

05.11-Child trafficking

Child trafficking

A cruel trade

To curb widespread trafficking of **abducted** children, officials and parents are turning to social media
Jan 26th 2013 | TONGZHOU

Vocab

1. **traffic** v. 非法买卖(毒品、赃物等) Someone who **traffics in** something such as drugs or stolen goods buys and sells them even though it is illegal to do so.

e.g. The president said illegal drugs are hurting the entire world and anyone who **traffics in** them should be brought to justice. 总统称毒品正在危害整个世界，任何非法贩卖毒品的人都应依法受到惩处。

2. **abduct** v. to take sb away illegally, especially using force 诱拐；劫持；绑架

e.g. She was charged with **abducting** a six-month-old child. 她被控诱拐一个6个月大的孩子。

THE Chinese new year, which this year falls on February 10th, is a time of family reunions. But Xiao Chaohua is preparing to spend his sixth new year without his son, who was abducted in 2007 by suspected child **traffickers**. China's one-child policy has fuelled demand for children like his, thousands of whom are **snatched** and sold every year to **desperate**, usually boy-less, couples. Spurred by the **campaigning** of parents like Mr Xiao, the government is starting to acknowledge the practice more openly. But curbing it is proving tough.

Vocab

1. **reunion** n. a social occasion or party attended by a group of people who have not seen each other for a long time 重逢；团聚；聚会

e.g. a family reunion 家人团聚

2. **trafficker** n. (尤指毒品的)非法买卖者 A **trafficker** in particular goods, especially drugs, is a person who illegally buys or sells these goods.

e.g. They have been arrested as suspected drug **traffickers**. 他们已经作为贩毒嫌疑犯被拘捕。

3. **snatch** v. 强抢；夺走 If something **is snatched** from you, it is stolen, usually using force. If a person **is snatched**, they are taken away by force.

e.g. If your bag is **snatched**, let it go...要是有人抢你的包，就让他拿去。

4. **desperate** adj. 极需要的；渴望的 If you are **desperate for** something or **desperate to** do something, you want or need it very much indeed.

e.g. People are **desperate** for him to do something. 人们极希望他能做点什么。

5. **campaign** n. 发起运动；开展活动 If someone **campaigns for** something, they carry out a planned set of activities over a period of time in order to achieve their aim.

e.g. We are **campaigning** for law reform...我们正在宣传呼吁进行法律改革。

Sentence

THE Chinese new year, which this year falls on February 10th, is a time of family reunions.

主干：THE Chinese new year is a time of family reunions

which this year falls on February 10th 主语的修饰语，非限定性定语从句，解释主语

Mr Xiao has been trying the hard way to raise awareness of the crime; driving around the country in a **minivan** covered with **posters** of missing children. One of them features his son, then five years old, dressed up for a school photograph in a white jacket with red **lapels** (see picture). Mr Xiao, who lives in a village near Tongzhou, one of Beijing's satellite towns, says he has spent as much as 400,000 yuan (\$64,300) of his own money on the project. He says there are other parents elsewhere in China who tour the country in similarly **bedecked** vehicles.

Vocab

1. **minivan** n. = **people carrier** (尤指后部有座位的) 小型面包车 a small van, typically one fitted with seats in the back for transporting passengers
2. **poster** n. a large notice, often with a picture on it, that is put in a public place to advertise sth 招贴画; 海报
e.g. election posters 选举海报
3. **lapel** n. (夹克或大衣的) 翻领 The **lapels** of a jacket or coat are the two top parts at the front that are folded back on each side and join on to the collar.
4. **bedecked** adj. 装饰着...的; 装点 If a place is **bedecked with** flags or other ornaments, these things have been hung up to decorate it.
e.g. The palace was **bedecked with** flags. 王宫到处彩旗飘飘。

The authorities have launched several **crackdowns** over the past two decades, but the crime has **persisted**. Since a renewed effort began in 2009, more than 54,000 children have been rescued and 11,000 trafficking gangs "smashed", Xinhua, the state news-agency, reported in December. Officials claim the problem has become less **rampant**.

Vocab

1. **crackdown** n. 严惩; 严厉打击; 镇压 A **crackdown** is strong official action that is taken to punish people who break laws.
e.g. ...anti-government unrest that ended with the violent army **crackdown**. 最终被军队严厉镇压的反政府动乱
2. **persist** v. to continue to exist 维持; 保持; 持续存在
e.g. If the symptoms persist, consult your doctor. 如果症状持续不消除, 就得去看医生。
3. **smash** v. to destroy, defeat or put an end to sth/ sb 捣毁; 打败; 粉碎; 使结束
e.g. Police say they have smashed a major drugs ring. 警方说他们摧毁了一个大贩毒集团。
4. **rampant** adj. (of sth bad 坏事) existing or spreading everywhere in a way that cannot be controlled 泛滥的; 猖獗的
e.g. Unemployment is now rampant in most of Europe. 在欧洲的大部份地区, 失业问题难以控制。

Sentence

Since a renewed effort began in 2009, more than 54,000 children have been rescued and 11,000 trafficking gangs "smashed", Xinhua, the state news-agency, reported in December.

主干: Xinhua reported

, the state news-agency, 是主语的修饰

从句主干: children have been rescued and 11,000 trafficking gangs "smashed" 两个并列谓语

Given the **patchiness** of official data, this is hard to prove. Individual cases of **abduction** are rarely reported by the state-controlled media. But Deng Fei, a Beijing-based journalist and **prominent campaigner** on behalf of victims and their families, believes the number of children being abducted is falling. Mr Xiao estimates that the price of abducted boys has risen in recent years from around 40,000 yuan to about 90,000, perhaps because the supply of abducted children has been affected by the police crackdown.

Vocab

1. **patchiness** n. 补缀的性质
2. **abduction** n. (in legal use) the illegal removal of a child from its parents or guardians • (法律用语) 诱拐儿童
3. **prominent** adj. important or well known 重要的；著名的；杰出的
4. **campaigner** n. a person who leads or takes part in a campaign, especially one for political or social change (尤指政治或社会变革的) 运动领导者，运动参加者
e.g. an **old/ veteran/ seasoned campaigner** (= a person with a lot of experience of a particular activity) 老练/资深/经验丰富的活动家

Social media may also have played a role. In recent years, parents and activists have been using websites and microblogs to share information about cases and draw public attention to child abduction. Their efforts have put pressure on the police, who have responded (unusually, given their suspicion of internet activism) by using the internet themselves to contact the families of victims.

Vocab

1. **put pressure on** 给...施压
2. **suspicion** n. a feeling that sb has done sth wrong, illegal or dishonest, even though you have no proof 怀疑；嫌疑
e.g. He was arrested **on suspicion of** murder. 他因涉嫌谋杀而被捕。

Sentence

Their efforts have put pressure on the police, who have responded (unusually, given their suspicion of internet activism) by using the internet themselves to contact the families of victims.
主干: Their efforts have put pressure on the police
who have responded... 这里的非限定性定语从句的先行词是前文的 the police

The police official in charge of anti-trafficking, Chen Shiqu, has an account on Sina Weibo, one of China's most popular microblog services. Its main page shows a cartoon drawing of him, **cuddling** a rescued baby. "Have mobilised to **verify**", he wrote on January 23rd in response to a message from another microblogger about a missing child. His account has 3.4m followers. Mr Deng, the journalist, has 2.8m people who follow his microblog, which he uses to help return rescued children to their parents. An account on Sina Weibo run by Baobei Huijia (Baby Come Home), an activist network based in north-eastern China, has nearly 140,000 followers. Mr Chen, the policeman, is a keen **follower** of the activists' work, say the Chinese media. Zhang Zhiwei, a lawyer who helps Baobei Huijia, says the public security ministry has encouraged police to join internet groups that discuss child abductions and **engage with** members openly. This is a **novelty** for the **publicity-shy** police. China Youth Daily, a Beijing newspaper, reported that Mr Chen began his online

outreach under the **pseudonym** “Volunteer 007”, but his **mastery** of the subject had soon led to his identity being revealed.

Vocab

- cuddle** v. to hold sb/ sth close in your arms to show love or affection 拥抱；搂抱
e.g. A couple of teenagers were kissing and cuddling on the doorstep. 一对年轻人在门阶上亲吻拥抱。
- verify** v. to check that sth is true or accurate 核实；查对；核准
e.g. We have no way of verifying his story. 我们无法核实他所说的情况。
- follower** n. a person who supports and admires a particular person or set of ideas 拥护者；追随者；信徒
e.g. the followers of Mahatma Gandhi 圣雄甘地的拥护者
- engage** v. 适应；（与...）建立密切关系 If you **engage with** something or **with** a group of people, you get involved with that thing or group and feel that you are connected with it or have real contact with it.
e.g. She found it hard to **engage with** office life... 她发现很难适应办公室生活。
- novelty** n. the quality of being new, different and interesting 新奇；新颖；新鲜
e.g. There's a certain **novelty value** in this approach. 这种方法有一定的新意。
- publicity shy** 公开场合害羞的
- outreach** n. 外展服务；扩大服务 **Outreach** programmes and schemes try to find people who need help or advice rather than waiting for those people to come and ask for help.
e.g. Their brief is to undertake **outreach** work aimed at young African Caribbeans on the estate. 他们的任务是为该住宅区年轻的非洲裔加勒比海人提供外展服务。
- pseudonym** n. 假名；笔名 A **pseudonym** is a name which someone, usually a writer, uses instead of his or her real name.
- mastery** n. ~ (of sth) great knowledge about or understanding of a particular thing 精通；熟练掌握
e.g. She has mastery of several languages. 她精通数门语言。

Mr Xiao, the parent, believes the authorities could be doing a lot more. Buyers of abducted children still often get away without punishment—they usually live in villages and sometimes enjoy protection from local officials. He says **orphanages** sometimes fail to take DNA from children they receive. This can be used to look for matches with DNA records held by anti-trafficking police. The absence of such checks allows traffickers to sell children to orphanages, which can then offer them for adoption at high fees.

Vocab

- orphanage** n. 孤儿院 An **orphanage** is a place where orphans live and are looked after.
- adoption** n. the act of adopting a child 收养；领养
e.g. She put the baby up for adoption. 她提出要让人收养那个婴儿。

Sentence

The absence of such checks allows traffickers to sell children to orphanages, which can then offer them for adoption at high fees.

主干：The absence of such checks **allows** traffickers to sell children to orphanages

这里 such checks 是指前文的 take DNA from children they receive 并 used to look for matches with DNA records held by anti-trafficking police

which can then offer them for adoption at high fees 这里的非限定性定语从句的修饰的主干的整个

部分

This article appeared in the China section of the print edition

Child trafficking A cruel trade 拐卖儿童：残忍交易

To curb widespread trafficking of abducted children, officials and parents are turning to social media.

为遏制被拐儿童在全国各地的非法买卖，官方和被拐儿童父母正求助于社交媒体。

THE Chinese new year, which this year falls on February 10th, is a time of family reunions. But Xiao Chaohua is preparing to spend his sixth new year without his son, who was abducted in 2007 by suspected child traffickers. China's one-child policy has fuelled demand for children like his, thousands of whom are snatched and sold every year to desperate, usually boy-less, couples. Spurred by the campaigning of parents like Mr Xiao, the government is starting to acknowledge the practice more openly. But curbing it is proving tough.

今年的中国新年在2月10日，这是是阖家团聚的日子。但对肖超华来说，这意味着他将度过失去儿子后的第六个新年。他的儿子在2007年被嫌疑人贩诱拐。中国的独生子女政策加剧了人们生儿子的渴望，每年都有成千上万的儿童，像肖超华的儿子一样被劫走，贩卖给拼命想要个孩子的夫妇，他们通常都没有儿子。在类似肖超华这样被拐卖儿童的父母们的推动下，政府开始逐渐认可（向社交媒体求助）这一做法。但事实证明，拐卖儿童很难遏制。

Mr Xiao has been trying the hard way to raise awareness of the crime ; driving around the country in a minivan covered with posters of missing children. One of them features his son, then five years old, dressed up for a school photograph in a white jacket with red lapels. Mr Xiao, who lives in a village near Tongzhou, one of Beijing's satellite towns, says he has spent as much as 400,000 yuan (\$64,300) of his own money on the project. He says there are other parents elsewhere in China who tour the country in similarly bedecked vehicles.

肖超华历尽艰辛，一直在努力引起公众对拐卖儿童这种犯罪行为的注意。他在小型货车上贴满失踪儿童的海报，并开着这辆车在全国范围内四处兜转。海报中有幅是他的儿子，走丢时才五岁，当时应拍学生照的要求，身穿红色翻领的白色夹克。肖超华住在北京卫星城通州区附近的一个村子。他说，他自己已经出资40万元（约合6.43万美元）用于该项目。他还表示，在中国其他地区，也有失去孩子的父母开着类似贴满海报的车，在全国巡回游走。

The authorities have launched several crackdowns over the past two decades, but the crime has persisted. Since a renewed effort began in 2009, more than 54,000 children have been rescued and 11,000 trafficking gangs "smashed", Xinhua, the state news-agency, reported in December. Officials claim the problem has become less rampant. 尽管有关部门在过去的二十年间进行了几次严厉的打击，但该犯罪活动仍有存留。据官媒新华社去年11月份报道，自2009年重新开始打拐行动以来，有超过5.4万名儿童获救，有1.1万人贩团伙被“粉碎”。官方宣称，拐卖儿童犯罪已不再那么猖獗。

Given the patchiness of official data, this is hard to prove. Individual cases of abduction are rarely reported by the state-controlled media. But Deng Fei, a Beijing-based journalist and prominent campaigner on behalf of victims and their families, believes the number of children being abducted is falling. Mr Xiao estimates that the price of abducted boys has risen in recent years from around 40,000 yuan to about 90,000, perhaps because the supply of abducted children has been affected by the police crackdown.

考虑到官方数据的不完整性，很难证实情况是否如官员所说。官媒很少会报道儿童诱拐的个案。但是驻北京记者邓飞认为，被拐卖儿童数正在减少。邓飞是一名为受害儿童及其家庭争取利益的杰出人物。肖超华估计，近年来被拐卖男孩的价格从约4万元涨到了约9万元，可能由于警察的严厉打击，被拐儿童的供应量受到了影响。

Social media may also have played a role. In recent years, parents and activists have been using websites and microblogs to share information about cases and draw public attention to child abduction. Their efforts have put pressure on the police, who have responded (unusually, given their suspicion of internet activism) by using the internet themselves to contact the families of victims.

社交媒体可能也发挥了一定作用。近年来，被拐儿童的父母和一些活跃人士利用网站和微博，分享有关案例的信息，引起公众对儿童诱拐案的关注。他们所做的努力也给警方带来了压力，警方自己也通过网络来联系被拐儿童的家人（考虑到警方不太信任网络活跃人士，这种做法还十分少见）。

The police official in charge of anti-trafficking, Chen Shiqu, has an account on Sina Weibo, one of China's most popular microblog services. Its main page shows a cartoon drawing of him, cuddling a rescued baby. "Have mobilised to verify", he wrote on January 23rd in response to a message from another microblogger about a missing child. His account has 3.4m followers. Mr Deng, the journalist, has 2.8m people who follow his microblog, which he uses to help return rescued children to their parents. An account on Sina Weibo run by Baobei Huijia (Baby Come Home), an activist network based in north-eastern China, has nearly 140,000 followers. Mr Chen, the policeman, is a keen follower of the activists' work, say the Chinese media. Zhang Zhiwei, a lawyer who helps Baobei Huijia, says the public security ministry has encouraged police to join internet groups that discuss child abductions and engage with members openly. This is a novelty for the publicity-shy police. China Youth Daily, a Beijing newspaper, reported that Mr Chen began his online outreach under the pseudonym "Volunteer 007", but his mastery of the subject had soon led to his identity being revealed.

负责打拐的陈士渠警官开通了新浪微博（中国提供微博服务的最流行微博之一）账号，主页上有一幅他的卡通自画像，怀抱一名获救的婴儿。1月23日，他在另一博主发布的有关一名丢失儿童的消息中回复道：“已部署核查”。他的账号有340万名关注者。记者邓飞的微博有280万名关注者，他利用这个账号帮助获救儿童回到父母的怀抱。宝贝回家是一家总部设在中国东北部的联络网，该网站活动频繁，并管理了一个新浪微博账号，关注者近14万。中国媒体报道称，陈士渠警官十分关注活跃人士所做的工作。协助宝贝回家网站的律师张志伟称，公安部鼓励警方加入网上讨论组，坦率地参与到儿童拐卖案的讨论中。这对在公共场合保持低调的警方来说，还是个新鲜事。据北京《中国青年报》报道，陈警官最初以“志愿者007”的化名进行线上推广，但对打拐的精通很快就使他暴露了身份。

Mr Xiao, the parent, believes the authorities could be doing a lot more. Buyers of abducted children still often get away without punishment — they usually live in villages and

sometimes enjoy protection from local officials. He says orphanages sometimes fail to take DNA from children they receive. This can be used to look for matches with DNA records held by anti-trafficking police. The absence of such checks allows traffickers to sell children to orphanages, which can then offer them for adoption at high fees.

被拐孩子的父亲肖超华相信，有关部门能做的事还有很多。购买被拐儿童的人仍然不会受到任何惩罚——他们通常生活在农村，有时还会得到当地官员的庇护。肖超华说，有时孤儿院不会对接收的孤儿提取DNA。提取孤儿的DNA可以和打拐警方保存的DNA记录匹配。缺少这样的检查，人贩就能利用该漏洞把儿童卖给孤儿院，然后孤儿院又能以高价卖给收养人。