# Corruption in politics

What's the first thing that comes to mind when you think of corruption in politics? Most people would say: 'corrupt elections.' And it's true that corruption can destroy an election, whether it's a politician buying a citizen's vote, or **a special interest group** giving a mayoral candidate a huge donation to help **run his campaign** and to buy his loyalty.

But these are not the only kinds of dirty politics. In the state of Illinois alone, four elected **governors 州长** have **been convicted for** 证明…有罪 political corruption since 1973. A powerful politician may take bribes from others in exchange for helping a person or company. The bribe may also be a way for someone to get influence in the **legislature立法机构**. On a local level, citizens may have secrets about a mayor that they threaten to share with the public; they use that knowledge to **blackmail 敲诈勒索** the mayor into supporting a law.

Dirty politics are harmful/**detrimental** because they result in politicians making decisions based on money or fear, instead of helping the citizens or improving the society. What's the solution? Demand that your mayor, your **governor 州长**  and all of your **lawmakers** be honest. Support laws that prevent s**pecial interest groups** from controlling elections. Ask companies to publish their donations so that their intentions are clear and transparent. Insist on clean, fair politics

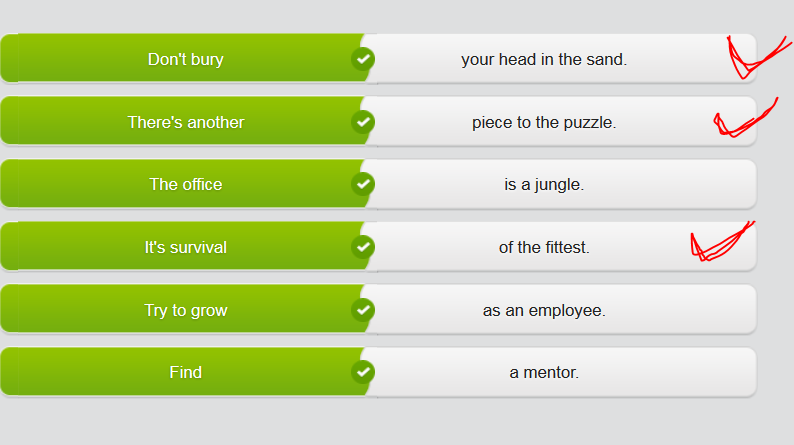
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| **I'm disappointed** the mayor hasn't accomplished more. | | |  | 我很失望市长并没有取得更大的成绩。 | |
| **It's disappointing** when politicians have to make compromises. |  | 当政客必须做出承诺时是很让人失望的。 | | |
| **I feel so discouraged** whenever I watch politicians arguing on TV. |  | 每次看到政客们在电视上争论时我就感到**灰心丧气**。 | | |
| The results **were extremely discouraging**. |  | 结果极其令人沮丧。 | | |
| The election has left me **feeling disillusioned** **about** politics. |  | 选举让我**对**政客们**的幻想彻底破灭。** | | |
| I **expected more from** her **actually** |  | 我对她期望更多。 | | |
| **That's** politics **for you**. |  | 对你来说那是政治。 | | |

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| **I was disgusted/sickened by** the politician's continual lies. | 我**对**xxx**感到恶心**。 |
| This **blackmail** case **is disgusting/sickening**. | 这个**勒索**案真**让人恶心**。 |
| **I was sickened/disgusted by** the senator's behavior. | 参议院的行为**让我恶心**。 |
| The cuts in education **are sickening/disgusting**. | 教育投资的减少**让人恶心**。 |
| **There's just no excuse for that.** | **对此事应该没有任何借口。** |

# Dialogue

AVA: Hey, Dave. They say someone **blackmailed the mayor** during the election. Apparently, she paid the **blackmailer** to keep some embarrassing photos private.  
  
DAVE: **That's sickening/disgusting.**  
AVA: **I really expected more from her**. I actually voted for her.  
  
DAVE: Well, **that's politics for you**.  
  
AVA: **There's just no excuse for it**. This entire election left me **feeling pretty disillusioned** .  
  
DAVE: Totally. **What really disgusted me** were the lobbyists.  
  
AVA: What do you mean, exactly?  
  
DAVE: Well, it seems like they're the ones who are actually making the laws, not the politicians.  
  
AVA: Oh, **it's all so disappointing** .

# Part 4 > 2nd item



**Head above the sand (不要逃离现实，面对现实)**

TIPS FOR LIFE：**Engaging in the office politics party**

I used to think I could avoid **office politics**, that I could just be agreeable and do my work, staying out of my colleagues' arguments and **backstabbing**. I kept asking myself, 'Are office politics necessary?' **Apparently**, they are. **It seems that** everyone **plays the game**, whether they know it or not. So, I decided to change the way I think about office politics; instead of seeing it as a series of **chess moves**, I decided to treat it as if it were a cocktail party.

At my **office politics** party, you should first get to know the people in your **'circle of influence.'** These are the people you can inspire or influence, and who can help you go in the direction you want. Take time to chat with everyone you work with. Find a mentor, a more experienced team member, and **seek their advice.** If you're **a shy wallflower**, **come up with** some topics or questions you could ask an unfamiliar colleague before you talk to them, such as, 'What project are you working on?' and 'What do you enjoy about the project?' I used to spend time only with people I had an easy relationship with. But that was like **burying my head in the sand**. Now, I understand how critical it is to socialize and collaborate with everyone **in my circle . //** If you say that someone is a **wallflower**, you mean that they are shy and do not get involved in dancing or talking to people at social events. 墙花; 在社交场合上很害羞、不参与跳舞并不与人交谈的人

As you **mingle['mɪŋg(ə)l]/social** within your **circle of influence**, it's important to show respect and kindness to people. Listen carefully to their ideas. **Seek to** understand what they are saying instead of always trying to get them to understand you. Once your colleagues realize you're willing to understand them, they'll probably be more interested in listening to your ideas, too. Relationships aren't always simple at work, so when you have something awkward to communicate, talk to the person about it privately.

I'm still perfecting my office politics **etiquette**, but I think my increased awareness of relationships at work will help make me a **significantly** happier and more productive employee. These days I think that, since everyone engages in **office politics**, why not enjoy the party (a **metaphor**) ?

Part4 > 3rd item

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| * 连接词表示的是**之前的行为或想法所造成的结果**, e.g. as a result, therefore | | |
|  | | |
| Office politics are a reality. **Therefore**, you need to learn to **play the game.** |  | 办公室政治是真实存在的。因此，你必须**学会游戏规则**。 |
|  |  |  |
| Listen to your colleagues/**associates**. **In turn**, they'll listen to you. |  | 认真听同事说话，**反过来**他们也会听你。 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| * **把一个观点和之前的观点作对比** however, by contrast | | |
|  | | |
| Ethan doesn't play **office politics**. **By contrast**, Jack’s an expert/**a pro.** |  | 伊森不玩**办公室政治**。**相比之下**，萨曼莎这方面的专家。 |
|  |  |  |
| There's not enough emphasis on office politics; **rather,** people seldom express how critical they are. |  | 对**办公室政治**的强调不够；**相反，**人们很少表达自己的批判见解。 |
|  |  |  |
| You may not be interested in office politics. **Nevertheless** [nevəðə'les], you have to **learn to play the game.** |  | 你可能对**办公室政治**不感兴趣。但是，不**管怎样**，你得**学会游戏规则**。 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| * 连接词**强调和肯定了之前的观点**。In fact | | |
|  | | |
| Get to know your colleagues. **Of course**, you should speak with them respectfully at all times. |  | 认识你的同事。当然，任何时候你和他们说话都应该保持尊重。 |
|  |  |  |
| Some people play dirty. **Indeed**, they will **stab you in the back** when you least expect it**. //back stabber 背后中伤, 捅刀者 //stab sb. In the heart 伤了sb’的心 //stab sb. in the back** |  | 有的人手段下流。甚至他们会在你最不经意的时候**从背后捅你一刀**。 |
|  |  |  |
| Develop a strong relationship with your boss; **obviously**/apparently he or she can be your best **advocate**. |  | 和老板建立牢固的关系；很明显，他或她可以是你最好的**支持者**。 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 连接词可以把**相似的观点连起来**。类似的呢，同样的呢**similarly, likewise, in the same way** | | |
|  | | |
| A mentor can advocate for you. **Similarly**, you may be able to support them. |  | 一个导师会支持你。**同样**，你也可以支持他们。 |
|  |  |  |
| When people have problems in romantic relationships, they try to fix them. **Likewise**, you should keep your office relationships smooth. |  | 当人们在恋爱中遇到问题时他们会试图解决。**同样的**，你也应该让同事关系保持和谐。 |
|  |  |  |
| You may be worried about collaborating with unfamiliar colleagues. **In the same way**, they may also have difficulty being part of a new team. |  | 你也许会担心和不熟悉的同时合作。**同样的**，他们也会加入一个新团队时也会遇到困难。 |

**Office politics** may be considered **deceptive** and insincere by some. **Nevertheless**, you can put a positive **spin** on it. **Indeed**, those who **excel at/are good at** office politics usually enjoy successful careers. First, you should find a mentor; ideally, the mentor should not be your employee or boss. A mentor can **advocate** for you; **in turn**, you can support your mentor as well. **Seek advice** from your mentor. **Obviously**, you'll have to evaluate the advice, but at least you'll have something to go on. Finally, if you have problems with colleagues, never humiliate them; **rather**相反, show respect.

# Writing: writing the office politics in your company

When it came to my 3rd year for me working in my company, I clearly discern that office politics really play an important role in career path. Office politics work a lot when you have promotion opportunities especially. For example, I  assumed that I should be promoted to a higher ranking, however, I didn't realize that goal because I failed to get enough advocacy from my colleagues. I finally realized that's because I didn't establish a strong and trustworthy relationship with my associated, particularly my boss. Relatively, I spent all time only in project itself, sort of closing the door to other social things. I'm quiet conservative. What is worse, I didn't owe a healthy circle of influence, as a result, pretty few support came to work for me at the key moment. By contrast, the promoted person usually spent some time in  mingling with other colleagues in various social events. She is a pro, excelling at office politics. Rather, that does mean she's not a diligent worker. Actually, she's a hard-worker. But learning how to play the game really helps in your work.

**=> Consider SWOT: strength V.S. weakness; Opportunity V.S. threat (like a coin with two side, pros and cons; advantages V.S. downsides)**

# CNN topics

## Trump V.S. putin

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/11/12/politics/james-clapper-john-brennan-trump-russia-cnntv/index.html>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 意见一致 | concur /kənˈkɜː/ (concurring,concurred,concurs) V.S. 表示异议 demur /dɪˈmɜː **[ concur with sb. 同意；同…一致; concur in 赞成 ]** If one person concurs with another person, the two people agree with each other. You can also say that two people concur. 意见一致  e.g. Daniels and Franklin **concurred** in an investigator's suggestion that the police be commended. 丹尼尔斯和富兰克林xxx **意见一致**  e.g My political views **concur with** yours. 我的政治观点跟你的一致  e.g. Brennan said Trump was in effect "**giving Putin a pass**,高抬贵手/开恩 " which invited other countries to seek to sway Trump (to make sb. hesitated). Clapper **concurred with Brennan** (agreed with Brenna), saying, "I do think both the Chinese and the Russians think they can play him." |
| 提出异议; 表示异议 | **demur /dɪˈmɜː/ If you demur, you say that you do not agree with something or will not do something that you have been asked to do. V.S. [ concur with sb. 同意；同…一致; concur in 赞成 ]**  e.g. The doctor **demurred,** but Piercey was insistent. 医生 **表示异议**  e.g. After passengers had already boarded the plane, United said it needed to clear some seats for four members of another flight crew who needed to get to Louisville. Dao and his wife initially agreed to get off the plane. But once they found out that the next flight wasn't until Monday afternoon, he **demurred[di'mə:]提出异议** and sat back, saying he was a physician who needed to get to work the next day. The harder the law enforcement officers tried to get the man to leave, the harder the man insisted he stay. "He was very **emphatic (emphasize, emphatic坚决强调的):** 'I can't be late. I'm a doctor. I've got to be there tomorrow " Anspach recalled. Dao was not **belligerent [bi'lidʒərənt]好战的好斗的** when speaking to the airline officials, the Cummings said. Dao only started to get mildly upset when the second officer came on the plane after he continued to refuse to leave. The Cummingses both said Dao never raised his voice when speaking to the officers and airline officials, and that reports that Dao acted **belligerence[bi'lidʒərənt]好战的好斗的**are simply not true. |

|  |  |
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| v) 管闲事 | **[ meddle in sth = sb. be nosy in sth; meddler = sb who is very nosy 爱管闲事的人 => 别管闲事 Stop meddling in sth = Keep your nose away from me. => 好管闲事的: meddlesome = nosy; You're so nosy/meddlesome ]**  e.g. China has reacted angrily to a British report voicing concerns over Beijing influence on Hong Kong's legal affairs, demanding that London stop **meddling in** China's internal issues. The report "contains willful comments on Hong Kong affairs," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman/mouthpiece said. "We by no means accept the **unwarranted [ʌn'wɒr(ə)ntɪd] accusations无根据的指控** against China."  e.g. Former Director of National Intelligence James Clapper said Sunday on CNN"s "State of the Union" that Trump's **downplaying** of the threat posed by Russia's **meddling in 多管闲事 l**ast year's election was dangerous to US national security and allows countries like Russia and China to "play" the President. Former CIA Director John Brennan said Trump is allowing Putin to get away with Russia's efforts to disrupt the presidential election.  eg. "I believe that he feels that he and Russia did not **meddle in** the U.S. presidential election," Trump said. "As to whether I believe it or not, I am with our agencies, especially as currently constituted with the leadership.” //无根据的指控 unwarranted accusations/indictment |
| 爱管闲事的 | **nosy /ˈnəʊzɪ/ (nosier,nosiest) = meddlesome** ADJ If you describe someone as nosy, you mean that they are interested in things which do not concern them. **[ meddle in sth = be nosy in sth => 别管闲事 Stop meddling in sth = Keep your nose away from me. => 好管闲事的: You're so nosy/meddlesome ]**  E.g He was having to whisper in order to avoid being overheard by their **nosy/meddlesome neighbours.** 他不得不低声耳语，以免被他们 **爱管闲事的邻居们** 听见 |
| [俚语]多管别人闲事的人 | buttinsky / buttinski [**bə**'tinski] = sb who likes to **meddle in** others' affairs, **meddlesome and nosy**. e.g. You're such a buttinsky, so nosy/meddlesom // meddle in sth : 爱管闲事; meddlesome = nosy 爱管闲事的 /ˈmɛdəlsəm/ If you describe a person as meddlesome, you are criticizing them because they try to influence or change things that do not concern them. 好干预的; 爱管闲事的表不满 |

A pair of former US intelligence chiefs **blasted炮轰sb./denounced/decry** President Donald Trump Sunday after he attacked them a day earlier while discussing his recent conversation with Russian President Vladimir Putin.

Former Director of National Intelligence James **Clapper** said Sunday on CNN"s "State of the Union" that Trump's **downplaying** of the threat posed by Russia's **meddling in** last year's election was dangerous to US national security and allows countries like Russia and China to "play" the President.

Speaking alongside Brennan, Clapper said: "The threat posed by Russia, as John just said, is **manifest and obvious**(plain and easy to see). To try to paint it in any other way is, I think,in fact, **poses a peril/hazard to对xxx产生危险** this country."

**'Giving Putin a pass' 高抬贵手；开恩**

Brennan said Trump was in effect "**giving Putin a pass**," which invited other countries to seek to sway Trump (to make sb. hesitated). Clapper **concurred (agreed with Brenna),** saying, "I do think both the Chinese and the Russians think they can play him/make fool of him."

Brennan said Putin's apparent success with Trump was due to his use of **flattery/compliments** and Brennan's suspicion that Trump "for whatever reason" might be "intimidated" by Putin. **//flatter/compliment/butter sb. up/kiss ass**

The President stressed he was not accepting Putin's denials at face value, instead saying he merely believed Putin was being genuine. "I believe that he feels that he and Russia did not **meddle in** the election," Trump said. "As to whether I believe it or not, I am with our agencies, especially as currently constituted with the leadership."

The intelligence community [released](http://www.cnn.com/2017/01/06/politics/intelligence-report-putin-election/index.html) an unclassified version of its assessment in January, saying Putin ordered the election meddling to hurt Hillary Clinton's candidacy and bolster Trump's successful bid. Putin denies the accusations, and Trump has wavered publicly on his own stance.

Brennan said he considered Trump's attack on them as an attempt to **undermine**/**destroy** the credibility of that intelligence community report, which the former CIA director noted was written by intelligence and law enforcement officers, not himself, Clapper or Comey.

"He was referring to us as political hacks because he was trying to **delegitimize** the intelligence community assessment," Brennan said.

The Obama-era CIA chief added that he took the criticism from Trump with pride. "Considering the source of the criticism, I consider that criticism a badge of honor," Brennan said.

Asked about his own knowledge of any potential collusion between Trump's associates and Russia, Brennan **demurred**, saying he had spoken with the congressional investigators, and went on later in the interview to praise former FBI Director, who is leading the special counsel investigation.

Clapper said that although he had "no direct evidence of collusion" while still on the job, he did not know about former Trump foreign policy adviser George Papadopoulos' activities, which were [revealed](http://www.cnn.com/2017/10/30/politics/paul-manafort-russia-investigation-surrender/index.html) last month in **unsealed** court documents. Papadopoulos pleaded guilty last month to making a false statement to the FBI after he lied about his interactions with a foreign contact close to the Russian government.

## Political relation is tensed between Russia and U.S

Russia's frustration with the Trump administration **boiled** over Wednesday, with [Moscow abruptly canceling talks](http://www.cnn.com/2017/06/21/politics/us-russia-meeting-canceled-sanctions/index.html) designed to improve **ties** with the US and threatening retaliation for sanctions the White House renewed Tuesday.

Moscow's decision to cancel the talks is driven by a range of factors, from domestic political considerations to a desire to signal displeasure about what Russians are calling the "**absurdity**[əb'sɝdəti]" of sanctions driven by the "inveterate Russophobes of the US Congress."

Analysts say that Russia's leaders also want to convey in no uncertain terms that, after waiting for Trump to establish warmer ties, they're now ready to get more **adversarial**  对抗的；对手的，敌手的 /antagonistic [æn,tæɡə'nɪstɪk] if need be. "They are testing the Trump administration," said Evelyn Farkas, a former assistant secretary of defense for Russia, Ukraine and Eurasia. As a candidate, Trump had criticized the Obama administration's tense relations with Moscow, arguing that he would improve ties.

But this latest **diplomatic slap 外交打脸**highlights **a flurry ['flʌri]/ ['flɝi] of** minor clashes, most recently Wednesday, when Moscow [accused a US-allied NATO jet of intercepting](http://www.cnn.com/2017/06/21/politics/nato-jet-russian-defense-minister-aircraft/index.html) a plane carrying their defense minister.

**a flurry ['flʌri]/ ['flɝi] of [ a flurry of winds**一阵风; 一阵（一般是指急促发生的事情）a flurry of activity 一阵忙乱; a flurry of excitement 一阵激动 ; 一阵兴奋 ]

The same day, Jeh Johnson, **homeland security** secretary under President Barack Obama, told lawmakers that [President Vladimir Putin himself directed the cyber assault](http://www.cnn.com/2017/06/21/politics/jeh-johnson-congress-hearing/index.html) on the US election.

[Russian hacking hearings: 6 takeaways](http://edition.cnn.com/2017/06/21/politics/takeaways-russia-hacking-hearings/index.html)

"From the perspective of the Kremlin, nothing major has changed yet, and they're losing patience," said a senior fellow at the Atlantic Council. **Irritants**让人恼火的事 have piled up in recent weeks, the **Treasury Department** announced it would **reinforce** existing sanctions related to the ongoing violence in Ukraine.

"These designations will maintain pressure on Russia to work toward a diplomatic solution" on Ukraine, **Treasury Secretary** said.

The sanctions announcement broke just days before Russian Deputy Foreign Minister was set to meet his US **counterpart** to **explore** ways to improve **the strained relationshi**p, an initiative **spearheaded** by former CEO of ExxonMobil.

Instead, Russia canceled the meeting, which Ryabkov said the sanctions had made pointless. "We regret that the new American leadership takes the lead of inveterate Russophiles of the US Congress," Ryabkov said in a statement posted on the Foreign Ministry's website. He accused lawmakers of trying "to nullify any prospects for stabilizing US-Russia relations."

Destabilizing [di'stebə'laɪz] factors: Other **destabilizing** factors in the US-Russia relationship include:

-- A Senate bill now in the House that would **slap/impose new sanctions on** Russia and **curb** Trump's ability to ease them. **没有理由的强加。。。制裁**

-- The [US decision to shoot down a Syrian plane](http://edition.cnn.com/2017/06/21/politics/us-syria-russia-dogfight/index.html), which led Moscow to announce it would consider suspending a **deconfliction line无冲突界线** with the US.

-- **Friction摩擦 over** Russian diplomatic compounds in the US that the Obama administration seized in retaliation for Moscow's election interference.

And on Wednesday, Johnson, the former **homeland security** secretary, told lawmakers that "the Russian government, at the direction of Vladimir Putin himself, **orchestrated精心安排设计** cyberattacks on our nation for the purpose of influencing our election. That is a fact, plain and simple."

Angela said the move was meant "to signal that there are limits to which Russia is willing to accept more US sanctions and set a **benchmark** for when the two presidents meet next month." **To some degree,** the Russian reaction to the Treasury announcement is the standard response when the US **levies/impose/slap sanctions** and is intended in large part for domestic audiences, Stent said. **没有理由的强加。。。制裁**

The highest levels in Moscow

Other Russia scholars point out that Putin has particular domestic considerations that could have **repercussions** for the Trump White House. The director of the Kennan said the decision to cancel the diplomatic talks was very likely made at the highest levels in Moscow.

"If there's one thing Putin can't afford right now it's to look weak or vulnerable in the run up to his own re-election in March 2018," Rojansky said. Early on, Trump's **rhetoric** **(政客/PR公关的华丽说辞)** about improving relations with Russia and his **flattering words献媚的话** about Putin may have led Moscow to envision a improved relationship driven by "a clear quid pro quo," ，the previous diplomat policy

Russian diplomats have stressed recently that Moscow will take measures to **retaliate** for the seized diplomatic compounds if they aren't returned soon. And on Wednesday, Ryabkov promised **retaliation** for the renewed sanctions. "There will be a response". "There will be a response to the new American attack," he said. "including practical **retaliatory**  [ri'tæliətəri] measures on our part."

All of this is **unfolding** as Russia continues to **shadow the President** 尾随(保护) at home. The White House is operating amid investigations into alleged **collusion  [kə'lʊʒən]串通; 勾结** between members of the Trump campaign and Moscow and the possibility Trump tried to obstruct those inquiries.

If someone shadows you, they follow you very closely wherever you go. 尾随(保护)The president is constantly shadowed by bodyguards. 该总统总是有保镖紧随其后

That has likely slowed any shift in US policy toward Moscow, as has another basic factor: The administration has yet to fully staff Russia-related positions at the White House and State Department or clearly articulate how it will approach the Kremlin.

"This administration still has no clear policy on Russia," Farkas said. "Until they lay out what it is, everyone's going to be **nervous (nerve-rocking?)** and testing them and try to pull a policy out of them. We need a clear policy in order to reduce the **likelihood** for miscalculation."

## Political relationship between DPRK with U.S

[Kenneth Bae](http://www.cnn.com/2016/05/02/us/who-is-kenneth-bae/index.html), the US citizen **detained** by North Korea for two years, says he believes it is possible the late Otto Warmbier could have been **tortured** during his captivity in the communist country. In an interview Wednesday with CNN in Seoul, Bae said he was threatened/**intimidated** a few times during his 735 days in a North Korean prison but never tortured.

Warmbier's parents said they believe their son was subjected to "awful, **torturous  ['tɔrtʃərəs] /gruelling折磨人的** mistreatment" by the North Korean regime. [Warmbier, 22, a University of Virginia student, died Monday i](http://www.cnn.com/2017/06/19/politics/otto-warmbier-dies/index.html), less than a week after his release from North Korea. He could not speak or move voluntarily when he returned, in a **vegetative**  **['vɛdʒə'tetɪv] state植物人状态的** , and his doctors said he suffered extensive brain damage.

Asked whether Bae thinks Warmbier was physically mistreated given the threats he received in captivity, Bae said it is possible the college student was "threatened/ **intimidated**" or that he was "physically tortured or attacked."

"It didn't happen to me," Bae said. "There's no way for me to know that **for sure**." Authorities used a particularly **ominous** threat with prisoners, Bae said: "If you don't follow ,there will be something worse that will happen to you."

//if you describe something as ominous ˈɒmɪnəs , you mean that it worries you because it makes you think that something bad is going to happen. 不祥的 e.g. There was **an ominous silence** at the other end of the phone. 电话那端是一阵**不祥的沉默**

"So I do believe that something like that could have happened to other detainees at this point because of what has happened to Otto. I am worried about other detainees, what they go through," he said.

Warmbier visited North Korea in January 2016 on **a sightseeing tour旅游观光**. He was arrested/captivated for allegedly stealing a political sign from a restricted area and sentenced to 15 years of hard labor. The cause of Warmbier's death is not known, and [**his family objected to an autopsy**](http://edition.cnn.com/2017/06/20/health/otto-warmbier-autopsy/index.html)**/postmortem尸检**, a request the Hamilton County Coroner's Office in Ohio honored.

Last week, his treating physicians in Cincinnati said he suffered from a condition also known as persistent **vegetative ['vɛdʒə'tetɪv] state植物人状态的**. In a news conference before Warmbier's death, they said they could not **speculate/guess on** the cause of his condition.

But they **cast doubt on** North Korea's assertion that he fell into a coma after contracting botulism ['bɔtjulizəm] 肉毒中毒（食物中毒一种） and taking a sleeping pill.

Bae was the longest-held U.S. citizen in North Korea since the Korean War -- first **detained** in 2012 and released two years later. In 2013, he was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor for committing unspecified "hostile acts" in the country.

Warmbier was "probably terrified" during his **ordea l(tough experience)**, Bae said. [The Trump administration](http://edition.cnn.com/2017/06/20/politics/warmbier-north-korea-trump-anger/index.html) worked to secure Warmbier's return to the United States. Three Americans remain detained in North Korea. The U.S. once again **condemns** the **brutality** of the North Korean regime as we mourn its latest victim.

Bae said he hopes President Donald Trump will "take a stand with the North Korean government," demand the release of all detainees and deal with "human rights violations." "Every life is very important, Otto Warmbier's life is very important, (so are) all the detainees and 24 million people living under such a terrible state right now," he said.