**Search Continues for Parents of 628 Children Separated at US Border**

**628名儿童在美边境失散 寻亲仍在继续**

A court-appointed committee has not yet found the parents of 628 children separated at the United States-Mexico border since 2017.

一个由法院指定的委员会仍未找到2017年在美墨边境走散的628名儿童的双亲。

They were separated under a “zero tolerance” policy on illegal border crossings. The policy resulted in thousands of separations when parents were charged as criminals.

在对非法越境“零容忍”的政策下他们被迫分开。当时的政策导致父母被指控为有罪，也因此引发数千人被迫流散。

The parents of 333 children are believed to be in the U.S., while those of the other 295 are believed to be outside the country.

据信，其中333名儿童的父母尚在美国，而其他295名儿童的父母则在国外。

That does not mean the parents and children are still separated. It only means that the committee has been unable to find the parents. The committee has found other family members for 168 of the 628 children whose parents have not been found.

这并不意味着父母和孩子仍然处于失散状态——它仅意味着委员会找不到这些孩子的父母。委员会为628名未找到父母的儿童中的168名找到了其他家庭成员。

On November 25, the Trump administration gave the committee phone numbers and other information to assist the search.

11月25日，特朗普政府为委员会提供了电话号码和其他信息以协助搜索。

Lee Gelernt is a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) which represents the parents. He said he had been asking the administration for any additional information for the last year.

李·盖勒恩特是美国公民自由联盟(ACLU)的一名律师，他代表父母一方。他表示去年他一直在向政府要求获取更多详细信息。

“We just received this new information the day before (the American holiday of) Thanksgiving and only because the global outcry over the fact that these parents had not been found,” he told the Associated Press.

他对美联社说：“我们是在感恩节(美国节日)的前一天才收到这一新消息。这仅仅是因为尚未找到这些父母的事实引发了全球的强烈抗议。”

The search committee said it is too early to know how useful the additional phone numbers will be in finding more parents.

搜寻委员会表示，现在说这些电话号码对搜寻更多孩子父母来说有多大用处还为时过早。

In June 2018, U.S. District Judge Dana Sabraw in San Diego ordered an end to the “zero-tolerance” policy. He ordered the children and parents reunited within 30 days. At that time, more than 2,700 children were separated from their parents.

2018年6月，美国圣地亚哥地区法官达娜·萨布鲁下令结束“零容忍”政策。他命令孩子们和父母在30天内团聚——当时有2700多名儿童与父母失散。

The 628 children whose parents have not been found were separated before the judge’s order, going back to July 1, 2017. The children were all released by the government before the June 2018 order and their families are difficult to find because the government kept poor records. They include hundreds of children separated during a test of the policy in El Paso, Texas, from July to November 2017, that was not known to the public at the time.

这628名没有找到父母的孩子在法官下达这一命令前就已失散。他们与双亲失散可以追溯到2017年7月1日。这些孩子早在2018年6月法官下达命令前就已被政府释放，但由于政府并未保存有效记录，他们都很难找到家人。他们当中还包括2017年7月至11月在得克萨斯州埃尔帕索政策试行期间被迫失散的数百名儿童，而当时公众对此尚不知情。

During the final weeks of his campaign, President-elect Joe Biden promised he would create a special committee to find the parents.

在竞选的最后几周，当选总统乔·拜登承诺他将成立一个特别委员会来寻找这些孩子的父母。

The ACLU wants Biden to permit separated families to return to the United States and to receive “some kind of legal status.” Gelernt added, “We think that’s only fair given what they’ve been put through.”

美国公民自由联盟希望拜登允许失散的家庭重返美国并获得“某种合法地位”，盖勒特补充说，“我们认为考虑到他们经历的这一切，只有这样（获得合法地位）才是公平的。”

Volunteers have searched for parents by phone and by going house-to-house in Central America. The effort was stopped by the coronavirus health crisis. The committee has also mailed letters to 1,600 possible families and established free telephone numbers in the U.S., Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador for them to call.

志愿者通过电话和在中美洲挨家挨户走访去寻找孩子的父母。由于冠状病毒健康危机搜寻的工作也被迫结束。该委员会还向1600个可能的家庭寄送信件，并在美国、墨西哥、危地马拉、洪都拉斯和萨尔瓦多设立了免费电话号码供他们拨打。

I'm Susan Shand.

苏珊·尚德报道。

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