



15th August, 2005

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Article in Brief

44 Chinese children trafficked to Singapore

Whole story: <http://news.tom.com/1002/20050808-2373518.html>

August 8th, 2005, www.tom.com

From 1999 until 2003 Ke Pangjie, Wu Wenbin and, Sheng Zhenzhong as part of a cross border child trafficking syndicate, successively ‘transported’ 44 children from Quanzhou in Fujian Province to Singapore. On the 23rd of September, Quanzhou City Public Security Department apprehended all of the syndicate members, including Ke who was the head of the ten person criminal syndicate. On the afternoon of August 5th, Quanzhou City People’s Intermediate Court handed down the verdict on the three suspects in this large case of cross-border child trafficking: Ke was sentenced to death; Wu was sentenced to life imprisonment; and, Sheng was sentenced to a period of imprisonment of 15 years.

Rampant trafficking of Vietnamese women and children in the China-Vietnam border areas, police rescue over 1800 women over the last five years

Whole story: http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2005-08/11/content_4861929.htm

August 11th, 2005, Guangxi Xinhua

The Guangxi police released a report on August 11th: From the middle of the 1980s until the mid 1990s the majority of Vietnamese women trafficked into China were sold as brides to villagers in impoverished mountainous areas. From the 1990s until now, more and more Vietnamese women are

being trafficked into China for prostitution. Since 2001, Guangxi police have successively launched 10 campaigns to combat the trafficking of Vietnamese women and children, and have rescued over 1,800 Vietnamese women, uncovered over 100 cases, and have apprehended over 200 suspects. Since July 1st until the 10th of August, there have been in total the uncovering of 15 cases of cross-border trafficking of Vietnamese women and children, and the apprehension of 19 suspects, and the rescue of 58 Vietnamese women. Presently, there are 26 trafficked Vietnamese women and children and one Vietnamese suspect at the Dongxing border crossing soon about to be repatriated.

7 Sentenced to death, and four given suspended death sentences for trafficking 41 Guizhou children

Whole story: <http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2005-08-12/16037482316.shtml>

August 12th, 2005, Sina

Sentences have recently been handed down for the over 41 suspects involved in the case of the stealing of 61 children in Guizhou Province. The Xixiu District Court in Anshen in Guizhou Province handed down the sentences of imprisonment for periods between five and fifteen years for 20 suspects. The Anshen People's Intermediate Court is progressively handing down the judgements for the other 21 suspects involved in this case. Seven have been sentenced to death, and another four received suspended death sentences. According to the decision of the court, from 2002 until 2003 the suspects trafficked 61 children to Henan and Hebei Provinces.

Gu Xiulian praises anti-trafficking experience in Yunnan

Whole story: <http://www.women.org.cn/allnews/1301/689.html>

August 4th, Women's Daily

On the morning of August 3rd Gu Xiulian, the Vice-Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chairperson of the All-China Women's Federation visited Kunming as part of a tour of Yunnan Province. She visited Sanheyang community, which is the project site of the ILO and ACWF's TICW Project. Gu visited a centre for migrant women workers, and heard an introduction on the work of the project. Gu said that the work of the project was very good, and offered a successful model not only for Yunnan but also internationally.

Suspect sentenced to twelve years for trafficking three girls

Whole story: http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/dtzz/2005-08/09/content_4835510.htm

August 10th, Xinhua-Guangxi

Wu in collusion with friends abducted three girls to be brought back to the village to be 'sold' to others as wives, making around 900CNY. On July 26th, after a police investigation in Bobai County, the suspects were prosecuted: Wu was sentenced by the court for the crime of trafficking to a period of imprisonment of 12 years, and a fine of 5,000 CNY.

Chinese baby traffickers shift focus to girls

Whole Story: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/english/doc/2005-08/04/content_466331.htm

August 4th, 2005, China Daily

Low prices and strong demand have created a boom in the trafficking of baby girls in the mainland's hinterland provinces, according to police. In the past, most babies rescued from traffickers had been boys, but in some areas this year more than 80 per cent have been girls. In two examples, police in Xinxiang and Luoyang rescued 54 babies, 43 of them were girls, and in Xinxiang, police rescued 33 babies, 29 of them girls. The Civil Affairs Department had collected DNA samples from all the babies, but no parents had volunteered to be tested. The Civil Affairs Department says adoptions are only allowed if the real parents do not claim their children within two years.

Bride-trafficking grows as the number of single men soars

Whole Story: http://www2.chinadaily.com.cn/english/doc/2005-08/01/content_465222.htm

August 1st, 2005, China Daily

In China, "wives", mostly young girls from rural areas, can be acquired for between about £ 500 and £ 2,000. Despite a government crackdown on bride-trafficking that has seen some 42,000 women rescued over the past four years, many more are never found. The resurgence in the trade in wives comes as China faces an acute lack of women. So serious is the dearth of females that it is estimated that by 2020, 40 million men will be forced to remain bachelors.

Australian crime commission acts on sex slavery

Whole Story: <http://news.ninensn.com.au/article.aspx?id=54134>

August 11th, 2005, AAP

More than 100 people had been summonsed by the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) over alleged sex slavery. About a third of the interviews were done with sex workers, who mostly came from South Korea, Thailand and China. The report found that the number of trafficked Thai women was falling, but the number of Koreans was increasing. Organisers of sex trafficking were largely South Korean, Thai, Malaysian, Indonesian or Chinese, many of whom were based in Australia. The Commission also **recommended** that sex trafficking court cases be allowed to hear victim impact statements by a victim or their family relating to the harm suffered as a direct result of an offence. They are given in court after a conviction but before a sentence is handed down.

Begging a business for Bangkok's slave children

Whole Story: <http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/child-beggars-exploited-beaten-and-making-a-small-fortune--forothers/2005/08/12/1123353501568.html>

August 13th, 2005, The Sydney Morning Herald

A survey of Thailand's beggars has revealed a business built on children trafficked from Cambodia and Myanmar, who make nothing from their takings and are sometimes beaten. The brokers get the children from poor families in the border regions by buying, renting or kidnapping them. Hundreds of these children have been rescued and rehabilitated. Before a child is sent home, non-government organisations and the ministry evaluate the family first to ensure the families will not sell the children again. In July, the Royal Thai Police set up a division focused on protection of children and women, and the division's commander has said the child beggars will be treated as victims and not as criminals.

Trafficked "child camel jockeys" return back home to Bangladesh

Whole Story: http://news.shangdu.com/category/10002/2005/08/12/2005-08-12_26106_10002.shtml

August 12th, 2005, Shangdu Information Harbour

On August 11th, thirty-five Bangladeshi children through the help of UNICEF and the Bangladesh government, returned from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to the homes they left long ago. These children worked as camel jockeys, and the majority were trafficked overseas. The age of these children ranged from four to ten years. Although the UAE has banned child jockeys from riding in camel races since 1993, abuses remained widespread at the private race courses owned by wealthy sheikhs.

44 名中国儿童被拐卖到新加坡

全文: <http://news.tom.com/1002/20050808-2373518.html>

2005 年 8 月 8 日, www.tom.com

1999 年至 2003 年间, 柯蓬捷、吴文牒、盛镇中组成的跨国贩卖儿童团伙, 源源不断地将 44 名福建泉州儿童“输送”到新加坡。2004 年 9 月 23 日, 泉州市公安局一举摧毁以柯蓬捷为首的 10 人犯罪团伙, 抓获全部成员。8 月 5 日下午, 泉州中级人民法院对这起特大跨国拐卖儿童案作出一审判决, 3 名案犯中, 柯蓬捷被判处死刑, 吴文牒被判无期徒刑, 盛镇中判有期徒刑 15 年。

中越边境拐卖越南妇女猖獗 警方 5 年救 1800 人

全文: http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2005-08/11/content_4861929.htm

2005 年 8 月 11 日, 新华网广西频道

这是广西警方 11 日公布的一组数字: 上世纪 80 年代中期到 90 年代中期, 大量越南妇女被卖给中国贫困山区的农民当妻子。90 年代中期以后, 越来越多的越南妇女被卖到中国从事情活动。2001 年以来, 广西警方先后组织了 10 多次打击拐卖越南妇女儿童犯罪专项行动, 共解救 1800 多名被拐的越南妇女, 破获案件 100 多起, 抓获犯罪嫌疑人近 200 人。今年 7 月 1 日至 8 月 10 日, 共破获跨国拐卖越南妇女儿童案件 15 起, 抓获犯罪嫌疑人 19 名, 解救被拐越南妇女 58 名。目前, 已有 26 名被拐越南妇女和 1 名越南籍犯罪嫌疑人, 通过东兴口岸遣送出境。

贵州盗抢儿童案宣判 41 名被告 7 人死刑 4 人死缓

全文: <http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2005-08-12/16037482316.shtml>

2005 年 08 月 12 日, 新浪网

盗抢儿童 61 名、涉案人员达 41 人的贵州系列盗抢儿童案近日宣判。贵州省安顺市西秀区法院一审判处该案 20 名被告人有期徒刑五年至十五年不等。此前, 安顺市中级人民法院已对该案另外 21

名被告人进行一审宣判，其中7人被判处死刑，4人被判处死缓。据法院审理查明，2002年至2003年，贵州农民狐启佳、郭光先等人在贵州省安顺市、贵阳市等地盗抢儿童61名卖到河南、河北两省。

顾秀莲赞扬云南“打拐”经验

全文: <http://www.women.org.cn/allnews/1301/689.html>

2005年8月4日, 中国妇女报

全国人大常委会副委员长、全国妇联主席顾秀莲8月3日上午来到昆明市考察。昆明市三合营社区是国际劳工组织和全国妇联联合开展的“湄公河次区域预防拐卖妇女项目”在昆明的项目点，顾秀莲参观了进城务工妇女之家，听取了项目工作的介绍。顾秀莲说，项目做得很好，不仅在云南省，而且在全国和国际上都是一个成功的范例。

拐卖仨妇女蹲监十二年

全文: http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/dtzx/2005-08/09/content_4835510.htm

2005年8月10日, 新华网广西频道

吴某伙同朋友煞费苦心到外地拐骗3个女子回到家乡“出卖”给他人做妻子，从中分到900元钱。7月26日，经博白县检察院提起公诉，吴某被法院以拐卖妇女罪判处有期徒刑十二年，并处罚金5000元。

在中国，人贩子贩卖目标转向了女婴

全文: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/english/doc/2005-08/04/content_466331.htm

2005年8月4日, 中国日报

据警方称，低廉的价格和强烈的需求使得中国大陆贫困地区贩卖女婴的活动猖獗。在过去，大多数从人贩子手中获救的婴儿都是男孩，而今年一些地区的获救婴儿中，80%以上都是女孩。在两例案件中，新乡和洛阳的警方救出的54名婴儿中有43名女婴，其中新乡地区获救的33名婴儿中，女婴有29名。民政部门已对所有婴儿进行了DNA采样，然而目前还没有父母自愿进行测试。民政部门称，获救婴儿只有在亲生父母两年内未将其认领的情况下才能被领养。

随着单身汉增多贩卖新娘案件增长

全文: http://www2.chinadaily.com.cn/english/doc/2005-08/01/content_465222.htm

2005年8月1日, 中国日报

在中国，可以花500到2000英镑买到“妻子”，她们中的大多数是来自农村的年轻姑娘。在过去的四年中，尽管政府对拐卖新娘的行为进行了严厉打击，约4万2千名妇女获救。然而，还有许多失踪妇女仍不知下落。随着中国妇女数量减少，买妻行为又逐渐兴起。据估计，到2020年，将有4千万男子无法找到配偶。

澳洲司法委员会关注性奴役案件

全文: <http://news.ninemsn.com.au/article.aspx?id=54134>

2005年8月11日 澳洲通讯社 (AAP Associated Australia Press)

日前，已有一百多人因被指控从事性剥削活动而接到了澳洲司法委员会的传票。将近三分之一的调查工作围绕性工作，他们大都来自南韩，泰国和中国。报告结果显示被拐卖的泰妇女数量有所下降，而南韩地区则在提高。性拐卖活动的组织者主要来自于南韩，泰国，马来西亚，印度尼西亚以及中国，其中多数住在澳洲。同时，委员会建议在开庭审理此类案件过程中，应使受害人或其亲属进行受害人陈词，并将其作为原告陈词直接结果之一。陈词将先于最终判决宣布，而在当庭审判被告有罪后进行。

曼谷被拐儿童沿街乞讨为生

全文:

<http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/child-beggars-exploited-beaten-and-making-a-small-fortune--forothers/2005/08/12/1123353501568.html>

2005年8月13日 悉尼晨报

近日，一项关于泰国乞丐的调查揭露了一综拐卖柬埔寨，缅甸儿童的交易。这些儿童在平时的生活中毫无所得，而且经常挨打。人口贩子在边境地区购买，租赁甚至绑架一些贫困家庭的儿童。现已有几百名儿童获救并被重新安置。为了确保这些儿童的家人不会将他们再次贩

卖，一些非政府组织和管理机构在把孩子送回家之前对其家庭进行评估。今年七月，泰国皇家警署成立了专门保护妇女儿童部门，该部门负责人称这些少年乞丐属于受害者而非罪犯。

被人贩卖“骆驼骑手”回到家乡孟加拉

全文: http://news.shangdu.com/category/10002/2005/08/12/2005-08-12_26106_10002.shtml

2005年8月12日, 商都信息港

8月11日, 35名孟加拉少年在联合国儿童基金会和孟加拉国政府的帮助下, 告别阿拉伯联合酋长国, 回到久已别离的家乡。这些沦为“骆驼骑手”的少年大部分是被人贩卖到异乡。孩子们的年龄在4岁到10岁之间。虽然阿联酋十几年前就已禁止少年骑手参加骆驼比赛, 但不少富人在地下比赛中十分青睐这些身体单薄的少年骑手。

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