



June.30.2016

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形势

土耳其机场自杀式爆炸事件

Comm
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内容

Suicide bombing at Istanbul Ataturk Airport, Turkey, late June 28 kills at least 41 people, injures at least 239. Arriving and departing flights canceled.

土耳其伊斯坦布尔阿塔图尔克国际机场 6 月 28 日晚发生自杀式爆炸，造成至少 41 人死亡、239 人受伤。到港和离港航班均已取消。

The Turkish Justice Minister has confirmed that two explosions inside Istanbul Ataturk Airport (IST) were caused by suicide bombs detonated by unidentified individuals. The blasts occurred inside the international terminal around 22:00 June 28, reportedly before the attackers had cleared the airport's security screening procedures. Initial reports of gunfire at the airport remain unconfirmed. At least **41** fatalities and possibly as many as **239** injuries have been reported, though the number of casualties is likely to increase as additional information becomes available. All airport operations have been suspended in the immediate aftermath of the incident; all scheduled arrivals and departures have been canceled. Flights en route to IST may be diverted to nearby SabihaGocken Airport (SAW). Passengers are reportedly being transferred to area hotels. Expect ancillary disruptions across the Turkish Airlines (TK) network. Eyewitness reports indicate the explosions caused considerable damage to the affected terminal; IST is likely to operate at reduced capacity until authorities have completed their investigation into the incident, and repairs have been completed. Turkish police and military personnel will almost certainly mobilize a massive security response to the incident. Expect road closures and ground transport disruptions in the vicinity of the airport. In the wake of the incident, the Turkish security apparatus is likely to crack down on groups and individuals suspected of involvement. Police will probably conduct anti-terror raids across Istanbul.

土耳其司法部长证实，发生在伊斯坦布尔阿塔图尔克机场（IST）的两起爆炸均为不明身份人士引爆自杀式炸弹所致。爆炸于 6 月 28 日 22:00 左右在该国际机场发生，据报道袭击者随后清除了机场的安全检查程序。起初报告所称的机场内炮火一事尚未得到证实。据报道该事件已造成至少 41 人死亡、239 人受伤，但在后续报道中伤亡人数可能进一步增加。事件发生后所有的机场运营均已暂停；所有预期的到港及离港航班均已取消。飞往阿塔图尔克机场的航班可转至附近的撒比哈格克琴国际机场（SAW）。据报道乘客们正被转移至地区医院。预计将对土耳其航空（TK）网络造成部分干扰。目击者报告表明爆炸给阿塔图尔克机场造成相当大的损坏；该机场可能降低其运营能力，直到有关当局完成对该事件的调查以及机场的修复工作得以完成。土耳其警方及军方人员几乎肯定会针对该事件启动大规模的安全响应。预计机场附近的道路将被封闭，地面交通受阻。该事件发生后，土耳其安全机构可能对涉嫌参与该事件的组织和个人予以打击。警方可能

在整个伊斯坦布尔地区开展反恐突袭行动。

It is reported that the Ataturk Airport (IST) has reopened. Some Chinese tourists have boarded the return flight, currently no report of casualties of Chinese citizens.

据悉，阿塔图尔克机场已重新开放。部分中国旅客已登上回程飞机，目前暂无中国公民伤亡报告。

Advice

建议

Avoid the area near the blast site as authorities investigate the attack. Allow additional time for travel due to heightened security; contact airlines for information on the status of flights to/from IST. Do not check out of hotels until onward transport is confirmed. Be polite and cooperative if engaged by security personnel.

当局调查袭击事件时不要到爆炸现场附近地区。由于加强了安保措施，出行时间的安排须留有余量；联系航空公司，了解伊斯坦布尔阿塔图尔克机场的到港/离港航班的信息。不要离开酒店，除非已确定好下一步的旅程。安保人员询问时要有礼貌并予以配合。

What should I do during any terrorist bombing?

发生恐怖爆炸时我应该怎么做？

If you are in a bombing event:

如果您遭遇爆炸事件：

- Leave the area immediately.
立刻离开该地点。
- Avoid crowds. Crowds of people may be targeted for a second attack.
远离人群。人群可能是第二波袭击的对象。
- Avoid unattended cars and trucks. Unattended cars and trucks may contain explosives.
远离无人看管的汽车和卡车。无人看管的汽车和卡车可能装有爆炸物。
- Stay away from damaged buildings to avoid falling glass and bricks. Move at least 10 blocks or 200 yards away from damaged buildings.
远离受损建筑物，避免被落下的玻璃和瓦片所伤。与受损建筑物保持至少 10 个街区或 200 码的距离。
- Follow directions from people in authority (police, fire, emergency, or military personnel, or from school or workplace supervisors).
听从权威人士（警方、消防、紧急救援或军事人员，或学校或工作场所的主管人员）的指令。
- Call emergency number once you are in a safe area, but only if police, fire, or emergency has not arrived.
一旦到达安全地带应拨打紧急救援电话号码，但仅限于警方、消防、紧急救援人员尚未到达的情况下。
- Help others who are hurt or need assistance to leave the area if you are able. If you see

someone who is seriously injured, seek help. Do not try to manage the situation alone.
如有能力，帮助其他受伤或需要协助的人离开现场。如发现有人受伤严重，须寻求帮助，不要试图独自应对这种局面。

What should I do after the bombing?

爆炸发生后我应该怎么做？

When the explosion is over:

爆炸结束后：

- Follow your family, job, or school emergency disaster plan for leaving and staying away from the scene of the event. Remember, returning to the scene will increase the risk of danger for rescue workers and you.
按照您的家庭、工作场所或学校灾难应急计划行事，远离事件现场。记住返回现场只会增加您以及救援人员的风险。
- Avoid crowds. Crowds of people may be targeted for a second attack.
远离人群。人群可能是第二波袭击的对象。
- Avoid unattended cars and trucks. Unattended cars and trucks may contain explosives.
远离无人看管的汽车和卡车。无人看管的汽车和卡车可能装有爆炸物。
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- Follow directions from people in authority (police, fire, emergency or military personnel, or from school or workplace supervisors)..
听从权威人士（警方、消防、紧急救援或军事人员，或学校或工作场所的主管人员）的指令。
- Listen to your radio or television for news and instructions.
收听电台或收看电视，了解新闻和指示。

What if rescue workers are not available to transport me or other injured persons?

如果仍没有救援人员来运送我或其他伤者时该怎么办？

Police, fire, emergency dispatch and ambulance might be delayed indefinitely following a terrorist event, therefore:

发生恐怖事件后警方、消防、紧急救援人员及救护车可能无限期推迟，因此：

- Always have a back-up plan for transportation.
始终准备一份备用转移计划。
- Follow advice from your local public safety offices (local health department, local emergency management offices, fire and police departments and reliable news sources).

听从当地公共安全机构（当地卫生部门、当地应急管理机构、消防部门、警方以及可靠的新闻来源）的建议。

When should I go to the hospital or clinic?

我应该何时去医院/诊所?

Seek medical attention if you have any of the following problems:

发生如下任一情况时应就医:

- Excessive bleeding
失血过多
- Trouble breathing
呼吸困难
- Persistent cough
持续咳嗽
- Trouble walking or using an arm or leg
行走困难或手脚不便
- Stomach, back or chest pains
胃痛、背痛或胸痛
- Headache
头痛
- Blurred vision or burning eyes
视线模糊或眼睛刺疼
- Dry mouth
口干
- Vomiting or diarrhea
呕吐或腹泻
- Rash or burning skin
皮疹或皮肤灼热
- Hearing problems
听力问题
- Injuries that increase in pain, redness or swelling
受伤后疼痛、红肿逐渐加重
- Injuries that do not improve after 24 to 48 hours
受伤 24-48 小时后未见改善

What can I expect at the hospital?

医院里可能会发生什么情况?

Long waits. To avoid long waits, choose a hospital farther away from the event. While this might increase your travel time, you might receive care sooner.

候诊时间较长。 为避免长时间候诊，选择一家离事件现场较远的医院。尽管这可能会增加您的旅

行时间，但您可能会较早获得医疗服务。

Triage. Following a terrorist attack or other disasters, injuries are generally treated on a “worst first” basis, called “triage.” Triage is not “first come, first served”. If your injuries are not immediately life threatening, others might be treated before you. The goal of triage is to save as many lives as possible.

分诊。发生恐怖袭击或其他灾难后，伤员通常按照“伤情最重者先治疗”（即“分诊”）的原则接受治疗。分诊不是“先来先服务”。如果您的伤情不会立即危及生命，其他人可能先于您获得治疗。分诊的目标是尽可能拯救更多的生命。

Limited information. In a large-scale emergency such as a terrorist attack, police, fire, EMS, and even hospitals and clinics cannot track every individual by name. Keep in mind that it may be difficult for hospitals to provide information about loved ones following a terrorist attack. Be patient as you seek information.

信息有限。发生诸如恐怖袭击的大规模紧急事件时，警方、消防部门、应急管理部门甚至医院和诊所无法按照姓名跟踪每一个人的情况。记住：发生恐怖袭击后医院可能很难提供您的亲人的信息。因此您在了解相关情况时务必保持耐心。

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