



# Occupational Safety and Health 职业安全 与健康

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# 序 言

英语学习，除了在课堂内下工夫外，课外的阅读也很重要。课外除了读文学类的文章，也要读一些非文学类的文章。这套“小书”就是非文学类的文章，涉及文学以外的许多领域和学科。每本书都由一两个相关的主题构成，图文并茂，融知识性和可读性于一体。这些“小书”谈到的很多东西都和我们的日常生活息息相关；更重要的是“小书”体现了人类要与自然和谐发展的思想，这与我们社会和时代的发展是吻合的。读一些这方面的书不仅有利于学生提高英语水平，拓宽自己的视野，也符合当今大学生要全面发展的要求。在“复合型”人才越来越受重视的今天，我很乐意向大学生朋友推荐这套“小书”。



(郑树棠)

《新视野大学英语》总主编  
首届“国家级教学名师奖”获得者

## Introduction

**M**ore than 450 years ago the Swiss physician Paracelsus studied health problems associated with mining. Safety on the job involves more than merely the avoidance of accidents. Government regulations and workplace inspections, often resisted by business leaders, seek to protect employees from dangerous machinery, hazardous substances, and the consequences of repetitive physical activity. The effort to develop and maintain occupational safety standards in the United States in the twentieth century provides a revealing record of the ways interest groups and governments approach safety at work. Globalization makes even more complicated the effort to set standards and protect individual workers.

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# Occupational Safety and Health

## 职业安全与健康

**O**ccupational health has rarely received much attention from the American public. Historically the primary commitment has been to economic growth through technology, with little concern for any related physical toll on workers. Throughout much of U.S. history, this has even been

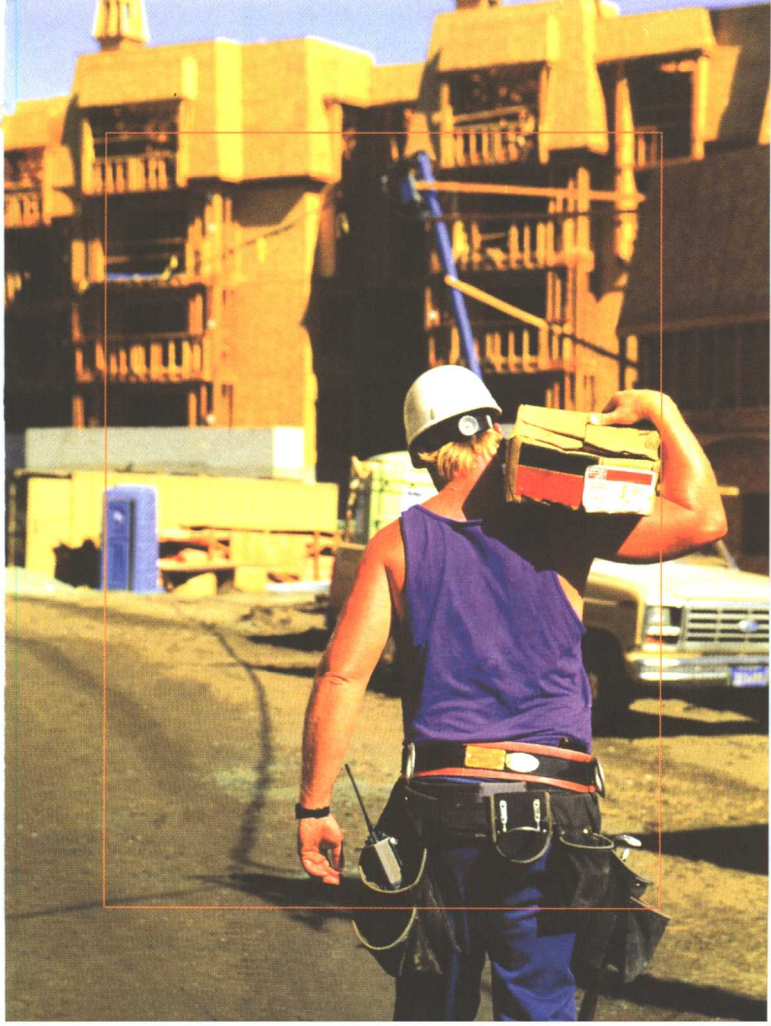


true of the workers themselves, who have focused more on making a living than on widespread occupational safety and health problems. Furthermore, the labor movement in the United States has not been strong enough to force consistent public attention on these issues.




职业健康很少引起美国公众的注意。从历史上看，人们主要关注的是如何利用技术促进经济增长，却很少关注由此造成的对工人身体的伤害。回顾美国历史，甚至美国工人自身也是这样，他们想得更多的是如何谋生，而不是广泛存在的职业安全与健康问题。此外，美国的劳工运动力量也不够强大，没有使公众持续关注这些问题。





# Background

## 背景



**I**n Europe there is a much stronger tradition of occupational medicine than in the United States. As early as the sixteenth century, the Swiss physician Paracelsus (1493-1541) studied health problems of miners and foundry and smelter workers. The classic text on occupational diseases was written in the seventeenth century by the Italian

physician Bernardino Ramazzini (1633-1714). During two centuries of economic development leading to the modern welfare state, Europeans, particularly northern Europeans, evolved important approaches to occupational health. In the United States, by contrast, there was only an erratic response to the problems accompanying the nineteenth-century Industrial Revolution, and workers' health was addressed primarily at the state rather than the federal level.

在欧洲，职业医疗的传统要比在美国深厚。早在16世纪，瑞士医生帕拉切尔苏斯（1493—1541）就研究过在矿山、铸造厂、冶炼厂干活的工人们健康问题，有关职业病的经典文献是意大利医





生伯纳迪诺·拉马兹尼（1633—1714）在17世纪写的。经过两个世纪的经济的发展，许多欧洲国家已经成为现代福利国家。这期间，欧洲人（特别是北欧人）找到了许多防治职业病的重要方法。相反，在美国，伴随19世纪的工业革命出现了许多健康问题，可是人们对这些问题的关注却时断时续，而且这种关注主要还停留在州的层次上，而未上升到联邦的层次。

Massachusetts established the first factory inspection department in 1867 and later enacted the first job safety laws in the textile industry. The Knights of Labor agitated for safety laws in the 1870s and 1880s, and by 1900 some minimal legislation had been passed in

the most heavily industrialized states. After 1900 a rising tide of industrial accidents resulted in the passage of state workers' compensation laws—a form of no-fault insurance—and by 1920 nearly all the states had adopted such compensation. A leading figure was Dr. Alice Hamilton, whose pathbreaking work on lead poisoning received national attention and won her the first faculty appointment for a woman at Harvard University.



马萨诸塞州于1867年建立了第一个工厂检查部门，后来又颁行了纺织行业的第一部工作安全法。劳动骑士团在19世纪70年代和80年代鼓动过安全立法。到了1900年，一些工厂密集的州通



过了一些最基本的法案。1900年以后，工业事故的不断增加催生了州一级的工人补偿法，这相当于一种无过错保险；到了1920年，几乎所有州都通过了这种补偿法。艾丽斯·汉密尔顿博士是促成相关立法的领军人物，她在铅中毒方面的开创性工作引起了全国的注意，也使她得以成为哈佛大学第一位女教师。

Throughout the 1920s companies became more paternalistic, a trend that included occupational medicine. Much attention was paid to pre-employment physical exams, though, rather than to industrial hygiene or accident prevention. Occasional scandals reached the public eye—one example was cancer in young workers in New Jersey

who painted radium watch dials—but not until the resurgence of the labor movement in the 1930s was important national legislation enacted. The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Acts of 1936 required federal contractors to comply with health and safety standards, and the Social Security Act of 1935 provided funds for state industrial hygiene programs. The Bureau of Mines was authorized to inspect mines.



在整个 20 世纪 20 年代，各公司的管理越来越倾向于家长式作风，这种趋势也蔓延到职业医疗领域；但人们多是把注意力放在了入职前的体检上，而不是工业卫生或事故预防上。偶尔也有一些丑闻闯入公众视线——







比如，新泽西州一些给表盘涂镭的年轻工人患上了癌症——但是直到 30 年代劳工运动再度兴起后，重要的全国性法律才得以颁行。1936 年通过的《沃尔什-希利公共合同法》要求联邦政府项目承包商必须遵循健康与安全标准；1935 年的《社会安全法》给各州工业卫生项目提供了资金。矿务局被授权对各矿场进行检查。



During World War II there were further national programs, and funding, to protect workers; but the end of the war saw a rapid decline in attention to workplace health and safety. One exception to this general neglect was the Atomic Energy Act (1954), which included radiation safety standards.