞进来，习主席可能也在阻挡新鲜空气。