【4.17】

**4.17每日一篇 | 外刊精读**

Building stuff：In the zone  
   
The home of Harvard and MIT **embraces** yimby-ism  
   
【1】RESTORED QUEEN ANNE houses sell for more than $10m in Cambridge, a small city across the Charles River from Boston. Victorians, **brick** rowhouses and triple-deckers (three-**storey** homes, with an apartment on each floor) are all very dear. Rent is high, too. Low-income residents are **decently** served by public and subsidised housing. But middle-income **renters** and buyers are mostly **locked** out of finding a home in Cambridge.  
   
【2】That looks set to change thanks to the city **council** passing a **bold** new **ordinance** last month. The measure ends century-old single-family **zoning** and **represents** a **significant** turn in urban land use policy. It will allow six-**storey** **residential** buildings **citywide**, including areas where only single-family homes were permitted. Accessory **dwellings**, a cottage or granny flat built on the same lot as a single-family home, will also be permitted.Panda Foreign Magazine Intensive Reading:Respect for Originality, Piracy Must Be Punished  
   
【3】“Yimbys”, activists who say “yes in my **backyard**” to development, are thrilled to see **sensible** planning in one of the most **dense** cities in America. They argue that housing shortages are caused by overregulating what can be built and where. These rules add to costs and can **discourage** development. The city **council** deleted scores of pages of requirements.  
   
【4】Burhan Azeem, a **council** member, calls Cambridge’s reform the most **comprehensive** **citywide** **zoning** change in the country. The old rules were so **restrictive** that only 350 new units were **expected** to be built by 2040. Mr Azeem says the new, easier rules will encourage mid-size and smaller **property** developers.Panda Foreign Magazine Intensive Reading:Respect for Originality, Piracy Must Be Punished  
   
【5】The city was “becoming a **barbell** society,” says Mr Azeem. The poor got help and the wealthy lived well, but teachers cannot afford to live there. One former resident says he and his wife, both white-**collar** workers, were **advised** by their real-**estate** agent to move to the Midwest. Cambridge has one of America’s lowest rates of children as a percentage of the population because young families leave for cheaper places.“One of the biggest signs that something was going wrong,” says Mr Azeem, is “when you can’t create space for the next **generation**.”  
   
【6】Cambridge is not alone in embracing yimbyism. Christopher Elmendorf of the University of California, Davis, points to Minneapolis, America’s first major city to end single-family **zoning**. New development tended to be built where **flats** were already permitted. Mr Elmendorf thinks “in the right environment, it can **totally** work.”That means sound policy, good timing (**tariffs** on **lumber** and **steel** are **bound** to hurt **construction**) and the willingness of people to welcome change.  
   
【7】William Fischel, **emeritus** professor at Dartmouth College, is **encouraged**.“People are waking up to the fact that land use **regulation** has something to do with housing costs”. But he is worried about powerful historic **conservationists**. Even in the People’s Republic, Cambridge’s **nickname**, NIMBYs, or “not in my **backyard**”, locals who resist new development, may cause trouble. Many are **progressive** and understand there is a housing crisis, but they love the **charm** of their neighbourhoods.  
   
【8】“The minute someone tries to put a six-**storey** building in a **residential** zone that has **historically** been no higher than 35 feet, there’s going to be immediate negative **pushback**,” says David Clem, who kick-started biotech development in Cambridge’s Kendall Square (now an economic **engine** for the state). He **predicts** it will take a while before the **bold** move results in new housing. Mr Azeem says the historical **commission** can only **delay** projects until they do a historical study. As The Economist went to press the city **council** and the **commission** were in talks.

**①短语**：

1.原文：That looks set to change thanks to the city council passing a bold new ordinance last month.

词典: **thanks to幸亏；由于；因为**

例句：It was all a great success—**thanks to** a lot of hard work.

由于尽心竭力，这才大获成功。

2.原文：That means sound policy, good timing (tariffs on lumber and steel are bound to hurt construction) and the willingness of people to welcome change.

词典: **be bound to一定会；必然会；注定会**

例句：And striving hard for big things **is bound to** lead you to painful falls.

对大事情的强求，势必会把你引向痛苦的失败的。

3.原文：As The Economist went to press the city council and the commission were in talks.

词典: **in talks商谈；谈判**

例句：He said negotiators have stopped raising the issue **in talks**.

他说，谈判代表已经停止在谈判中提出这个问题。

**②长难句**

1. 原文：**It** **will allow** **six-storey residential buildings** citywide, including areas **where** only single-family homes were permitted.

分析：本句包含一个定语从句。主句为“**It** **will allow** **six-storey residential buildings** citywide”；“**where** only... permitted”为限制性定语从句，修饰先行词areas。

译文：**新规允许在全市范围内建设六层住宅楼，包括过去只允许建造单户住宅的区域。**

1. 原文：**“Yimbys”**, activists **who** say “yes in my backyard” to development, **are** **thrilled** to see sensible planning in one of the most dense cities in America.

分析：本句包含一个定语从句。主句为“**Yimbys** **are** **thrilled** to see sensible planning”；“activists **who** say... development”为“Yimbys”的同位语；“**who** say... development”为限制性定语从句，修饰先行词activists。

译文：**支持开发的Yimbys（Yes, in my backyard，即“后院建设主义” 的积极分子）为美国人口最密集城市之一推出理性规划而欢欣鼓舞。**

**③写作技巧：**

These rules add to costs and can **discourage** development.

**这些规定增加了成本，可能会阻碍开发。**

生词：discourage v.阻拦，阻止，劝阻；使灰心，使泄气，使丧失信心

**discourage为encourage的反义词，encourage除了表示“鼓励”，还可以表示“促进”，因此discourage作为反义词，可以表示“阻碍，阻止”。**

**discourage sb. from doing sth.表示“阻止某人做某事”，可以替换prevent。**

**写作中想要表达“阻碍”，我们还可以积累thwart, hobble, inhibit等词，注意灵活使用。**

例句：A recent Yale University study said the credit did not discourage people from working.

耶鲁大学(YaleUniversity)最近的一项研究称，补助并没有阻碍人们工作。

**④背景知识：**

“Nimby”是“not in my back yard”(别在我的后院)一词的首字母缩写，中文经常翻译成：邻避族，邻避效应，邻避困境，邻避现象，邻避综合症等。“Nimby”即是指邻避现象，又是指邻避运动的人。“邻避”就是指拒绝在自己的社区内建设具有潜在危险或破坏性的项目；当这些项目在其他地方建造时，他们通常不会反对。“Nimby”（邻避）这个词至少在1983年就已经出现了，当时《纽约时报》报道了一些当地政府不愿在其辖区内安置危险废物处理设施的情况。这些辖区内居民反对开发对身体健康、环境质量等带来诸多负面影响的建设项目只是因为它离他们很近，如果它建在更远的地方，他们会容忍或支持它。这些居民通常被称为“Nimbys”（邻避主义者），他们的观点被称为“Nimbyism”（邻避主义）。

  邻避(NIMBY)的反义词是“YIMBY”（Yes in my back yard）(同意在我的后院)。YIMBY是一个相对较新的词汇，出现在2010年代。它源于旧金山湾区(San Francisco Bay Area)年轻一代和有抱负的首次购房者发起的一场运动。他们无法负担当地的房地产市场，认为邻避婴儿潮一代是罪魁祸首。yimby经常将住房负担能力视为富裕的“婴儿潮”房主和千禧一代之间的冲突。“婴儿潮”房主在房价更便宜的时候购买了房产，并经常得到政府补贴的帮助，而千禧一代由于反对新开发项目而买不起房。“YIMBY”运动是一项政治努力，旨在通过改变分区法规和其他限制住房密度的法规等策略来增加住房供应，从而解决该国的住房短缺问题。YIMBYism侧重于增加住房供应，特别是高密度填充住房，作为住房负担能力的解决方案。它通过消除新建筑的障碍来实现这一目标，比如分区、遗产保护和设计标准。

段落大意：

【1】在剑桥市，低收入者住房有保障，中等收入者购房租房难。

【2】市议会新条例终结单户住宅分区，允许建六层住宅和附属住宅。

【3】支持开发的Yimbys支持理性规划，认为过度管制致住房短缺。

【4】市议员阿齐姆称剑桥改革是全美最全面的分区调整，新规鼓励中小开发商。

【5】阿齐姆称剑桥成杠铃型社会，无法为下一代创造空间是问题恶化迹象。

【6】剑桥非个例，明尼阿波利斯已废除单户住宅分区。

【7】菲舍尔教授振奋于民众觉醒，但担心历史保护者会构成阻力。

【8】新规落地还需要时间，市议会与委员会仍在谈判中。