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# 构建绿色家园

——透视美国环保历程

主 编 田 耀

足不出户  
畅游美国

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# 构建绿色家园—— 透视美国环保历程

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## 内 容 简 介

本书采用中文导读和英语叙述相结合的方式,分三个章节分别介绍了美国环境保护的历程,其中包括著名政治领袖关于环境保护的精彩演说、美国重要的环保法案及著名环保组织。通过阅读本书,读者可以真正了解美国作为当今世界上经济最发达的国家,如何通过数十年的不断努力,已经成为生态环境质量保护最好的国家之一。通过深入研究和了解美国环境保护的历史人物、环保法规以及环保组织,读者可以从中吸取经验和教训,这对于我国当前和今后一段时间内环境保护工作具有重要借鉴意义。

本书采用简练、准确和精美的语言,配有必要的关键词注解和难句的中文翻译,使读者能在轻松愉快的背景下,提高英语修养和文化素质,加深对美国文化方面的修养。

本书是了解美国环境保护历程的必备书籍,可以作为高等学校英语专业、非英语专业大学生英语选修课教材,也可以作为英语爱好者和环保人员参考材料。

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# 前 言

作为当今世界上经济最发达的国家,美国在其发展过程中也曾经历过长时间的严重污染阶段。通过数十年的不断努力,目前美国已经成为生态环境质量最好的国家之一。深入研究和了解美国环境保护的历史人物、环保法规以及环保组织,学习美国成功的经验和成果,对于我国当前和今后一段时间内环境保护工作具有重要的借鉴意义。

本书由三个章节组成,第1章主要介绍了一些美国国家领导人和著名人士关于环境保护的重要演讲,其中包括西奥多·罗斯福、比尔·克林顿、阿尔·戈尔、贝拉克·奥巴马等美国国家领导人的重要演说。第2章由美国重要环保法案组成,这些法案涉及空气、水源、能源、森林、动植物的保护法案。第3章主要介绍美国重要的环保组织,其中包括官方机构,如美国环保署、美国自然资源保护委员会等;民间环保机构,如大自然保护协会等。在这一部分,本书还介绍了设在美国本土的国际环保组织,如世界环保组织、世界自然基金会、国际绿色和平组织等。

本书采用中文导读和英文介绍加注释相结合的形式,采用比较简洁、准确和精美的语言,配有必要的词汇,使读者在轻松愉快的享受中扩展视野,提高英语语言的修养,加深对美国环保历程的了解。

本书可作为高等学校英语专业、非英语专业大学生英语选修课教材,也可作为英语和环保人士的阅读材料。

编 者

2013年1月

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# Chapter 1 Speeches by Famous Political Leaders on Environmental Issues

## 第 1 章 著名政治领袖关于环境保护的演讲

本章主要介绍了一些美国国家领导人和著名人士关于环境保护的演讲,其中有西奥多·罗斯福、比尔·克林顿、阿尔·戈尔和贝拉克·奥巴马等美国国家领导人,他们的演讲涉及了不同的方面,有的是对土地、水体的保护,有的是对能源的保护,还有的是对动植物资源的保护。

西奥多·罗斯福被公众认为是 20 世纪初的一位环保总统,他很早就意识到了环境保护的重要性,他特别重视保护森林与防止水土流失的关系。他认为,“由冲蚀所造成的土壤流失是目前正在美国发生的所有浪费中最危险的一种,森林的保护和再植是防止这种损失最重要的手段之一。”他告诉美国人民,当时美国每年木材的消耗量是每年生长量的 3 倍,如果消耗量与生长量持续不变的话,他们的全部林木将在下一代用完。因此他极力要求联邦政府和各州政府积极保护森林,合理开发利用森林资源。他的努力取得了实实在在的效果:他上任的时候,全美国有 1 880 万公顷的森林,等他卸任时,森林的面积增加到 5 920 万公顷。本章中他在大峡谷的演讲主要就是倡导人们重视对自然资源的保护。

林登·约翰逊也被认为是一位环保总统,他的“伟大社会”的梦想就包括对于自然环境的保护,他曾经通过并签订了《空气质量法》和《荒野保护法案》等法案。

吉米·卡特总统也是一位著名的环保总统。卡特在位时,1979 年美国出现了严重的石油危机。卡特总统倡导国人开发新能源,以应对对进口石油的依赖。他在白宫的屋顶安装了太阳能电池板,还签署了一些法案来支持对可替代能源的开发。他这一系列举措都提醒美国人对能源的重视和对新能源的开发。本章中选取的关于《信心危机》的演讲是吉米·卡特总统于 1979 年发表的一篇演说,这篇演说一方面体现了卡特总统对于环境保护的高度认识,另一方面也体现了卡特总统本人的魅力,被认为是美国历史上非常著名的总统演说之一。

克林顿总统也是一位无论是在职还是卸职后都很注重环保的总统。克林顿总统本人非常重视对能源的保护,其中克林顿基金会的主要任务之一就是推动可持续发展和实现环保布局,克林顿本人希望看到全美千家万户的房顶也“绿起来”,为此建立了克林顿总统图书馆。图书馆的地板是用再生橡胶制成的,其中大部分材料来源是废旧轮胎。图书馆大楼所用能源的主要来源之一是太阳能,楼顶有多达 336 块太阳能板。此外,停车场设有存放自行



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车的铁架,还有三个充电站,可供那些电力驱动的汽车使用。建筑中的绿色房顶是这座环保图书馆的亮点。它可不是为了愉悦眼球,屋顶花园7厘米至22厘米的土层可以用来吸收并贮存雨水,灌溉园中植物。由此可见,克林顿总统对于环保的重视。本章选取的是一篇克林顿非常著名的演说。

老布什和小布什这对父子总统也曾为环境保护进行了积极的努力,本章选取了布什父子关于环境的演说各一篇。

提起阿尔·戈尔副总统,大家对他的最深印象就是他的环保思想。戈尔是一位坚定的环保主义者,在白宫任职期间,他积极推动比尔·克林顿签署《京都议定书》,离职后的戈尔仍然周游列国宣传环保观念。2006年戈尔推出了自己参与制作和演出的纪录片《难以忽视的真相》和同名书籍,在西方国家引起了广大反响,并因其对环境事业的贡献获得诺贝尔和平奖提名;2007年10月12日,挪威诺贝尔委员会在挪威首都奥斯陆宣布,将2007年诺贝尔和平奖授予美国前副总统戈尔和联合国的政府气候变化专业委员会,以表彰他们为改善全球环境与气候状况所作的不懈努力。本章选取的是戈尔的著名演说《沙漠之舟》。

随着环境问题越来越突出,越来越多的人开始重视环境问题对人们生活的影响,尤其是近来环境问题更成为美国总统所关注的大问题。奥巴马总统就提出了他关于环保的五大梦想。第一大梦想是“清洁大气梦想”,奥巴马在未当选美国总统前就曾表示,未来执政后,将重点改善全球温室气体排放问题,同时他将邀请诺贝尔奖得主阿尔·戈尔参加他的执政团队,共同研究全球变暖和气体问题,并为此制定相应的政策。第二大梦想是“动植物保护和发展梦想”。奥巴马计划采取更严格的措施来保护美国现有的森林和动植物资源,他的梦想是实现人和动物的和谐共处。第三大梦想是“绿色农业”。奥巴马有可能会对农业的环保和绿色问题投入更多的资金支持,将进一步废除有害的有机化肥和农药。第四大梦想是“绿色清洁能源梦想”。奥巴马曾经表示,他会用10年约1500亿美元资金发展无污染的混合型机动车、风能和太阳能以及其他能源技术。第五大梦想是“绿色生活”,这无疑是最难实现的一个。奥巴马的环保政策让他得到了很多环保组织和选民的支持。当上总统后,奥巴马确实也付出了很大的努力。本章所选的就是他的一篇重要环保演说。

当然,除了这些总统以外,第一夫人们也为环保作出了积极的贡献。林登·约翰逊总统的夫人就是一位虔诚的环保主义者,约翰逊总统去世后,他的夫人还在积极地进行着环保活动。本章选取了一篇第一夫人米歇尔·奥巴马的一篇演说。

曾经与乔治·沃克·布什进行总统竞选的约翰·克里在总统竞选处于下风的时候积极抛出环保这张王牌,虽然最终未能获得选举的胜利,但是却让我们看到了他对环境的重视。2003年10月20日,克里在美国新罕布什尔州发表演讲时公开宣称:“今天我郑重承诺,我将成为一名‘真正的保护环境的总统’。我们将恢复美国在全球应对气候变暖、贫困和疾病传播方面的领导作用。地球是一个小小的星球,这里的风和水、污染和公害都没有边界。”2004年总统竞选中,在环境保护方面,克里主张从油气行业征收200亿美元税收以发展更清洁的能源,10年内使美国不再依赖中东石油。他反对在北极国家野生动植物保护区钻探石油,支持实行更严格的机动车燃料效率标准。

本章选取的演讲还涉及到环境的各个方面,有提倡保护天然资源的,如西奥多·罗斯福、阿尔·戈尔;有提醒人们进行环保的,如林登·约翰逊总统、吉米·卡特总统等。无论是哪一方面的,他们都为环境保护付出了很大的努力。美国的环保人士还有很多,环保演讲也还有很



多,本章选取的只是一些有代表性的人物和他们的有代表性的演讲。希望能通过这些演讲来提高读者对环境的重视,当然最重要的是促进读者的学习。

## 1. Theodore Roosevelt's Speech at Grand Canyon, May 6, 1903

### 西奥多·罗斯福于1903年5月6日在大峡谷的演讲



Mr. Governor, and you my Fellow Citizens, My Fellow Americans, Men and Women of **Arizona**: I am glad to be in Arizona today. It was from Arizona that so many gallant(勇敢的) men came into the regiment which I had the honor to command. Arizona sent men who won glory on hard-fought fields, and men to whom came a glorious and an honorable death fighting for the flag of their country, and as long as I live it will be to me an inspiration to have served with Bucky O'Neill. I have met so many comrades whom I prize for whom I feel only respect and admiration, and I shall not particularize among them except to say that there is no one for whom I feel more of respect than for your governor. I remember when I first joined the regiment that all of us were new to one another, but as soon as I saw the colonel (he was then major) I made up my mind I could tie to him.

It is a pleasure to be in Arizona. I have never been in it before. Arizona is one of the regions from which I expect most development through the wise action of the national congress in passing the irrigation act. The first and biggest experiment now in view under that act is the one that we are trying in Arizona. I look forward to the effects of irrigation partly as applied through the government, still more as applied by individuals, and especially by associations of individuals, profiting by the example of the government and possibly by help from it—I look forward to the effects of irrigation as being of greater consequence to all this region of country in the next fifty years than any other movement whatsoever. I think that irrigation counts for more toward the achieving of the permanent good results for the community.

I shall not try to greet in particular the members of my regiment now. I shall see them at half past five in my car. I have come here to see the **Grand Canyon** of Arizona, because in that canyon Arizona has a natural wonder, which, so far as I know, is in kind absolutely unparalleled throughout the rest of the world. I shall not attempt to describe it, because I cannot. I could not choose words that would convey(表达,传递)or that could convey to any outsider what that canyon is. I want you to ask you to do one thing in connection with it in your own interest and in the interest of the country—to keep this



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great wonder of nature as it now is. I was delighted to learn of the wisdom of the **Santa Fe** railroad people in deciding not to build their hotel on the brink(边沿,边缘)of the canyon. I hope you will not have a building of any kind, not a summer cottage, a hotel or anything else to mar(破坏,毁坏)the wonderful grandeur, the sublimity(壮丽), the loneliness and beauty of the canyon. Leave it as it is. Man cannot improve on it; not a bit. The ages have been at work on it and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children and your children's children and for all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American, if he can travel at all, should see.

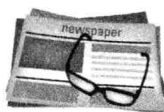
Keep the Grand Canyon of Arizona as it is. We have gotten past the stage, my fellow citizens, when we are to be pardoned if we simply treat any part of our country as something to be skinned for two or three years for the use of the present generation. Whether it is the forest, the water, the scenery, whatever it is, handle it so that your children's children will get the benefit of it. Handle it that way. If irrigation, apply it under circumstances that will make it of benefit, not to the speculators to get profit out of it for two or three years, but handle it so that it will be of use to the homemaker; to the man who comes to live here and to have his children stay after him; handle it so as to be of use to him and those who come after him. Keep the forests in the same way. Preserve them for that use, but use them so that they will not be squandered(浪费,挥霍); will not be wasted; so that they will be of benefit to the Arizona of 1952 as well as the Arizona of 1903.

I want to say a word of welcome to the **Indians** here. In my regiment I had a good many Indians. They were good enough to fight and to die, and they are good enough to have me treat them exactly as square as any white man. There are a good many problems in connection with the Indians. You have got to save them from corruption, save them from brutality, and I regret to say that at times we have to save them from the unregulated Eastern philanthropist, because in everything we have to remember that although perhaps the worst quality in which to approach any question is hardness of heart, I do not know that it does so much damage as selfishness of head. All I ask is a square deal for every man. Give him a fair chance; do not let him wrong anyone, and do not let him be wronged. Help as far as you can, without hurting in helping him, for the only way to help a man in the end is to help a man to help himself. Never forget that you have to have two sets of qualities; the qualities that we include under the names of decency, honesty, morality, that make a man a decent husband, a good father, a good neighbor, fair and square in his dealings with all men, and in his dealings with the state; and then, furthermore, the qualities that have to be shown by every man who is to do this work in the world. Virtue is good, but the virtue that sits at home in its own parlor and talks about how bad the world is, never did anything and never will. I want to see the qualities that the men of '61 to '65 had, my comrades. You had to have a man patriotic in those days, but it did not make any difference how patriotic he was, if he did not fight he was no good. So it is with citizenship. I want to see decency and then I want to see the hardy virtues; the virtues we speak of when we describe anyone as a good man. I am glad to see you today. I wish you well with all my heart. I know that your future will justify all the hopes we have.



## Introduction

罗斯福总统被公认为是美国的第一位环保总统。在美国历史上,他第一次把保护资源和保护环境当成全人类的共同事业来对待。罗斯福还倡导并发起了第一次全国性的自然资源保护运动。通过罗斯福总统的不懈努力,美国环境破坏的势头得到了有效遏制,国家森林面积扩大,设立了众多的保留地和国家公园,建立了众多的保护性立法和执行机构。



## Notes

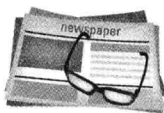
**Theodore Roosevelt 西奥多·罗斯福** (1858年10月27日—1919年1月6日),人称老罗斯福,昵称泰迪(Teddy),美国军事家、政治家,美国第26任总统(1901—1909),曾任海军副部长,1900年当选副总统。1901年总统威廉·麦金莱(William McKinley)被无政府主义者刺杀身亡,他继任成为美国总统,时年42岁,他的独特个性和改革主义政策,使他成为美国历史上最伟大的总统之一。

**Arizona 亚利桑那州** 美国西南部四个州之一,是第48个加入美国联邦的州。它东接新墨西哥州,南与墨西哥共和国毗连,西隔科罗拉多河与加利福尼亚州相望,西北接内华达州,北接犹他州,首府为菲尼克斯(Phoenix)。亚利桑那州的地理基本上可分为三个部分:科罗拉多高原、高山地区、沙漠地区,亚利桑那州最著名的地理景观是大峡谷国家公园。由于地势起伏剧烈,全州气候变化很大。

**Grand Canyon 大峡谷** 美国大峡谷是一个举世闻名的自然奇观,位于美国西部亚利桑那州西北部的凯巴布高原上,总面积2 724.7平方千米。由于科罗拉多河流经此地,故又名科罗拉多大峡谷,它是联合国教科文组织选为受保护的天然遗产之一。曾有人这样比喻:它可以容纳250个曼哈顿。大峡谷悬崖峭壁,浩瀚无边,“天涯茫茫无尽路”之感油然而生。大峡谷中巨石色彩斑斓,怪石嶙峋,在岩石之城中的生命都有极其顽强的生存本能,令大峡谷更具神秘和诡异。站在大峡谷的边缘,就有一种站在地球边缘的感觉。大峡谷是科罗拉多河的杰作,这条河发源于科罗拉多州的落基山,洪流奔泻,经犹他州、亚利桑那州,由加利福尼亚州的加利福尼亚湾入海,全长2 320千米。

**Santa Fe 圣菲** 美国新墨西哥州的首府,它的名字来自于西班牙语,是神圣的信仰的意思。圣菲是圣菲县的政府所在地。圣菲由西班牙人建于1607年,是美国第二古老的由欧洲殖民者建立的城市。

**Indians 印第安人** 除爱斯基摩人外的所有美洲原住民的总称。美洲土著居民中的绝大多数为印第安人,分布于南北美洲各国,传统将其划归蒙古人种美洲支系。印第安人所说的语言一般总称为印第安语,或者称为美洲原住民语言。印第安人的族群及其语言的系属情况均十分复杂,至今没有公认的分类。



### Translations of Selected Sentences

1. It was from Arizona that so many gallant men came into the regiment which I had the honor to command.

在我有幸指挥的军队中,有很多勇敢的军人就来自亚利桑那州。

2. I look forward to the effects of irrigation partly as applied through the government, still more as applied by individuals, and especially by associations of individuals.

我期待灌溉的效果,这些灌溉有一部分是通过政府实行的,还有更多的是通过个人,特别是个人组织实行的。

3. I have come here to see the Grand Canyon of Arizona, because in that canyon Arizona has a natural wonder, which, so far as I know, is in kind absolutely unparalleled throughout the rest of the world.

我来这里,要看一看亚利桑那州的大峡谷,这是因为大峡谷是亚利桑那州的自然奇观。据我所知,世界上其他任何地方都无法与大峡谷相比拟。

4. I want you to ask you to do one thing in connection with it in your own interest and in the interest of the country—to keep this great wonder of nature as it now is.

我希望你们为了自己 and 国家的利益,做一件与此相关的事情——维持这一自然奇观的原状。

5. Help as far as you can, without hurting in helping him, for the only way to help a man in the end is to help a man to help himself.

尽你们所能去帮助他们,在帮助他们的过程中不要对他们造成伤害,因为帮助一个人,说到底是要帮助他实现自助。

## 2. President Lyndon B. Johnson's Remarks upon Signing the Air Quality Act of 1967

林登·贝恩斯·约翰逊总统在签署1967年《大气质量法案》的演讲



I deeply appreciate your patience and I plead for your understanding. But this is the last day

that I will have an opportunity to visit with General Westmoreland, Ambassador Bunker, and Mr. Komer, and others.

We started out at 8 o'clock this morning and we have been running a little late. But each one of them is trying to get everything on their agenda reviewed before they leave.

So I am a little behind time, but I am grateful to you for whatever understanding you can give me.

I would like to begin this morning by reading you a little weather report: "...dirty water and black snow pour from the dismal air to...the putrid(腐烂的,腐臭的) slush that waits for them below."

Now that is not a description of **Boston, Chicago, New York**, or even **Washington, D. C.** It is from **Dante's "Inferno"**, a 600-year old vision of damnation.

But doesn't it sound familiar?

Isn't it a forecast that fits almost any large American city today?

I think those like Secretary Gardner and Senator Muskie, and all you Members of the Congress and the Cabinet who have work with this subject would agree with that.

Don't we really risk our own damnation every day by destroying the air that gives us life?

I think we do. We have done it with our science, our industry, and our progress. Above all, we have really done it with our own carelessness—our own continued indifference and our own repeated negligence(疏忽,失职).

Contaminated air began in this country as a big-city problem. But in just a few years, the gray pall(尘烟) of pollution has spread throughout the Nation. Today its threat hangs everywhere—and it is still spreading.

Today we are pouring at least 130 million tons of poison into the air each year. That is two-third of a ton for every man, woman, and child that lives in America.

And tomorrow the picture looks even blacker. By 1980, we will have a third more people living in our cities than are living there today. We will have 40 percent more automobiles and trucks. And we will be burning half again as much fuel.

That leaves us, according to my evaluation, only one real choice. Either we stop poisoning our air—or we become a nation in gas masks, groping(摸索着往前走) our way through the dying cities and a wilderness of ghost towns that the people have evacuated.

We make our choice with the bill that we are going to sign very shortly. It is not the first clean air bill—but it is, I think, the best.

I am indebted to all of you who had a part in its fashioning.

Congress passed the **Clean Air Act** in 1963. I signed it to establish the Government's obligation and to establish the Government's authority to act forcefully against air pollution.

Two years later we amended that act. Standards were set in 1965 to control automobile pollution.

These were important steps. But they were really, as Senator Muskie has reminded us many times, just really baby steps. Today we grow up to our responsibilities. This new *Air Quality Act*





## [构建绿色家园——透视美国环保历程]

lets us face up to our problem as we have never faced up before.

In the next 3 years, it will authorize more funds to combat air pollution—more funds in the next 3 years to combat pollution—than we have spent on this subject in the entire Nation's history of 180 years.

It will give us scientific answers to our baffling problem: how to get the sulphur out of our fuel—and how to keep it out of our air.

It will give Secretary Gardner new power to stop pollution before it chokes our children and before it strangles our elderly—before it drives us into a hospital bed.

It will help our States fight pollution in the only practical way—by regional airshed controls—by giving the Federal Government standby power to intervene if and when States rights do not always function efficiently.

It will help our States to control the number one source of pollution—our automobiles.

But for all that it will do, the *Air Quality Act* will never end pollution. It is a law—and not a magic wand(魔杖) to wave that will cleanse our skies. It is a law whose ultimate power and final effectiveness really rests out there with the people of this land—on our seeing the damnation that awaits us if the people do not act responsibly to avoid it and to curb it.

Last January, in asking Congress to pass this legislation, I had this to say, “This situation does not exist because it was inevitable, nor because it cannot be controlled. Air pollution is the inevitable consequence of neglect. It can be controlled when that neglect is no longer tolerated.”

“It will be controlled when the people of America, through their elected representatives, demand the right to air that they and their children can breathe without fear.”

So, let us then strengthen that demand from this moment on. Let us seize the new powers of this new law to end a long, dark night of neglect.

Let our children say, when they look back on this day, that it was here that a sleeping giant—it was here that their Nation awoke. It was here that America turned away from damnation, and found salvation in reclaiming God's blessings of fresh air and clean sky.

We are distressed at the condition that we cannot at the moment find the solution for—our men dying on the battlefields.

We are troubled with the economic international uncertainties and deficits here at home. But, there are many things that we can do and that we must do in this 20th century that have not been done in the two centuries that have gone by.

I talked yesterday about some of the protections that this century requires for the consumers of this country. We have 12 measures that we have recommended and most of them are moving along. There is no reason why anyone in this country ought to be permitted to eat dirty, diseased, filthy(肮脏的) meat and it is not going to bankrupt the Treasury to bring a stop to that.

There is no reason why anyone in this country should not know how much interest they are paying. So, we can have a truth-in-lending bill. The poorest people are paying the highest interest. We ought to act there. It is not going to bankrupt the Treasury.

There is no reason in the world why a baby ought to be put in a blanket and burned up. We ought to take some steps to protect them from all these casualties.

I fell the same way in this general field. All the Members of Congress whom I am looking at—I would call every one of your name if I had them—some of you tell me you are coming and don't make it—some of you say you won't come here and then you are here. So, when I start calling your names I am embarrassed.

However, I am indebted to everyone—beginning with the first man on the row and going down to attractive Edna Kelly, then, going over here and seeing the Cabinet members and Congressman who worked on this—for what you are doing to keep our air clean and to keep our water pure, and to give our children a place where they can go and play without having their lungs filled with disease.

I sat with a great person, one of the greatest products of this land. I suffered with him not long ago because he could hardly utter a full sentence without coughing and choking because of the effects of what he had breathed and what had gone into his body from residence here in this town.

Senator Muskie has been shoving me as no other person has, all these years, to do something in the pollution field.

I remember an old man told me when I came to Washington, he said, “Son, you get ready. If you are going to live in this town you are either going to be shoving somebody or somebody is going to be shoving you.”

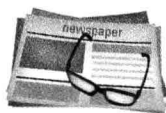
So, when I see influential Senators, chairmen of committees like Senator Randolph and other Members of Congress here this morning, I want to shove you.

It may not cost you 1 billion dollars for the things we are shoving because we are going to have to watch those expenditures with the way things are developing. But we can purify our water. We can clean up our air. We can give protection to our babies and to our old folks.

We can mark how much we are paying on some of these things. We can clean up our diseased meats.

I think actually we will find it is pretty profitable if we deal with this question of disease. I expect we lose more from it than it would cost us to protect ourselves against it.

So, I appeal to you to try to do your best to get us those 12 consumer bills. If you can't pass them just exactly as we recommend, we will understand. Just give us 90 percent this year and we will come back next year—if we are all here—for the other 10 percent.



## Introduction

林登·约翰逊是美国第36任总统,以“伟大社会”和民权立法而名垂美国史册。约翰逊总统的“伟大社会”构想涉及美国社会的各个方面,包括民权、税收、教育、医疗、就业、养老、住宅、环保、地方建设等方面。在他执政期间,美国在这些方面通过了很多法案,当然在环保上也是通过了一系列的法案。该篇就是美国通过《大气质量法案》时约翰逊总统的演讲,约翰逊总统在其中提到了环境的重要性,以及破坏环境的后果等重大问题。虽然约翰逊总统在其他方面还有一些不足,但是在环保方面,绝对算是一位环保的总统。



**Lyndon B. Johnson 林登·贝恩斯·约翰逊** 美国的第 36 任总统,他于 1908 年 8 月 27 日生于得克萨斯州中部草原。约翰逊家族曾参与了约翰逊城的建设。1963 年 11 月 22 日肯尼迪总统在得克萨斯州达拉斯遇刺身亡,享年 46 岁。副总统约翰逊立即在达拉斯机场的空军一号总统专机的机舱里宣誓就职,成为美国第 36 任总统。在继任了总统一职之后,1964 年约翰逊正式当选为总统。约翰逊在任时提出了与“新政”“公平施政”“新边疆”一脉相承的改革计划。

**Boston 波士顿** 美国马萨诸塞州的首府和最大城市,也是新英格兰地区的最大城市。该市位于美国东北部大西洋沿岸,创建于 1630 年,是美国最古老、最有文化价值的城市之一。波士顿是美国革命期间一些重要事件的发生地,曾经是重要的航运港口和制造业中心。现在,该市是高等教育和医疗保健的中心,它的经济基础是科研、金融与技术,特别是生物工程,因此波士顿也被认为是一个全球性城市或世界性城市。

**Chicago 芝加哥** 地处北美大陆的中心地带,位于美国伊利诺伊州,是美国中西部地区最大城市。芝加哥是美国第三大城市,是仅次于纽约市和洛杉矶市的第三大都会区。芝加哥是美国最重要的铁路、航空枢纽,同时也是美国主要的金融、文化、制造业、期货和商品交易中心之一。自 1833 年建市以来,经过 100 多年的发展,芝加哥逐渐成为具有世界影响力的大都市之一。

**New York 纽约** 1624 年建城,现属于纽约州管辖,是美国的金融经济中心、最大城市和港口,同时也是世界最大城市,在三个“世界城市”中位居首位,它的一举一动时时刻刻影响着世界。纽约与英国伦敦、日本东京、法国巴黎并称为世界四大国际大都会。纽约市坐落在世界上最大的都会区——大纽约都会区的核心地带,是国际级的经济、金融、交通、艺术及传媒中心,更被视为都市文明的代表处。由于联合国总部设于该市,因此被世人誉为“世界之都”。纽约市还是众多世界级博物馆、画廊和演艺比赛场地的所在地,使其成为西半球的文化及娱乐中心之一。由于纽约 24 小时运营地铁和从不间断的人群,纽约又被称为“不夜城”。

**Washington, D. C. 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区** 位于美国东北部,靠近弗吉尼亚州和马里兰州。华盛顿哥伦比亚特区是美国的首都,同时也是联邦区域。哥伦比亚特区的土地来自马里兰州和弗吉尼亚州。哥伦比亚特区建立时,波多马克河北岸包括乔治城、华盛顿市和华盛顿县,1878 年三地合并为“华盛顿”。哥伦比亚特区和华盛顿市成为具有双重政治意义,由同一个政府机构管理的同一块土地。华盛顿哥伦比亚特区的最高权威机构为美国国会,通过华盛顿市政府实施管理。但是华盛顿市民在众议院仅有一名没有选举权的代表,在参议院没有代表。

**Dante 但丁** 其全名为阿利盖利·但丁(1265—1321)。13 世纪末意大利文艺复兴的前夜,佛罗伦萨诞生了一位伟大的男性诗人,这就是被恩格斯誉为“中世纪的最后一位诗人,同时也是新时代的最初一位诗人”的但丁。他是意大利诗人,现代意大利语的奠基者,欧洲文艺复兴时代的开拓人物之一,以长诗《神曲》留名后世。

**Inferno 地狱** 但丁长诗《神曲》中的第一部分《地狱篇》,由 33 章组成。

**Clean Air Act《清洁空气法案》** 1970年美国国会通过的一项意在控制空气污染的法案。其主要内容为:一,授权环保局为六种空气污染物(一氧化碳、硫氧化物、氮氧化物、固体颗粒物、铅以及臭氧)设定两个级别的国家空气质量标准,一级标准必须做到保护敏感人群的健康与充分安全,二级标准则必须保护公众的福利;二,授权环保局全面负责新固定污染源排放标准的制定,现有污染源排放标准则仍由州负责;三,要求环保局严格控制机动车数量;四,要求各州必须提交州空气保护执行计划;五,要求全国建立更多的监测点,以便得到更为准确与全面的空气质量信息数据。该法案分别于1977年和1990年得到两次修正。



### Translations of Selected Sentences

1. We have done it with our science, our industry, and our progress. Above all, we have really done it with our own carelessness—our own continued indifference and our own repeated negligence.

随着我们的科技、工业的发展和进步,我们也造成了环境污染,尤其是我们因为自己的疏忽——持续的漠视和失职造成了环境污染。

2. Either we stop poisoning our air—or we become a nation in gas masks, groping our way through the dying cities and a wilderness of ghost towns that the people have evacuated.

要么我们停止污染大气,要么我们成为一个戴着防毒面具的国家,摸索在垂死的城市和已经撤空了市民的鬼城。

3. It will help our States fight pollution in the only practical way—by regional airshed controls—by giving the Federal Government standby power to intervene if and when States rights do not always function efficiently.

通过对地域气流量的控制,可以帮我们的政府用唯一可行的方法来抵制污染——当州政府的权力不能得到有效实施时,联邦政府有权进行干预。

4. Let our children say, when they look back on this day, that it was here that a sleeping giant—it was here that their Nation awoke. It was here that America turned away from damnation, and found salvation in reclaiming God's blessings of fresh air and clean sky.

当我们的后代回首今天时,他们会说,就是在这里,沉睡的巨人——他们的国家苏醒了。就是在这里,美国远离了污染,重新拥有上帝赐予的新鲜的空气和洁净的天空,从而得到救赎。

5. If you are going to live in this town you are either going to be shoving somebody or somebody is going to be shoving you.

如果你打算继续居住在这个城市,要么你推搡别人,要么别人推搡你。