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东北师范大学网络教育学院学历教育系列教材

# ENGLISH

READINGS FROM ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

# 英语报刊选读

东北师范大学网络教育学院 组编

▶▶ 李增 / 主编



东北师范大学出版社

Northeast Normal University Press



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# 前 言

《英语报刊选读》(*Readings from English Newspapers and Periodicals*)是为英语专业网络课程学生进修本科课程(专升本)编写的英语阅读教材,旨在帮助学生了解英语报刊知识,掌握英语报刊特点,巩固词汇量,提高阅读能力。

现在通行的或者正在使用的有关英语报刊阅读的教材不少,但是这些教材无一例外地都是为高校英语专业本科生编写的。这些教材的选材、编写体例和章节结构都是专门为那些经过两年系统训练、英语知识比较扎实和系统的英语专业本科生设计的,其难易程度可能不适合以自学为主的专升本、以网络为学习媒介的学生。

考虑到学生的英语水平和学习特点,本教材在编写上主要采取了以下做法:

第一,在题材选择上,涉及生活中的方方面面,既有政治体制方面的文章,又有经济、社会方面的文章,还有文化、教育、体育、娱乐等方面的文章。选文以介绍美国、英国事务为主,同时也兼顾中国和亚洲、欧洲、大洋洲等其他国家事务。通过阅读这些文章,学生可以对英美历史文化传统和当今世界社会问题有宏观的了解和把握。

第二,在体裁选择上,注意到文章类型的多样性,有叙事,有议论,有分析,有阐释,也有抒情。学生可以在阅读、学习这些文章的同时欣赏到不同文体风格,进而提高阅读、鉴赏能力,这对写作能力的培养也大有裨益。

第三,由于学生主要是以自学为主,为了方便学生自学,教材还在每篇课文的后面附有词汇和短语表、课文难点注释、课文译文和练习题。借助这些辅助性措施,学生在没有教师指导的情况下也可以独立进行学习。这一做法是本教材不同于其他同类教材之处。

本书由李增教授担任主编,陈彦旭、宁大志、党伟、曹佩红、任春梅、李昂、李菁、李奕奇、王智超等参加了编写工作。由于编写者水平有限,恐有许多不足之处,恳请读者和同行批评指正。

作 者

2006年5月1日

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# Unit 1

## American Affairs ( I )

### **Lesson 1 The many faces of America** ***The surge of Hispanics is changing the way we think of ourselves as a nation***

*By Michael Barone*

Westfield Middle School, located among the well-tended and nearly all-white suburbs north of Indianapolis, enrolled its first student studying English as a second language in 1998. Now the school employs a full-time teaching assistant to aid students who arrive speaking only Spanish. "So many of our Hispanic students are new arrivals," says Ed Mendoza, the school's principal. "We're just trying to help them get connected." A few miles south, the annual Fiesta Indianapolis had 35 000 people turn up last September, nearly double the number of three years before. And, unlike in past years, Fiesta had no trouble attracting corporate sponsors. "We don't have to go looking for them anymore," says organizer Carmen DeRusha. "They're coming to us. Soft-drink companies, banks, major grocery stores—they all want to be involved." <sup>1</sup>

Similar signs of the changing face of America can be found all over the place. Hispanics are streaming into the Hoosier state <sup>2</sup>—and most of the other 49 states as well; the number of Hispanics doubled in states like Virginia and Wisconsin. In Hamilton County, where Westfield sits, the Hispanic population has increased 143 percent in 10 years. Behind the dry columns of numbers in last week's Census Bureau population report lies a story of profound and dramatic change in American life. Census takers last year counted 35.3 million Hispanics—1 out of 8 people in the United States—an astonishing 58 percent increase over the 22.4 million Hispanics counted 10 years earlier. The number of

Hispanics here today is greater than the entire population of Canada. It's also, for the first time, more than the 34.7 million people who identify themselves as black. An additional 1.7 million said they were partly black and partly another race.

Hispanics have now become—or are on the verge of becoming—the nation's largest minority group. And with that, our ideas of what a minority group is are bound to change. <sup>3</sup> “Hispanic” is a government-invented term for people of Latin American or Spanish descent or Spanish-language background. There are no clear criteria to determine who is Hispanic; census takers simply accept a person's self-description.

The emerging portrait of America's self-image in 2001 is one that could closely resemble that of a century ago, when immigrants from many lands arrived at Ellis Island. Once again, perhaps, we will see ourselves as a nation of people of many different origins. Indeed, the Census Bureau now allows for 63 different biracial classifications.

**Kids at home.** The huge increase in the Hispanic population is mostly the result of large immigration flows from Mexico and other parts of Latin America. Many come only to work and expect to return home; only 7 percent of those who arrived in the 1990s have become U. S. citizens. Still, partly because children born here are automatically citizens, about 70 percent of Hispanics have American citizenship. And Hispanics have plenty of children; 31 percent of Hispanic households have five or more people, compared with 12 percent among non-Hispanic whites. Over 70 percent of Hispanics are under 40, which means that even if immigration were suddenly to stop, the Hispanic percentage of the nation's population would continue to rise.

Why have so many Hispanics come to the United States? In a word: work. And a powerful work ethic. Workforce participation among Hispanic males is 80 percent, the highest of any measured group. “You go to New York,” says Antonio Martinez, an immigrant from Puebla, Mexico, “to work, eat, and sleep.” Even those in poverty receive welfare far less often than poor blacks or whites. Though many work in low-wage jobs, the Association of Hispanic Advertising Agencies says Hispanic household incomes have been growing 7.5 percent per year over the past five years.

And while poverty rates among Hispanics remain high, the numbers also mask the progress of long-established immigrants and U. S.-born Latinos. Ten years ago, most of America's Hispanics were concentrated in a few big metropolitan areas in California, Texas, Florida, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. But in the past decade immigrants from Latin America and U. S.-born Hispanics have been appearing in large numbers in places they have never been seen before, particularly in the nation's iconic suburbs. Thousands have moved to small factory towns on the Great Plains to work in meatpacking plants. But they have also moved to places like the red clay hills of north Georgia. The Hispanic population of booming Gwinnett County, outside Atlanta, increased from 8 000 in 1990 to over 26 000 in 1999. On the main drag, Buford Highway, you can find the El Expreso Bus Co. , Los Ranchos Restaurant, or Carniceria Hispana. While low-wage jobs are the early magnet for many, there is also evidence of decidedly upward mobility. <sup>4</sup>Homero Luna left Mexico for Dalton, Ga. , and a job in the poultry factory's killing line. Now, at 27, he is the owner of the weekly tabloid *EL Tiempo*, with a circulation of 28 000 in north Georgia. And there are many others. "For every 10 Latinos I see driving around in trucks, I know 3 of them own their own little companies," says Sam Zamarripa, head of Hispanics in Atlanta. "They are completely entrepreneurial."

And religious. Hispanics have swelled the numbers of American Catholics; <sup>5</sup>for the past decade, Los Angeles's Cardinal Roger Mahony has required that all priests in the archdiocese be fluent in Spanish as well as English. Immigrants from Latin America tend to have little education; nearly half of adult Hispanics have not graduated from high school. But the reasons are complex, and finding solutions to that problem will be one of the fundamental challenges of the nation's education system.

Language remains a barrier, but the desire to learn English is clearly there. Spanish-language TV has developed a large audience in the United States, with programming dominated by *telenovelas* produced in Mexico and other Latin countries. But the audience for Spanish broadcasting is made up almost entirely of adults. Children and teenagers prefer the English-language programs that others their age watch.

And in many respects. Hispanics are no more homogeneous in their tastes



than blacks and whites. Programmers have found that Mexican entertainment does not appeal to Cubans in Miami or Puerto Ricans in the New York area. Tejano music is dynamite in Texas but not in California, whose technobanda music does not sell elsewhere. <sup>6</sup> Univision news anchor Jorge Ramos, a Mexican citizen, has worked to develop a Spanish accent that does not sound jarring to Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Central and South Americans. Diversity among Hispanics is also evident in their politics. Hispanics have developed political preferences based on where they came from and where they have settled, though Democrats still captured a clear majority of the Hispanic vote in 2000 despite George W. Bush's considerable efforts at outreach.

What we are seeing is not so much the emergence of one new minority group but of a population made up, as America always has been, of people with a variety of backgrounds and origins.

From *U. S. & World Report*, March 19, 2001



## Words

1. Hispanic *adj.*

of Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries 西班牙语和说西班牙语国家的

2. sponsor *n.*

a person or firm that is willing to provide money for a radio or TV programme, or for a musical, artistic or sporting event, *usu.* in order to use them for advertising 赞助人

3. fiesta *n.*

religious festival in Spanish-speaking countries 西班牙语国家的宗教节日

4. census *n.*

an official counting of something for government planning 官方数据普查

5. biracial *adj.*

of two races 两个种族的

6. entrepreneurial *n.*

person who runs a commercial enterprise 企业家

7. archdiocese *n.*

district under the control of an archbishop 大主教管区

8. jarring *adj.*

harsh or unpleasant 令人不舒服的

9. astonishing *adj.*

surprising 惊人的, 令人惊讶的

10. booming *adj.*

growing or developing rapidly 发展迅速的; 暴涨的; 激增的

11. profound *adj.*

thoroughgoing; far-reaching 意味深长的, 意义深远的, 深奥的

12. homogeneous *adj.*

of the same or similar nature or kind 同种的, 相似的

13. outreach *v.*

to surpass (another) in reach 超出……范围, 在能达到的范围方面超过  
(其他)

14. criteria (plural form of criterion) *n.*

an established standard, rule, or test on which a judgment or decision can  
be based 作出判断或决定所依据的标准、准则或测试

15. emergence *n.*

the action of making appearance 浮现, 出现

16. fundamental *adj.*

of or relating to the foundation; elementary 基础的; 基本的; 与此有关的;  
根本的

17. dominate *v.*

to control, or govern by superior authority 支配, 以权威(或力量)控制、  
支配或统治

18. entertainment *n.*

a performance or show that amuses, pleases and interests people 表演, 助  
兴节目; 令人愉快、引起兴趣、使人娱乐的事物, 尤指演出或表演

19. metropolitan *n.*

of, relating to, or characteristic of a big city 大城市的, 大都会的, 属于或  
关于大都市的, 具有大都市特点的



## Expressions

1. work ethic

a belief in the moral value of work 职业道德

2. identify oneself as

consider oneself as 认为自己是……

3. stream into

move in a continuous flow in the same direction 涌入

4. on the verge of

at or close to the point where something new is about to or take place 某事即将发生



## Notes

1. “They’re coming to us. Soft-drink companies, banks, major grocery stores—they all want to be involved.” (Para 1)

Companies of different kinds would like to be corporate sponsors voluntarily. “赞助商主动联系我们，如饮料公司、银行和一些主要的商店，他们都想参与其中。”

2. Hispanics are streaming into the Hoosier state. (Para 2)

Hispanics are rushing into the Hoosier state in large numbers. stream 一词原意是指河流的流动。这里是它的比喻义，用来形容大批人涌进某地的场面和局势。全句译为：“西语裔人络绎不绝地涌入印第安纳州。”

3. And with that, our ideas of what a minority group is are bound to change. (Para 3)

“That” here refers to increasing impact of Hispanics. The author tries to tell us that with that impact, people’s idea about minority group has to be changed. be bound to do 意为一定会发生某事。全句译为：“与之对应，我们对少数民族的定义也必然随之改变。”

4. While low-wage jobs are the early magnet for many, there is also evidence of decidedly upward mobility. (Para 7)

When jobs which are not so well-paid are still very attractive, there’s also

the trend of moving upward through the social classes and becoming rich. 尽管对许多人来说低薪的工作是最初的诱惑,但还是出现了明显的社会地位攀升的迹象。

5. Hispanics have swelled the numbers of American Catholics. (Para 8)

As many of the Hispanics are Catholics, their coming to U. S. have greatly helped to increase the numbers of Catholics there. 由于很多西语裔人是天主教徒,这使美国天主教徒的队伍得以壮大。

6. Tejano music is dynamite in Texas but not in California, whose technobanda music does not sell elsewhere. (Para 10)

Tejano music is very popular in Texas, but not quite welcomed in California, neither is technobanda music in other areas. 特哈诺音乐在德州引起轰动,在加州则不受欢迎,加州的高技术管乐在其他地区也没有市场。

这里的 dynamite 原指“炸药”,这里用来形容那种特别受欢迎、特别轰动的效果。



## Knowledge

### 《美国新闻与世界报道》(US News & World Report)

《美国新闻与世界报道》是美国综合性报道和评论的英文周刊。它是仅次于《时代》周刊和《新闻周刊》的第三大新闻杂志。它们统称为“美国三大杂志”。1948年,《美国新闻与世界报道》由《美国新闻》(*The United States News*)、《世界报道》(*The World Report*)和《美国周刊》(*The US Weekly*)三种杂志合并而成,在华盛顿出版。它原属美国新闻与世界报道公司,1984年为波士顿地产商兼出版商莫蒂默·朱克曼(Mortimer Zuckerman)所有,发行量达250万份左右。

该刊在编排版面上不同于《时代》周刊和《新闻周刊》。它以专题报道美国国内外问题和美国官方人物访问记作为其特色。相对来说,它的文字浅显易读。除着重报道国际国内新闻外,它的内容侧重政治、经济和军事述评,栏目较少,内容较严肃。

该刊最有特色并受到全美关注的栏目为每年一期的“全美大学排行榜”。自1983年起率先推出的大学排行榜一直持续到2001年,俨然成为全美教育界、学子中的一件盛事。

在经过不断修正后,《美国新闻与世界报道》的调查对象已经不局限于教育界和全美几千所大学的校长们,学术界权威和一些大公司企业主管都成为他们的咨询顾问,依据数条精确的问题调查(如学术声望、录取率、校友捐款率、毕业

率和师资等)让他们开列最好的学校、师资和学生素质等。

作为大学排行的权威,《美国新闻与世界报道》的评价体系甚至影响到中国国内的评估机构。他们的学术声誉、专家评分、论文、新生质量、师资、科研经费六项指标划分和统筹,1999年被我国莱比格信息技术(深圳)有限公司融会贯通,在国内也引起广泛的关注。



## Translation

### 多面美国

#### 西班牙裔美国人的崛起正改变着我们对于国家所下的定义

迈克尔·拜龙

韦斯菲尔德中学位于印第安纳波利斯市北郊,这里管理很好,几乎全是白人居住。1998年该校第一次招收了英语为第二语言的学生。现在学校聘请了全职的助教来帮助那些到学校来只会说西班牙语的新学生。“我们这里许多说西班牙语的学生都是新来的,”校长爱姿·曼多泽如是说,“我们就是要帮助他们解决语言造成的障碍。”去年9月,一年一度的印第安纳波利斯圣人节在该校往南的几英里处举行,吸引了35 000名参加者,这几乎是三年前的两倍。和以往不同,这个节日吸引了众多赞助公司来加盟。“我们再也不用去寻找赞助人了,”组织者卡门·德露莎说,“赞助商主动联系我们,如饮料公司、银行和一些主要的商店,他们都想参与其中。”

类似的美国传统面貌的改变的迹象在各地都可以找到。西语裔人络绎不绝地涌入印第安纳州和其他49个州。在弗吉尼亚和威斯康辛等州,西班牙语裔人的数量翻了一番。在韦斯菲尔德所处的汉密尔顿郡,西语裔人在十年中增加了143%。上周人口普查报告的数据反映了美国生活深刻而巨大的变化。去年人口普查员统计的西语裔人数量为3 530万,占美国人口总数的1/8,这比10年前统计出的2 240万增加了58%。现在西语裔人的数量比加拿大人口总数还要多。有史以来,首次有超过3 470万的人口标榜自己为黑人,另有170万人称他们有部分黑人血统和部分其他种族血统。

西语裔人已经成为或者说正在变成美国最大的少数民族群体。与之对应,我们对于少数民族的定义也必然随之改变。“西语裔”是政府为描述来自拉美或西班牙后裔以及有西语背景的人而创造出来的一个词。目前还没有一个确切的标准来衡量谁是西语裔人。人口普查员只是依据人们自己的说法来进行统计的。

一个世纪前,来自不同大陆的移民到达爱丽丝岛时的情形与2001年美国人口状况颇有些类似。或许现在我们能再一次把美国看成由不同族裔的人构成的国

家。现在，人口调查局已经考虑到 63 个不同的双种族分类。

**国内关于儿童的一些问题。**西语裔人口数的激增主要是由来自墨西哥和拉美其他地区大批移民的涌入造成的。他们之中的许多人只是来这里工作，而后期望重返故里。在 20 世纪 90 年代来美国的西语裔人中仅有 7% 成为美国公民。此外，由于在此出生的孩子出生便拥有美国国籍，大约 70% 的西语裔人是美国公民。西语裔人繁衍旺盛，31% 的家庭有五口人甚至更多，而非西语裔的白人家庭中只有 12% 是这种情况。70% 以上的西语裔人在 40 岁以下，这意味着即使移民潮突然中止，西语裔人在总人口中所占比例也将持续上升。

为什么有这么多的西语裔人到美国来？简言之是为工作，是受强大的职业道德观的吸引。在男性西语裔人中有 80% 从事各种劳动，比其他任何群体都高。来自墨西哥的移民安东尼奥·马丁奈兹说：“人们去纽约是为了工作、吃饭和睡觉。”尽管与贫穷的黑人或白人相比，处于贫困境遇下的西语裔人得到的福利都要少得多；尽管许多西语裔人从事低薪的工作，西语广告联合会声称西语裔人家庭收入在过去的 5 年中仍然增加了 7.5%。

虽然西语裔人的贫困率仍然居高不下，那些有关贫困率的数字却掩盖了在美国定居已久的移民和美国出生的拉丁人取得的进步。10 年前，美国大多数西语裔人都集中在加利福尼亚、得克萨斯、佛罗里达、纽约、新泽西和伊利诺伊的商业区。而在过去的 10 年中，来自拉美的移民和美国出生的西语裔人开始大批地出现在以前鲜见到他们身影的地方，特别是居住环境良好的郊区。数以千计的西语裔人搬到了大平原上的一些小城镇和工厂，从事肉类加工业。不过，也有人迁往北佐治亚的红山上。在亚特兰大外围蓬勃发展的圭尼特郡，西语裔人口从 1990 年的 8 000 人增加到 1999 年的 2.6 万人。在波福德主干道上，你可以找到爱尔公共汽车公司、兰考斯餐馆或者西斯帕那。尽管对许多人来说低薪的工作是最初的诱惑，但还是出现了明显的社会地位攀升的迹象。霍曼罗·鲁纳离开了墨西哥，前往戴尔顿，在那里的一家畜牧工厂的屠宰部门做工。而现在，27 岁的他已经是北佐治亚一家有 2.8 万份发行量的周报的老板。类似的例子还有许多。“我遇见的开卡车的拉丁人中，十个里面就有三个拥有自己的小公司，”住在亚特兰大的萨姆说，“他们是真正的企业家。”

还有宗教上的体现。西语裔人使美国天主教徒的队伍得以壮大。在过去 20 年里，洛杉矶红衣主教罗杰·玛赫尼一直要求他管区内的教士把西班牙语说得和英语一样流利。来自拉美的移民一般来说都没怎么受过教育，几乎一半的成年西语裔人都未从高中毕业。造成这种情况的原因错综复杂，寻找到这些问题的解决办法将会是我国教育体系的主要挑战之一。

语言问题仍旧是个障碍，不过学习英语的渴望还是可以清楚地感受到。西语

电视节目已经在美国赢得了广泛的收视群体，其中以墨西哥和其他拉美国家制作的电视剧为主。西语广播的听众几乎都是成年人。儿童和青少年更偏爱他们的同龄人收看的英语节目。

在许多方面，像黑人和白人一样，西语裔人的欣赏品位也不再单一。节目制作人发现墨西哥的娱乐节目并不能吸引迈阿密古巴人或者纽约的波多黎各人。特哈诺音乐在得州引起轰动，在加州则不受欢迎，加州的高技术管乐在其他地区也没有市场。电视联播公司的新闻主持人乔治·雷蒙斯是墨西哥公民，他正在努力学习西班牙语的腔调，这样他讲话时古巴人波多黎各人和居住在美国中部及南部的人听起来就不会特别刺耳和别扭。西语裔人的多元性在政治上也显而易见。尽管乔治 W. 布什在争取其支持上作了相当大的努力，民主党仍然在 2000 年的大选中获得了西语裔选民的多数票。不过，西语裔人已经学会基于他们的来处和定居地来决定其政治上的倾向性。

现在我们看到出现的并不是一个新的少数民族，而是如同美国以往一样，一个由不同背景和血统的人组成的群体。

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## Exercises

I. Choose the best answer.

- In Hamilton County, where Westfield sits, the Hispanic population has increased \_\_\_\_\_ percent in ten years.  
A. 70                      B. 31                      C. 143                      D. 58
- It's also, for the first time, more than the \_\_\_\_\_ million people who identify themselves as black.  
A. 22.4                      B. 35.3                      C. 26.8                      D. 34.7
- Tejano music is dynamite in \_\_\_\_\_ but not in California, whose technobanda music does not sell elsewhere.  
A. Texas                      B. New Jersey                      C. Georgia                      D. Wisconsin
- The audience for Spanish broadcasting is made up almost entirely of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. youth                      B. children                      C. adults                      D. old people
- Los Angeles's Cardinal \_\_\_\_\_ has required that all priests in the archdiocese be fluent in Spanish as well as English.  
A. Jorge Ramos                      B. Roger Mahony

C. Homero Luna

D. David S. Powell

II. Answer the following questions.

1. According to the text, what do the signs of the changing face of America refer to?
2. What is the main attraction for so many Hispanics streaming into the United States?
3. Do adults and children watch the program of the same language?



**Keys**

I. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

- II. 1. More Hispanic students enrolled in Westfield Middle School, the popularity of the annual Fiesta Indianapolis among people especially corporate sponsors, and the great increase in the number of Hispanics in nearly all the states etc. ,all these facts have contributed to the surge of Hispanics in America, with which our ideas of what a minority group is are bound to change.
2. Work and a powerful work ethic.
  3. No. The audience for Spanish broadcasting is made up almost entirely of adults. Children and teenagers prefer the English-language programs that others their age watch. The majorities view the experience either neutrally or positively—they no longer worry about periods or pregnancy.

**Lesson 2 Professors at the Color Line**

*By Richard Chait and Cathy Trower*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. —As the academic year gets underway at our nation's colleges, the student body will be fairly diverse <sup>1</sup>—about 56 percent women, 11 percent African-American, 8 percent Hispanic and 6 percent Asian-American. But after more than 30 years of affirmative action, the full-time faculty will be far less varied.

Most remarkably, the percentage of African-American full-time faculty



members has remained virtually stagnant over the last 20 years, <sup>2</sup>changing from 4.4 percent in 1975 to 4.9 percent in 1997; now, as then, almost half of these professors teach at historically black institutions. And though the percentages of Hispanic and Asian-American full-time faculty members have doubled, they still make up a small proportion—about 2.6 percent Hispanic and 5.5 percent Asian-American—of the total.

Women, as a group, have fared somewhat better. The proportion of women among full-time faculty members doubled between 1972 and 1997, to 36 percent. But the proportion of women with tenure has increased by a mere percentage point, from 38 percent in 1975 to 39 percent in 1995, while the gap—20 percentage points—between the proportion of women and men with tenure has remained the same. Moreover, women make up only one-quarter of all full professors, earn considerably less than men at every rank and hold a disproportionately high number of part-time and nontenure track positions.

The academy has long attributed the slow progress in diversifying faculty to a “pipeline problem” —an undersupply of women and minorities enrolled in graduate programs. <sup>3</sup> Yet women now earn 42 percent of conferred doctorates, and minorities earn 17 percent. The more stubborn problem is that the pipeline often empties into uninviting territory. Numerous studies, including our own, have shown that women and minority professors still experience social isolation, subtle and occasionally overt prejudice, a lack of mentors and ambiguous expectations. Small wonder then, that according to a 1999 study, women and minority doctoral students are less likely than white male doctoral students to want to be faculty members.

Since universities have long prided themselves on being champions of tolerance and reform, one might expect them to have a better track record on faculty diversity. But the prospects for self-correction are bleak. Apparently, change will have to be initiated from the outside. <sup>4</sup>

If, for example, a civil rights or feminist group widely disseminated a report card or ranking of the faculty compositions, broken down by race and gender, of the top colleges and universities, these schools might be spurred into constructive competition to improve. <sup>5</sup> Or what if *U. S. News and World Report* included faculty diversity as a factor in its influential rankings? A tumble down