

## 03.16-Philanthropy

### Philanthropy

#### Panda power

##### Vocab

1. **philanthropy** n. the practice of helping the poor and those in need, especially by giving money 博爱；慈善；乐善好施

e.g. ...a retired banker well known for his **philanthropy**. 以乐善好施著称的退休银行家

**Scepticism** about charity starts to **give way to generosity**

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##### Vocab

1. **scepticism** n. 怀疑态度；怀疑主义 **Scepticism** is great doubt about whether something is true or useful.

e.g. The report has inevitably been greeted with **scepticism**. 那份报告不可避免地受到了质疑。

2. **generosity** n. 慷慨；大方 If you refer to someone's **generosity**, you mean that they are generous, especially in doing or giving more than is usual or expected.

e.g. There are stories about his **generosity**, the massive amounts of money he gave to charities. 有传闻说他向慈善机构慷慨解囊，捐献巨款。

##### Sentence

**give way to** 向...让步；向...妥协 If you **give way to** someone or something that you have been resisting, you stop resisting and allow yourself to be persuaded or controlled by them.

e.g. He finally gave **way** to an impulse and pulled her toward him. 他最终还是没能抑制住冲动，把她拉向了自己。

THE feeding **frenzy** for the pandas comes at nightfall. People **furtively** approach them, **pouring** bags of old clothes down their **gullets**. By day, the trucks arrive to **clean** the bears **out**, leaving them empty for the next big meal. The pandas are plastic. They are large, bear-shaped **receptacles**, designed to **entice** people to donate their unwanted **garments** to those in need. First deployed in 2012, there are now hundreds around Shanghai, often placed by entrances to apartment buildings. They **swallowed** about a million items of clothing last year.

##### Vocab

1. **frenzy** n. 狂热；狂乱；疯狂 **Frenzy** or a **frenzy** is great excitement or wild behaviour that often results from losing control of your feelings.

e.g. The country was gripped by a **frenzy** of nationalism. 这个国家笼罩在民族主义的狂热中。

2. **furtively** adv. 偷偷地；暗中地

3. **pour** v. 使（液体等）连续流出；倾倒；倒出 If you **pour** a liquid or other substance, you make it flow steadily out of a container by holding the container at an angle.

4. **gullet** n. 食道；食管 Your **gullet** is the tube which goes from your mouth to your stomach.

5. **clean out** 彻底清洗：

e.g. I **cleaned out all the cupboards**. 我把所有的橱柜都清洁好了。

6. **receptacle** n. 容器 A **receptacle** is an object which you use to put or keep things in.

7. **entice** v. 诱使; 诱惑; 怂恿 To **entice** someone **to** go somewhere or **to** do something means to try to persuade them to go to that place or to do that thing.

e.g. They'll **entice** doctors to move from the cities by paying them better salaries. 他们将出更高的薪水吸引医生们走出城市。

8. **garment** n. a piece of clothing (一件) 衣服

e.g. **woollen/ winter/ outer garments** 毛衣; 冬装; 外衣

9. **swallow** v. to make food, drink, etc. go down your throat into your stomach 吞下; 咽下

### Sentence

First deployed in 2012, there are now hundreds around Shanghai, often placed by entrances to apartment buildings.

主干: First deployed

there are... 和 often placed... 都是其从句

The **procession** of donors feeding trousers to pandas is impressive. But they usually do so under cover of darkness. Charitable giving is not yet a middle-class habit. Many people still feel **awkward** about it, despite their growing **prosperity**. China's GDP per person is about one-seventh of America's. But in 2014 Chinese gave 104 billion yuan (\$16 billion) to charity, about one-hundredth of what Americans donated per person (see chart).

### Vocab

1. **procession** n. (走路、骑马、开车等的) 队伍, 行列 A **procession** is a group of people who are walking, riding, or driving in a line as part of a public event.

e.g. Groups of unemployed people from all over the country marched **in procession** to the capital.

2. **prosperity** n. 繁荣; 兴旺; 富足 **Prosperity** is a condition in which a person or community is doing well financially.

3. **awkward** adj. making you feel embarrassed 令人尴尬的; 使人难堪的

e.g. There was an awkward silence. 一阵令人尴尬的沉默。

### Sentence

Many people still feel awkward about it, despite their growing prosperity.

句型: 主干+despite+短语

This is partly a **legacy** of attitudes formed during Mao's rule, when the party liked to present itself as the source of all succour for the poor (to suggest otherwise was deemed **counter-revolutionary**). Even until more recent years the party was reluctant to encourage charities, worried that they might show up its failings.

### Vocab

1. **legacy** n. 事件或历史的) 遗留问题, 后遗症 A **legacy of** an event or period of history is something which is a direct result of it and which continues to exist after it is over.

e.g. The old system has left a mixed **legacy**. 旧制度留下的遗产有好有坏。

2. **counter-revolutionary** adj. 反革命的 **Counter-revolutionary** activities are activities intended to reverse the effects of a previous revolution.

e.g. ..**counter-revolutionary** propaganda. 反革命宣传

### Sentence

Even until more recent years the party was reluctant to encourage charities, worried that they

might show up its failings.

主干: the party was reluctant to encourage charities 前面的 Even until more recent years 为时间描述

worried that they might show up its failings. 过去分词引导的非限定性定语从句

The middle classes have worries too—that giving large amounts to charity may **draw** unwanted attention **to** their wealth. They do not want to fuel the **envy of the have-nots** or encourage tax **collectors** to pay them closer attention. The top 100 **philanthropists** in China gave \$3.2 billion last year, according to Hurun Report, a wealth-research firm based in Shanghai. That was less than the amount given by the top three in America.

### Vocab

1. **draw** ~ **sb (to sth)** to attract or interest sb 吸引; 招引; 使感兴趣

e.g. Her screams drew passers-by to the scene. 她的惊叫声把过路人吸引到了现场。

2. **envy** n. ~ (of sb) | ~ (at/ of sth) the feeling of wanting to be in the same situation as sb else; the feeling of wanting sth that sb else has 羡慕; 忌妒

e.g. He couldn't conceal his envy of me. 他掩饰不住对我的忌妒。

3. **have-nots** n. people who do not have money and possessions 一无所有的人; 穷人

富人和穷人: **haves and have-nots**

富人和穷人 If you refer to two groups of people as **haves and have-nots**, you mean that the first group are very wealthy and the second group are very poor. You can also refer generally to poor people as **have-nots**.

4. **collector** n. (...的)收取人; 讨债人; 收税员; 收票员; 收垃圾者 You can use **collector** to refer to someone whose job is to take something such as money, tickets, or rubbish from people. For example, a rent **collector** collects rent from people.

e.g. He earned his living as a tax **collector**. 他以收税为业。

5. **philanthropist** n. 慈善家; 乐善好施者 A **philanthropist** is someone who freely gives money and help to people who need it.

### Sentence

pay ... closer attention 关注

That was less than the amount given by the top three in America. 这里的 given 的意思是美国前三的捐赠

In 2008 when a powerful earthquake hit the south-western province of Sichuan—the **deadliest** in China in more than 30 years—it seemed that one positive outcome would be a boom in charitable giving. Volunteers poured into the **devastated** region and donations filled the **coffers** of aid organisations. Problems soon arose, however. **Embarrassed** that private **relief** efforts were proving more effective than official ones, the government **reined** in citizen-led organisations.

### Vocab

1. **deadliest** 最致命的

2. **charitable** adj. helping people who are poor or in need 慈善的; 行善的; 布施的

e.g. His later years were devoted largely to **charitable work**. 他晚年主要从事慈善工作。

3. **devastated** adj. extremely upset and shocked (极度) 不安的, 混乱的, 震惊的

e.g. His family is absolutely devastated. 他的一家感到极为震惊。

4. **coffer** n. 贵重物品箱; 保险箱 A **coffer** is a large strong chest used for storing valuable objects

such as money or gold and silver.

5. **embarrassed** *adj.* 窘迫的;惭愧的;尴尬的 A person who is **embarrassed** feels shy, ashamed, or guilty about something.

6. **relief** *n.* 救济;救援物资 **Relief** is money, food, or clothing that is provided for people who are very poor, or who have been affected by war or a natural disaster.

7. **rein** *v.* **=check** to start to control sb/ sth more strictly 严格控制;加强管理

### Sentence

it seemed that one positive outcome would be a boom in charitable giving.

这句话, 引用外交部长王毅的话来说就是“充满了傲慢和不知道从哪里来的偏见”

A **subsequent** succession of scandals about **mismanaged** funds has not helped the growth of charities either. Even though most of them are **well run**, caution is sometimes **warranted**. **Swindlers** have even spied opportunity in the panda **receptacles**. Yuan Yuan, the organisation behind the pandas, noticed **copycat** ones  **popping up** in Shanghai over the past year. Someone **devised** a scheme for using these as a way of **conning** people into donating clothes, and into investing in a business which would **supposedly** make money by reselling them. Returns of more than 10% were promised—much higher than on deposits in banks. Dozens of people fell for the **scam**, handing over a total of at least 3m yuan to the **crook**. They got nothing back.

### Vocab

1. **subsequent** *adj.* happening or coming after sth else 随后;后来;之后;接后

e.g. Subsequent events confirmed our doubts. 后来发生的事证实了我们的怀疑。

2. **mismanage** *v.* **=mishandle** to deal with or manage sth badly 对...处理失当;对...管理不当

3. **well run** *adj.* managed smoothly and well 运转良好的;经营得好的

e.g. a well-run hotel 经营良好的旅馆

4. **warranted** *adj.* 保证的;担保的 这里作有必要的

5. **swindler** *n.* 骗子

6. **receptacle** *n.* a container for putting sth in 容器

7. **copycat** *n.* 模仿犯罪的 A **copycat** crime is committed by someone who is copying someone else.

e.g. ...a series of **copycat** attacks by hooligan gangs. 流氓团伙的一系列模仿性袭击

8. **pop up** 突然出现;突然弹出的东西;冒起式;近网挑球过高

9. **devise** *v.* 设计;发明;策划;想出 If you **devise** a plan, system, or machine, you have the idea for it and design it.

e.g. New long-range objectives must be **devised**. 必须规划出新的长期目标。

10. **con** ~ sb (into doing sth/out of sth) (*informal*) to trick sb, especially in order to get money from them or persuade them to do sth for you (尤指为钱财或使人为自己做某事而) 欺骗, 哄骗, 诈骗

e.g. He **conned his way** into the job using false references. 他用假的证明文件骗取了那份工作。

11. **supposedly** *adv.* **=allegedly** according to what is generally thought or believed but not known for certain 据信;据传;据说

12. **scam** *n.* a clever and dishonest plan for making money 欺诈;诈财骗局

e.g. The duo set up a **scam** to settle their respective debts. 那对搭档设了一计以消除各自的债务。

13. **crook** *n.* **=criminal** a dishonest person 骗子

For Yang Yinghong, general manager of Yuan Yuan, this con was just the latest in a series of challenges. Lest people be tempted to put their refuse in the donation boxes, he came up with the panda design and made the animals translucent so that passers-by could see that clothes were piling up inside them. The pandas' eye-catching visibility has had an unfortunate side-effect, however. Mr Yang says people prefer to drop off their donations at night because others may think badly of them for giving away perfectly wearable clothes.

### Vocab

1. lest conj. =in case used to introduce the reason for the particular emotion mentioned (引出产生某种情感的原因) 唯恐, 担心

2. refuse n. = rubbish/garbage waste material that has been thrown away 废弃物; 垃圾

3. translucent adj. allowing light to pass through but not transparent 半透明的

4. passer-by n. 过路人; 经过者 A passer-by is a person who is walking past someone or something.

e.g. I went and sat in a cafe and watched the passers-by. 我走进一家咖啡馆坐下, 望着来往的路人。

5. pile up PHRASAL VERB-ERG (使) 堆放; (使) 堆积; (使) 成堆 If you pile up a quantity of things or if they pile up, they gradually form a pile.

e.g. Mail was still piling up at the office. 办公室里的邮件仍在往上堆。

6. wearable adj. pleasant and comfortable to wear; suitable to be worn 穿戴舒适的; 可穿戴的; 适于穿戴的

### Sentence

Lest people be tempted to put their refuse in the donation boxes, he came up with the panda design and made the animals translucent so that passers-by could see that clothes were piling up inside them.

主干: Lest people be tempted to put their refuse in the donation boxes

he came up with the panda design and made the animals translucent 这里的 he 指上文的 yang yinghong

so that passers-by could see that clothes were piling up inside them. 谓语是 see, that 从句的谓语是 were piling up

Despite such middle-class diffidence, the proliferation of the pandas on Shanghai's streets may reflect a growing acceptance of public displays of charity. The pandas are migrating around the country, popping up in cities along the coast and deep in the interior.

### Vocab

1. proliferation n. the sudden increase in the number or amount of sth; a large number of a particular thing 激增; 涌现; 增殖; 大量的事物

e.g. a proliferation of personal computers 个人电脑的涌现

2. the interior n. [sing.] the central part of a country or continent that is a long way from the coast 内陆; 内地; 腹地

e.g. an expedition into the interior of Australia 深入澳大利亚腹地的探险

### Sentence

Despite such middle-class diffidence, the proliferation of the pandas on Shanghai's streets may reflect a growing acceptance of public displays of charity.

主干: the proliferation of the pandas may reflect a growing acceptance of public displays of

charity.

**Big-ticket** donations by rich businesspeople are also becoming more common. When Bill Gates and Warren Buffett hosted a dinner in Beijing for China's richest people in 2010, hoping to encourage them to give to charity, many billionaires chose to stay away (Zong Qinghou, a drinks **magnate**, said that philanthropy was just a way to **dodge** taxes). Some of them now seem less **inhibited**. In 2014 Jack Ma, co-founder of Alibaba, an e-commerce company, created a **philanthropic trust** (the firm's diverse interests expanded further this week with the purchase of Hong Kong's leading English-language newspaper, the South China Morning Post—see [article](#)). Zhang Xin and Pan Shiyi, who are property developers, launched a fund to help poor Chinese students go to universities abroad.

### Vocab

1. **big-ticket** adj. costing a lot of money 高价的 这里指大笔捐款
2. **magnate** n. a person who is rich, powerful and successful, especially in business 权贵；要人；富豪；（尤指）产业大亨  
e.g. a **media/ property/ shipping magnate** 媒体/房地产/航运业大亨
3. **dodge** v. to avoid doing sth, especially in a dishonest way （尤指不诚实地）逃避  
e.g. She tried to **dodge** paying her taxes. 她想方设法逃税。
4. **inhibited** adj. unable to relax or express your feelings in a natural way 拘束的；拘谨的  
e.g. Boys are often more **inhibited** than girls about discussing their problems. 男孩子往往不如女孩子敢于谈论自己的问题。
5. **philanthropic** adj. 慈善的；捐助的 A **philanthropic** person or organization freely gives money or other help to people who need it.
6. **trust** n. (财产)信托，托管 A **trust** is a financial arrangement in which a group of people or an organization keeps and invests money for someone.

### Sentence

When Bill Gates and Warren Buffett hosted a dinner in Beijing for China's richest people in 2010, hoping to encourage them to give to charity, many billionaires chose to stay away.

主干：Bill Gates and Warren Buffett **hosted** a dinner

插入语：hoping to encourage them to give to charity 这里可以还原为 they **hope** to encourage....

从句：many billionaires **chose** to stay away.

The China Philanthropy Research Institute estimates that fully 80% of donations by the wealthiest Chinese go to overseas charities. Many may well prefer to give to local causes, but regulations have **hindered** the development of philanthropy at home. To function as a **not-for-profit** organisation, charities must have a government partner, which **entails** the loss of their autonomy. It is also difficult for them to obtain tax breaks for their donors.

### Vocab

1. **hinder** v. **=hamper** to make it difficult for sb to do sth or sth to happen 阻碍；妨碍；阻挡  
e.g. a political situation that **hinders** economic growth 妨碍经济发展的政治局面
2. **not-for-profit** adj. 非营利的；无利可图的
3. **entail** v. **=involve** to involve sth that cannot be avoided 牵涉；须要；使必要  
e.g. The job **entails** a lot of hard work. 这工作需要十分艰苦的努力。

### Sentence

To function as a not-for-profit organisation, charities must have a government partner, which entails the loss of their autonomy.

主干: charities must have a government partner

原因状语从句: To function as a not-for-profit organisation

which entails the loss of their autonomy. 定语从句, 先行词是 partner

But this will soon change. The government published a draft law on charities in late October. Under discussion for a decade, it defines charities broadly, and acknowledges that they can help improve everyone's quality of life. The law promises to allow charities to register directly, rather than work through an official partner. They may also enjoy tax **exemptions**. Zhu Jiangang of Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou says the law should help reduce the influence of government, and thus encourage charities to **flourish**. It is expected to be approved soon.

### Vocab

1. **exemption** n. a part of your income that you do not have to pay tax on (指部份收入) 免税

2. **flourish** v. =**thrive** to develop quickly and be successful or common 繁荣; 昌盛; 兴旺  
e.g. Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate. 在目前的经济气候下, 很少有企业兴旺发达。

### Sentence

Under discussion for a decade, it defines charities broadly, and acknowledges that they can help improve everyone's quality of life.

主干: it defines charities broadly and acknowledges....

that they can help improve everyone's quality of life. 这个从句很简单

How far the government is really willing to go remains in doubt, though. At the same time as giving charities more space to operate, it is cracking down on non-governmental organisations, wary of foreign influence. Until charities are allowed to develop independently, the wealthy who **aspire** to be more **generous** will have few options. Some **quip** that it is easier to make money in China than to give it away.

### Vocab

1. **crack down** **PHR V** (on sb/ sth) to try harder to prevent an illegal activity and deal more severely with those who are caught doing it 竭力取缔; 严厉打击; 镇压  
e.g. Police are cracking down on drug dealers. 警方正在严厉打击毒品贩子。

2. **wary** adj. =**cautious** ~ (of sb/ sth) | ~ (of doing sth) careful when dealing with sb/ sth because you think that there may be a danger or problem (对待人或事物时) 小心的, 谨慎的, 留神的, 小心翼翼的

3. **aspire** v. ~ (to sth) to have a strong desire to achieve or to become sth 渴望 (成就); 有志 (成为)

4. **generous** adj. ~ (with sth) giving or willing to give freely; given freely 慷慨的; 大方的; 慷慨给予的

5. **quip** n. 俏皮话; 谐语; 妙语 A **quip** is a remark that is intended to be amusing or clever.

### Sentence

At the same time as giving charities more space to operate, it is cracking down on non-

governmental organisations, wary of foreign influence.

主干: it is cracking down on non-governmental organisations

From the print edition: China

## Philanthropy: Panda power

### 慈善：大熊猫的力量

Scepticism about charity starts to give way to generosity.

对慈善的质疑开始向慷慨解囊让路。

THE feeding frenzy for the pandas comes at nightfall. People furtively approach them, pouring bags of old clothes down their gullets. By day, the trucks arrive to clean the bears out, leaving them empty for the next big meal. The pandas are plastic. They are large, bear-shaped receptacles, designed to entice people to donate their unwanted garments to those in need. First deployed in 2012, there are now hundreds around Shanghai, often placed by entrances to apartment buildings. They swallowed about a million items of clothing last year.

日暮，喂食熊猫热悄然降临。人们悄悄靠近它们，把一袋袋旧衣服倒入它们的喉咙。白天，卡车开过清空熊猫，之后空空的熊猫会等待下一顿“大餐”的到来。这些熊猫是塑料材质的。它们被设计成大大的、熊猫形状的容器，来吸引人们将捐赠的废弃衣服放进里面。这种设施于2012年在上海投入使用，通常被摆放在公寓楼入口处，现在已经有上百个分散在上海各地。去年，这些设施回收了大概有上百万件衣物。

The procession of donors feeding trousers to pandas is impressive. But they usually do so under cover of darkness. Charitable giving is not yet a middle-class habit. Many people still feel awkward about it, despite their growing prosperity. China's GDP per person is about one-seventh of America's. But in 2014 Chinese gave 104 billion yuan (\$16 billion) to charity, about one-hundredth of what Americans donated per person.

给熊猫投喂衣服的捐赠者队伍颇为壮观，但是他们通常是在夜色的掩护下前来投放。慈善捐赠尚未成为中产阶级的习惯。尽管中产阶级的财富在不断增长，但他们当中的许多人仍然对慈善捐赠感到别扭。中国现在的人均GDP约为美国的七分之一。但是2014年，中国人在公益活动上花费1040亿人民币（约合160亿美元），仅是美国人均捐赠额的百分之一。

This is partly a legacy of attitudes formed during Mao's rule, when the party liked to present itself as the source of all succour for the poor (to suggest otherwise was deemed counter-revolutionary). Even until more recent years the party was reluctant to encourage charities, worried that they might show up its failings.

部分原因可以归结为毛泽东领导时期就形成的意识形态的传承。那时中共乐于把自己呈现出一副穷人救星的形象（任何认为是其他形象的人都会被当成反革命）。中共也并不鼓励慈善，他们担心这样做好像自己失败了，一直到近些年才有所改善。

The middle classes have worries too—that giving large amounts to charity may draw unwanted attention to their wealth. They do not want to fuel the envy of the have-nots or encourage tax collectors to pay them closer attention. The top 100 philanthropists in China gave \$3.2 billion last year, according to Hurun Report, a wealth-research firm based in Shanghai. That was less than the amount given by the top three in America.

中产阶级也有顾虑——捐款过多的话会引来外界对其财产不必要的关注。他们不想再增加穷

人的嫉妒心，也不想受到收税人过于密切的关注。根据上海财富调查公司胡润百富调查显示，去年一年，中国前100名慈善家共捐献32亿美元，这比美国前三名的捐赠还少。

In 2008 when a powerful earthquake hit the south-western province of Sichuan—the deadliest in China in more than 30 years—it seemed that one positive outcome would be a boom in charitable giving. Volunteers poured into the devastated region and donations filled the coffers of aid organisations. Problems soon arose, however. Embarrassed that private relief efforts were proving more effective than official ones, the government reined in citizen-led organisations.

当2008年中国西南部四川省发生30年来最严重的大地震，这灾祸带来的唯一好处是：捐款的大幅增加。志愿者们纷纷赶去这个被破坏的地方，捐赠品堆满了急救组织的保险库。可是问题也随之而来。当事实证明民间抗震救灾组织比官方组织要更有效时，感觉很难堪的政府便开始对居民领导的救援组织加以控制。

A subsequent succession of scandals about mismanaged funds has not helped the growth of charities either. Even though most of them are well run, caution is sometimes warranted. Swindlers have even spied opportunity in the panda receptacles. Yuan Yuan, the organisation behind the pandas, noticed copycat ones popping up in Shanghai over the past year. Someone devised a scheme for using these as a way of conning people into donating clothes, and into investing in a business which would supposedly make money by reselling them. Returns of more than 10% were promised—much higher than on deposits in banks. Dozens of people fell for the scam, handing over a total of at least 3m yuan to the crook. They got nothing back.

随后一系列关于救灾基金使用不当的丑闻也不利于慈善的发展。尽管大部分救灾基金都得到了良好的管理使用，但小心谨慎有时还是很有必要的。骗子甚至试图从熊猫回收箱寻找机会。熊猫活动的组织Yuan Yuan注意到在去年，上海出现了假冒的熊猫回收箱。有些人扭曲这项活动来哄骗人们捐赠衣服，并且哄骗人们投资一个二次贩卖捐赠衣服的产业。他们承诺投资该产业可以有超过10%的收益——比银行存款利率高的多。无数人跌进了这个骗局，为骗子拱手奉上了至少300万。自己却落得个竹篮打水一场空。

For Yang Yinghong, general manager of Yuan Yuan, this con was just the latest in a series of challenges. Lest people be tempted to put their refuse in the donation boxes, he came up with the panda design and made the animals translucent so that passers-by could see that clothes were piling up inside them. The pandas' eye-catching visibility has had an unfortunate side-effect, however. Mr Yang says people prefer to drop off their donations at night because others may think badly of them for giving away perfectly wearable clothes. 在Yuan Yuan组织的总管杨影宏（音译）看来，他们要面对一系列的挑战，而这种骗局只不过是最新的一个而已。为了防止人们故意把破烂扔进捐赠箱，他设计出了熊猫型的回收箱，并把熊猫容器制作成为透明的，如此一来过路人就能看见容器内堆叠的衣服。不幸的是，吸引眼球的熊猫外观也带来了副作用。他说人们更愿意在夜里投放捐赠物，因为其他人可能会对他们送出完好的衣物这种行为指指点点。

Despite such middle-class diffidence, the proliferation of the pandas on Shanghai's streets may reflect a growing acceptance of public displays of charity. The pandas are migrating around the country, popping up in cities along the coast and deep in the interior.

尽管中产阶级仍然信心不足，但上海街头激增的大熊猫则可能反映出了人们正在逐渐接受这

种公开场合的公共慈善。大熊猫正在向沿海和内陆城市蔓延，迈向全国。

Big-ticket donations by rich businesspeople are also becoming more common. When Bill Gates and Warren Buffett hosted a dinner in Beijing for China's richest people in 2010, hoping to encourage them to give to charity, many billionaires chose to stay away (Zong Qinghou, a drinks magnate, said that philanthropy was just a way to dodge taxes). Some of them now seem less inhibited. In 2014 Jack Ma, co-founder of Alibaba, an e-commerce company, created a philanthropic trust (the firm's diverse interests expanded further this week with the purchase of Hong Kong's leading English-language newspaper, the South China Morning Post. Zhang Xin and Pan Shiyi, who are property developers, launched a fund to help poor Chinese students go to universities abroad.

有钱商人的大笔捐款也变得越来越普遍。回顾2010年，比尔·盖茨和沃伦·巴菲特在北京为国内的富翁们举办晚宴以鼓励慈善捐赠，很多亿万富翁却都选择回避（饮料巨头宗庆后认为慈善只是逃税的一种方法罢了）。不过这些人中的一部分现在在慈善方面没有那么缩手缩脚了。2014年，电子商业公司阿里巴巴的创始人马云创立了一家慈善信托公司（本周阿里巴巴多样化的业务又得到进一步拓展——该公司买下了香港领头英文报纸：《南华早报》）。房地产开发商张欣潘石屹夫妇建立了一个基金，用于帮助贫困的中国学生就读海外大学。

The China Philanthropy Research Institute estimates that fully 80% of donations by the wealthiest Chinese go to overseas charities. Many may well prefer to give to local causes, but regulations have hindered the development of philanthropy at home. To function as a not-for-profit organisation, charities must have a government partner, which entails the loss of their autonomy. It is also difficult for them to obtain tax breaks for their donors.

中国慈善调查机构估计中国富人80%的捐赠都流向了海外的慈善机构。很多人可能愿意捐赠给当地慈善事业，但政府管制阻碍了国内慈善发展。成立非盈利机构的前提条件是有政府作为合作伙伴，这样的代价就是牺牲了慈善机构的独立性。慈善机构也难以获得捐赠者获得税务减免。

But this will soon change. The government published a draft law on charities in late October. Under discussion for a decade, it defines charities broadly, and acknowledges that they can help improve everyone's quality of life. The law promises to allow charities to register directly, rather than work through an official partner. They may also enjoy tax exemptions. Zhu Jiangang of Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou says the law should help reduce the influence of government, and thus encourage charities to flourish. It is expected to be approved soon.

不过这一局面很快能够改善。10月末，中国政府发布了一项关于慈善机构的草案。经过数十年的讨论，草案广泛定义了慈善机构，并承认慈善机构能够改善每个人的生活质量。该草案允许慈善机构直接登记，而无需与政府合作。他们还有可能享受免除税务。广州中山大学的朱建刚说这条法案能够帮助减少政府对慈善的影响，从而鼓励慈善机构的发展。该方案的通过指日可待。

How far the government is really willing to go remains in doubt, though. At the same time as giving charities more space to operate, it is cracking down on non-governmental organisations, wary of foreign influence. Until charities are allowed to develop independently, the wealthy who aspire to be more generous will have few options. Some quip that it is easier to make money in China than to give it away.

然而政府真正愿意放手多少仍是一个谜。与此同时，尽管慈善机构得到更宽松的运营空间，但出于对外国影响的提防，非政府组织还在经受打压。在慈善机构能够独立发展之前，立志

希望更慷慨的富人并没有多少选择。有些人打趣说，在中国，挣钱容易出钱难。