

Making America greater

文章导读：2023 年 1 月 6 日，据美国政治新闻网站 Politico 报道，当地时间 5 日，美国总统拜登就边境问题发表罕见公开讲话，宣布遏制非法越境的新政策。新政策下，美国将禁止更多来自古巴、海地、尼加拉瓜和委内瑞拉的移民越境寻求庇护，同时将严厉打击那些非法入境的人。新政策下，拜登政府每月将从这四国中的每一个国家遣送多达 3 万名移民返回墨西哥，同时允许每个国家的 3 万名寻求庇护者在美国合法生活和工作。那些通过申请程序被接受的人必须证明他们在美国有担保人。



【1】The Biden administration's sensible new border policies **irritate**¹ both extremes. Good!

拜登政府明智的新边境政策激怒了两个极端。好！

【2】“BORDER CHAOS!” began as a **nativist** dog whistle. Under the Biden administration it became reality. Problems in countries south of Mexico, the strength of America's economy and a confused set of federal policies resulted in 2m undocumented people crossing the southern border in 2022 (many others surely crossed undetected). Since Democrats lost their majority in the House of Representatives after the midterms, though, the Biden administration has **pivoted**². Its new policies, some of which were announced this week, are a step in the right direction.

“边境混乱！”刚开始只是本土主义者如狗般的咆哮口号。在拜登政府时期，这成为现实。墨西哥南部国家的问题、美国经济的强大以及一系列混乱的联邦政策导

¹ **Irritate** ['ɪrɪteɪt] vt. 刺激(皮肤或身体部位); 使烦恼(尤指不断重复的事情)

² **Pivot** ['prɪvət] 支点; 枢轴; 中心点; (使)在枢轴上旋转(或转动)

致 2022 年有 200 万无证人员越过南部边境(其他许多人肯定未被发现)。不过, 由于民主党人在中期选举后失去了众议院多数席位, 拜登政府已经开始改变了方向。它的新政策是朝着正确方向迈出的一步, 其中一些政策于本周宣布。

【3】Both America and aspiring Americans yet to become citizens would benefit from a more generous immigration system. America's labour market is exceptionally tight, which should mean new arrivals are both needed and can be readily absorbed. But support for legal migration is **undermined**³ when the government cannot control who comes in. Liberals therefore have an interest in secure borders, too.

无论是美国还是尚未成为公民的有抱负的美国人, 都将受益于更加慷慨的移民制度。美国的劳动力市场异常紧张, 这意味着新移民既被需要, 又可以被轻易吸收。但当政府无法控制谁进入时, 对合法移民的支持就会受到破坏。因此, 自由主义者也对安全的边界感兴趣。

【4】One of the difficulties for both parties has been that migrants who cross into America from Mexico can claim **asylum**⁴ once they arrive (as indeed they should if they are fleeing **persecution**⁵ and **torture**⁶). Instead of trying to sneak across, many people approach a border guard and claim asylum. At which point they are released, and left to deal with a **labyrinthine**⁷ system of overburdened courts, where the average wait for a case to be decided is two years.

对双方来说, 其中一个困难是, 从墨西哥越境进入美国的移民一旦抵达, 就可以申请庇护(如果他们逃离迫害和酷刑, 他们确实应该这样做)。许多人没有试图偷渡, 而是接近边境守卫点并寻求庇护。到那时, 他们就会被释放, 然后去和一个迷宫般的、负担过重的法院系统打交道, 在那里, 平均等待一个案件判决的时间是两年。

【5】During the pandemic it was easier to expel many migrants swiftly, on public health grounds. But the pandemic is over, and in any case many migrants expelled under this legal authority (known as Title 42) just

³ **Undermine** [ˌʌndərˈmaɪn] 破坏;削弱;暗中破坏;破坏术;破坏,危害

⁴ **Asylum** [əˈsaɪləm] 爱欲痴狂;疯人院;政治庇护;精神病院;收容所

⁵ **Persecution** [ˌpɜːrsɪˈkjuːʃn] 迫害;逼迫;逼害;残害;被迫害妄想

⁶ **Torture** [ˈtɔːrtʃər] 折磨;酷刑;拷问;拷打;

⁷ **Labyrinthine** [ˌlæbəˈrɪnθɪn] 迷宫般的;迷阵似的;错综复杂的;盘根错节的;令人费解的

boomerang⁸ back. Forty percent of those removed under Title 42 try to cross again within a month. Something better was needed.

在疫情期间，以公共卫生为由更容易迅速驱逐许多移民。但疫情已经结束，无论如何，根据这一法律权威（被称为第 42 条）被驱逐的许多移民只是回潮而已。在根据第 42 条被除名的人中，40% 的人试图在一个月内再次跨越。需要更好的东西。

【6】The administration's new policy requires any adult who wants to claim asylum to try to secure an interview appointment, for which they must apply through a smartphone app before they arrive. If they don't they will almost certainly be **turned away**⁹. Separately, the administration has increased the number of refugees it will accept from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela to 30,000 a month, so long as they have advance authorization to travel to America, and meet certain conditions, including having a passport, a financial backer and the ability to pay for a flight. For context, the Trump administration settled 15,000 refugees a year, from all countries. The hope is that this combination of toughness and generosity strikes a balance. Predictably, left-leaning pro-immigration groups and right-leaning restrictionists both hate it.

政府的新政策要求任何想要申请庇护的成年人都必须设法获得面试预约，他们必须在抵达之前通过智能手机应用程序申请面试预约。如果他们不这样做，他们几乎肯定会被拒之门外。此外，政府已将每月从古巴、海地、尼加拉瓜和委内瑞拉接收的难民人数增加到 3 万人，只要他们事先获得前往美国的许可，并满足某些条件，包括拥有护照、资金支持和支付航班费用的能力。就背景而言，特朗普政府每年安置 15000 名来自所有国家的难民。希望这种强硬和慷慨的结合能够达到平衡。可以预见的是，左倾的支持移民的团体和右倾的限制主义者都讨厌它。

【7】There are reasons to be sceptical of how much will change under the new policies. Plans are easier to announce than implement. Extra **border-patrol**¹⁰ officers and asylum officers will be needed. Legal challenges are expected. Mexico's cooperation would help but is far from guaranteed (see Americas section). The attractiveness of the United States compared with countries

⁸ **Boomerang** ['bu:məræŋ] 回旋镖;飞去来器;回飞棒;飞镖;偷心情圣,Boomerang Kids,归巢族;啃老族

⁹ **Be turned away** 被拒之门外

¹⁰ **Patrol** [pə'trəʊl] 巡逻;巡查

south of the border, and the number of people seeking to flee dysfunctional governments (there are 6m displaced Venezuelans alone in Latin America), creates a weight of numbers that is hard for any administration to manage humanely.

有理由怀疑在新政策下会有多大变化。计划公布容易实施难。将需要额外的边境巡逻官员和庇护官员。预计将面临法律挑战。墨西哥的合作会有所帮助，但远不能保证（见美洲部分）。与边境以南的国家相比，美国的吸引力，以及寻求逃离功能失调的政府的人数（仅在拉丁美洲就有 600 万流离失所的委内瑞拉人），造成了任何政府都难以以人道方式管理的人数。

【8】Yet if liberals conclude that this is all too difficult, nativists will come up with their own solutions to border chaos. As well as accepting genuine asylum seekers, America needs more economic migrants. It also needs to regularize the status of the 10m undocumented people living within its borders, many of whom have been there for decades. Controlling the flows of migrants at the southern border is politically necessary for increasing the number of Americans—making America greater, if you will.

然而，如果自由主义者认为这一切都太困难，本土主义者就会想出自己的解决边境混乱的办法。除了接受真正的寻求庇护者，美国还需要更多的经济移民。它还需要规范居住在其境内的 1000 万无证人员的身份，其中许多人已经在那里生活了几十年。如果你愿意的话，控制南部边境的移民流动是增加美国人数量使美国更强大的政治必要条件

长难句解析

Separately, the administration has increased the number of refugees it will accept from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela to 30,000 a month, **so long as** they have advance authorization to travel to America, and meet certain conditions, including having a passport, a financial backer and the ability to pay for a flight.

该句的结构式为：the administration（主语）+ has increased（谓语动词）+ the number of refugees（宾语）+（定从）+（状语从句）

1. 【定从】该定语从句属于 that 可以省略的情形，当关系代词 that 只有在从句中扮演宾语时，这个 that 就可以省略，否则不可省略。

该定语从句中可拆分为两句：

(1) the administration has increased the number of **refugees**.

(2) it will accept **refugees (that)** from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela to 30,000 a month. 该句中 **refugees (that)** 作宾语。

但在 The cat **that** is eating an apple has a cute head. 中关系代词 **that** 作主语，不可省略。

2. 【状从】该句中用 **so long as** 短语引导了一个条件状语从句，该句式在日常中也很常见，如：

We don't mind who gets the credit **so long as** we don't get the blame
谁受到表扬无所谓，只要我们不挨批就好。

该状语从句中还用非谓语动词 (**including**) 后置修饰名词 (**certain conditions**) 的结构，该句式也很常见，如：

I look at the girl **sitting** on the grass.
我看着坐在草地上的女孩。

3. 【仿写】The Chinese government has taken very strict measures on environmental pollution **that** are difficult for many countries to take, **as long as** these measures are within the scope of the government's ability, including policy guidance, financial support and foreign technology introduction.

中国政府在环境污染问题已经采取了很多国家很难采取的非常严厉的措施，只要这些措施都在政府力所能及的范围内，包括政策引导、资金支持和国外技术引进。