



TEACHING MATERIALS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

高等学校教材



# 新闻英语阅读教程

Reading News in

English

郑琳 王书亭 主编

中国石油大学出版社

# 新闻英语

## 阅读教程

Reading News in English

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新闻英语阅读教程/郑琳,王书亭主编. —东营:中国  
石油大学出版社,2009.2  
ISBN 978-7-5636-2311-2

I. 新… II. ①郑… ②王… III. 新闻—英语—阅读教学—  
高等学校—教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 002491 号

中国石油大学(华东)规划教材

书 名: 新闻英语阅读教程

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出 版 者: 中国石油大学出版社(山东 东营 邮编 257061)

网 址: <http://www.uppbook.com.cn>

电子信箱: [shiyoujiaoyu@126.com](mailto:shiyoujiaoyu@126.com)

印 刷 者: 东营市新华印刷厂

发 行 者: 中国石油大学出版社(电话 0532—86981532, 0546—8392791)

开 本: 180×235 印张: 10.375 字数: 207 千字

版 次: 2009 年 5 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定 价: 15.00 元

# 前言

伴随经济全球化的日益加深和科技进步的不断加速,英文报刊作为媒介手段和信息转换工具,越来越显示出其重要性。要学习国外先进科技知识和管理技术,了解国际时事政治,让中国走向世界,学好新闻英语、阅读英文报刊是必不可少和十分重要的。从英文报刊中不但可以了解海外的重大时事,获取丰富的背景知识,而且可以接触各种新闻文体,从而提高英语的实际阅读能力和各种文体的写作能力。然而不少在各级各类英语考试中取得优异成绩的学习者却感到读懂英文报纸或期刊并非易事,其主要原因在于缺乏有关英文报刊的基本知识。《新闻英语阅读教程》正是为了满足英语学习者提高英语水平、掌握文化背景知识的需要而精心编写的一部教材。

编者从十几家英美主流媒体最近几年的新闻报道和评论中精选了15个热门话题共30篇文章,按题材分为经济、文化、科技和体育4个章节进行编写,每章中的每个话题都有课堂阅读(In-Class Reading)和课外阅读(After-Class Reading)材料,对读者提出了不同的阅读要求。所选文章内容广泛、文笔优美,既有热点透析、时事评述,又有科技前沿、人物报道,具有很强的代表性和阅读价值,有助于读者在欣赏文章、了解西方社会的同时,提高报刊阅读能力及英语综合水平。

除了帮助读者掌握更多的新闻常用语和理解掌握课文内容之外,本教材重视启发和指导读者就不同媒体对相同事件的报道进行对比分析,从而提高新闻阅读能力。另外本教材还归纳了英美报刊的特点,如英美报刊标题的特点、新闻体裁的分类、导语和写作特点等背景知识,介绍了世界重要报刊和通讯社,拓宽了新闻英语学习者的知识层面。本教材适合大学英语专业本科三年级“英美报刊选读”课程使用,同时也可作为非英语专业学生和广大英语爱好者提高阅读水平的参考书籍。

本教材在编写过程中得到了许多同行和外籍教师的帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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# Unit One

# Financial Outlook

## Topic 1 Boom or Gloom

### 新闻背景

2001年11月26日,美国全国经济研究所宣布,从当年3月份起美国经济就已经陷入衰退。从此以后,美国经济就被正式贴上了衰退标签。由于前两年美联储大幅提高利率、股市下滑和能源价格暴涨等原因,美国经济开始急剧降温。就业人数、工业生产、制造业活动和实际商品销售额、个人实际收入等是衡量经济景气与否的重要指标,但是到目前为止,除了个人实际收入还未达到高峰外,美国经济中的其他三个指标都处于下滑状态。

作为世界经济的主要发动机,美国经济衰退对整个世界经济已经产生了严重的不利影响。国际货币基金组织已经大幅下调了世界经济增长预测。由于目前全球经济同步下滑,再加上美国国内经济失衡,这次美国经济衰退的程度可能比预计的要严重。尽管布什政府采取了积极的刺激措施,使美国经济出现了零星好转的迹象,但是多数经济学家对短期内美国经济的复苏并不是非常乐观。本节所选两篇文章从不同侧面反映了此次衰退的一些影响。

### In-Class Reading

## Tarnished Gold

By Andrew Murr and Jennifer Ordonez

[1] The job fair ends in five minutes, but scores of unemployed hopefuls wait

steadfastly, seating in line under the Orange County sun. "They won't get in and yet they're still all standing there," says an incredulous Leo Delgadillo, manager of the California Employment Development office that is hosting the event. More than 700 people started lining up at 6:30 a. m. to interview for a scant 18 tech jobs with the City of Huntington Beach. Joseph Brown is among those still waiting. He hasn't been able to land full-time work since losing his \$50 000 computer-programming job two years ago, and now he's kicking himself for not arriving earlier. The 54-year-old father of four came to the fair after spending the morning reading gas meters, a part-time gig he landed a few months ago ahead of 300 other applicants. "I stopped at home because I didn't want to show up in my gas uniform," he says, "But you can't get here late. Young, old and in between, there are so many people out of work."

[2] That's life in California these days. Pessimism and outright anger blanket the state like the smog, thanks to a noxious combination of a stalled economy and fiscal disaster in Sacramento. The state's \$38 billion deficit cited as reason No. 1 to oust Gov. Gray Davis by those who are calling for his head is so gigantic that it tops the entire budgets of 42 other states. Rather than fix the mess, legislators missed a July 1 budget deadline, leaving the state to kite along entirely on IOUs. If Republicans and Democrats don't come to terms soon, as many as 30 000 state workers may be furloughed. Wall Street could cut the state's bond rating—already the nation's lowest—to junk status.

[3] Government employees across the state are bracing for the worst: fire departments aren't replacing trucks, school districts aren't buying new textbooks, police departments aren't hiring new cops and some staffers at state unemployment offices are anticipating joining the ranks of the jobless. Last week two of the six employment-assistance offices in Orange County got notices they would be shut down, and some services at the remaining offices may be pared back at a time when demand is increasing.

[4] The state's unemployment remains stubbornly high at 6.7 percent, above the national average of 6.4 percent, thanks in large part to continuing aftershocks in Silicon Valley (unemployment in Santa Clara County runs at a painful 8.5 percent). There, gleaming office parks once stuffed with start-ups are see-through ghost towns. Office vacancies in Silicon Valley remain near 30 percent; in the once trendy dot-com gulches of San Francisco, the rate is almost 40 percent. The NASDAQ has streaked up in the past few months, and bottom lines are improving

at some of the larger companies, but the tech jobs haven't returned yet.

[5] Technical writer Kristina Hacke, 34, moved to the Bay Area last September after losing her job in L. A., and has spent the better part of the year going from one fruit-less interview to another. In two days last week she had three, including a seven-hour marathon that went nowhere. "It's worse than dating," says a frustrated Hacke. "If I don't hit it off with a potential date, I'm just lonely, but if I don't hit it off with a hiring manager, I don't eat."

[6] However bleak things seem, the current joblessness doesn't touch the 9.7 percent high of the early-1990s recession, when California's defense and aerospace jobs vanished along with the cold-war threat. Excluding northern California, the state's economy is faring better than the nation as a whole.

[7] In Los Angeles, the movie industry is nearly recession-proof as fans continue to buy tickets in tough times, and sales of computer games are skyrocketing. Biotech is thriving, and increased defense spending for the conflict on Iraq and the war on terror has brought new jobs. Residential real estate continues to boom; median home prices in the state jumped by 15.6 percent in the past year and banks are getting fat off mortgage refinancing. Citing the first slight rise in quarterly tax revenues in nine quarters, State Controller Steve Westly told *Newsweek*, "That's the first leading indicator of a turnaround."

[8] But if the private sector is showing signs of life, the public sector is in near cardiac arrest. The state government's financial woes began with the tech recession, but Davis and legislators continued to spend money on popular programs long after tax revenues dropped. During the boom, state coffers were filled with taxes on capital gains and stock options from all those tech execs and dot-com millionaires. In the 2000-2001 fiscal year, these revenues leapt to \$17 billion, representing 25 percent of all state income taxes collected.

[9] But by last year, that tax revenue had sunk to just \$4.7 billion. The energy crisis of two years ago multiplied the damage, with California spending billions on high-priced electricity contracts after Enron and others manipulated the newly deregulated energy market on Davis's watch. But consumers, still fuming over rates that temporarily doubled and tripled, say the governor was asleep at the switch. Steve Hunyar, 42, a San Diego County software CEO, has near-photographic recall of an electric bill that spiked from \$200 to \$586. "I don't think anyone could have mismanaged the energy situation worse than Davis has," says Hunyar.



[10] The day of reckoning in Sacramento can't be put off much longer. Democrats and Republicans continue to argue over whether to raise taxes, but whatever budget deal they reach, cuts will be deep and ugly. "It's not going to be a pretty sight," says Tom Lieser, a senior economist with UCLA's Anderson Forecasting unit. Among the hardest hit: education. The state has already cut \$2.5 billion from the K-12 schools budget, with more to come.

[11] The budget mess petrifies Cindy Kauffman, who directs a state-funded Adult Day Health Center in San Francisco's Richmond District. Kauffman's center provides nursing, physical therapy, counseling and meals for 170 elderly clients, many suffering from strokes, dementia or Alzheimer's. These facilities aren't cheap, but they save taxpayers millions of dollars by keeping poor elderly folks like stroke victim Dorothy Shaw out of costlier nursing homes. Shaw, 67, comes here every weekday to improve her speech and movement. "I don't want to go to a nursing home," Shaw says.

[12] Earlier this year Governor Davis proposed cutting funds by 15 percent, and Republicans recently called for even deeper cuts. Kauffman believes that cuts anywhere near that large would spell the death of the center. "If we closed, within six months 50 percent of our clients would be in a ... nursing home," she says.

[13] Even if the pols agree on a budget, don't expect happy times soon. Tax revenues aren't likely to approach the frothy levels of the bubble days, which means smaller budgets are here to stay. Forecasters say unemployment will remain high for another year, partly because companies are afraid to add jobs despite having regained profitability, and many of the positions lost during the dot-bomb era will never return.

[14] All of which could keep unemployed folks like Joseph Brown on the job-fair circuit. But after two years of looking, Brown is ready to lower his sights. With household funds dwindling fast, he says he'll take the first full-time job offer he receives—even if that means trading his white-collar past for a blue-collar future. He says he'd even be happy if he can parlay his part-time work as a gas-meter reader into a new career as a gas-meter repairman. That job would pay \$20 000 less than the \$50 000 he once made, but the staunch Republican has warmed to the idea of union security. "At least," he says, "I know that the gas company is not going to be going away." In California, even that small measure of stability is comforting.

(Newsweek, July 28, 2003)

**Notes:**

1. NASDAQ National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations 的缩写, 美国证券交易商协会自动报价, 纳斯达克
2. IOU 由 I owe you 的读音缩略转义而成, 借据、借款、债务
3. Sacramento 萨克拉门托, 美国加州首府

**Vocabulary:**

- |               |    |          |
|---------------|----|----------|
| 1. cardiac    | a. | 心脏的      |
| 2. dementia   | n. | 痴呆       |
| 3. deregulate | v. | 撤销管制     |
| 4. dwindle    | v. | 缩小       |
| 5. furlough   | v. | 休假       |
| 6. fume       | v. | 发怒; 怒斥   |
| 7. noxious    | a. | 有害的      |
| 8. oust       | v. | 驱逐       |
| 9. parlay     | v. | 增值       |
| 10. petrify   | v. | 吓呆       |
| 11. spell     | v. | 招致; 带来   |
| 12. staunch   | a. | 坚定的, 忠诚的 |
| 13. streak    | v. | 飞跑, 疾驰   |
| 14. tarnish   | v. | 失去光泽     |
| 15. woe       | n. | 灾难       |

**Reading Activities****I. Answer the following questions after reading the text.**

1. What happened on the job fair?
2. How does the government respond to the large-scale unemployment?
3. What had resulted in the mess?
4. What are America's current financial woes?
5. What does Joseph Brown think about his future profession?

**II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1. More than 700 people started lining up at 6:30 a. m. to interview for a scant 18 tech jobs with the City of Huntington Beach. Joseph Brown is among those still

waiting. He hasn't been able to land full-time work since losing his \$50 000 computer-programming job two years ago, and now he's kicking himself for not arriving earlier. (Para 1)

2. Pessimism and outright anger blanket the state like the smog, thanks to a noxious combination of a stalled economy and fiscal disaster in Sacramento. (Para 2)

3. There, gleaming office parks once stuffed with start-ups are see-through ghost towns. Office vacancies in Silicon Valley remain near 30 percent; in the once trendy dot-com gulches of San Francisco, the rate is almost 40 percent. (Para 4)

4. Democrats and Republicans continue to argue over whether to raise taxes, but whatever budget deal they reach, cuts will be deep and ugly. (Para 10)

5. With household funds dwindling fast, he says he'll take the first full-time job offer he receives—even if that means trading his white-collar past for a blue-collar future. (Para 14)

### After-Class Reading

## Americans Put Away Their Wallets

As economy generates fewer jobs than expected,  
consumer spending and confidence are down

By Ron Scherer

[1] NEW YORK—Maybe it was the high gasoline prices, maybe the cool weather. Whatever the reason, consumers seem to have slowed down their buying last month—a trend that, if it continues, could have an adverse effect on the economy.

[2] In fact, some economists believe the consumer pause is already acting as something of a brake on the economy, even as the Federal Reserve Board begins to tighten.

[3] “We are slowing down a little



EMPTY LOTS: rising interest rates and lagging job growth worry lower-income families in particular, affecting chains such as Wal-Mart more than high-end stores.

bit,” says Paul Kasriel, an economist at Northern Trust Company in Chicago. “But, as far as we can tell, there is no indication the economy is falling off a cliff.”

[4] In what may be a sign of a slowing economy, the Labor Department reported last Friday that the economy generated only 112 000 new jobs in June, down from 235 000 in May. This may be one reason why more Americans in surveys continue to say jobs are harder to find. As consumers feel more confident about the job market, they are more willing to spend.

[5] What happens to consumers is important to the economy, since consumption represents about two-thirds of economic activity. Over the past two years, the consumer has helped to keep the economy moving while business investment has lagged. Any significant slowdown in consumer spending would be considered a bad sign for the economy.

[6] “If consumer spending suffers, business spending is not big enough to pick up the slack,” says Sung Won Sohn, chief economist at Wells Fargo Banks in Minneapolis. “Consumer spending must be maintained at a reasonable pace.”

[7] Economists warn that consumer spending ebbs and flows, and looking at it over a short term may be misleading. “It would take a dramatic slowdown to derail the economy,” says Stuart Hoffman, chief economist at PNC Financial Services Group in Pittsburgh.

[8] Lack of consumer enthusiasm is particularly pronounced in car lots and some chain stores, such as Wal-Mart and Target. Economists think some of the slowdown may be related to higher gasoline prices, which could cause consumers to be less than enthusiastic about gas guzzlers.

[9] The higher gas prices may have also kept some people from making trips to the mall, which could account for why companies such as Wal-Mart are seeing slower sales. “People are spending, but it’s at the BP or Shell station,” Mr. Kasriel says.

[10] Some consumers may also start to notice the rising interest rates, which could be reflected in credit card payments. Last week, the Federal Reserve Board raised interest rates  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a percentage point. For most people this won’t be a big problem, but for lower-income individuals, Mr. Sohn says, it undoubtedly will. “That’s another reason why Wal-Mart is suffering but the high-end stores are not,” he says.

[11] Some economists think the weak auto sales and chain store sales may indicate the economy as a whole is starting to decelerate. For example, Merrill

Lynch & Co. is expecting the second quarter Gross Domestic Product to slow to perhaps under 3 percent; for the second half as a whole they forecast a 3.5 percent growth rate. "We still think there will be enough demand out there, so we should grow at a descent clip," says economist Jose Rasco, "Actually, we think with all the stimulus out there it's a little disappointing we're not seeing more explosive growth."

[12] Mr. Rasco thinks certain events may help the consumer and the economy. Commodity prices appear to have peaked—including gasoline, which has dropped to below \$2 a gallon on a national basis.

[13] Retailers say it's hard to read consumers at the moment. Although consumer confidence surveys are high, Father's Day sales in June were below expectations.

[14] "Maybe people listened to their dads when they said 'Don't buy me anything special, I just want to go out and play some golf'," says Ellen Tolley of the National Retail Federation in Washington.

[15] She thinks consumers are just taking a break from spending. "They maybe have purchased what they need and might be saving for vacations, school, or a major purchase such as a car or furniture," Ms. Tolley says, "Retailers are not panicking."

[16] Next week, economists will get an idea of how well retailers fare over the 4th of July weekend. In surveys, 25 percent said they planned to shop over the weekend.

[17] Linda and Douglas Cameron in Bethlehem, Pa., were not among the throngs at the mall. With two children in college, she says, "We are not spending on anything we don't have to." The relatively high price of gas is playing a part as well. "We're not making any unnecessary trips," she says, even though the price of regular gas has dropped from \$2.25 a gallon to \$1.77.

[18] However, some retailers are benefiting from consumers' desires to stay close to home. One of those is Mr. Ed's Elephant Museum in Orrtanna, Pa., where business is up 25 percent over last June.

[19] "When things are bad and people are hearing about beheadings in Iraq and gas prices soaring, they go back to warm fuzzy times and try to have comfort times," says Ed Gotwalt, the owner. "My store is a white elephant, the kind of place your parents or grandparents used to go to along the side of the road."

(*Christian Science Monitor*, July 7, 2004)

930 words \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

Reading speed: \_\_\_\_\_ words/minute

## Topic 2 The Business Giant

### 新闻背景

沃尔玛(Wal-Mart)是美国一家世界著名连锁零售企业,在美国《财富》杂志全球500强企业中的名列前茅。根据沃尔玛的财务报告,截至2005年1月31日,公司总营业额为2852亿美元,净利润103亿美元,利润率为3.6%,占美国零售业总收入的8.9%。如果把沃尔玛看做一个国家,它的收入居于乌克兰与哥伦比亚之间,位列世界第32位。沃尔玛这个庞大的商业帝国1962年建于阿肯色州罗杰斯城,创始人是美国零售业的传奇人物山姆·沃尔顿,经营方式包括沃尔玛购物广场、山姆会员商店、沃尔玛商店、沃尔玛社区店4种形式。经过40多年的发展,沃尔玛建立了自己独特的企业文化,提出“帮顾客节省每一分钱”的宗旨,推行“一站式”购物新概念,吸引了大批现代消费者。在自由经济全球化新体系里,沃尔玛的零售业巨头地位无人撼动,它对于消费者的影响似乎也已经超出了商业范畴。但是沃尔玛的扩张步伐所带来的问题也使得对沃尔玛的指责之声不绝于耳。崇尚个性和独立的美国人究竟如何看待沃尔玛呢?本话题的两篇文章将带给我们一些启示。

### In-Class Reading

## Should We Admire Wal-Mart?

Some say it's evil. Others insist it's a model of all that's right with America. Who are we to believe? If you're a consumer, Wal-Mart is good for you. If you're a wage earner, there's a good chance it's bad

By Jerry Useem

[1] There is an evil company in Arkansas, some say. It's a discount store—a very, very big discount store—and it will do just about anything to get bigger. You've seen the headlines. Illegal immigrants mopping its floors. Workers locked inside overnight. A big gender discrimination suit. Wages low enough to make other companies' workers go on strike. And we know what it does to weaker suppliers and competitors. Crushing the dream of the independent proprietor—an ideal as American as Thomas Jefferson—it is the enemy of all that's good and right in our nation.

[2] There is another big discount store in Arkansas, yet this one couldn't be more different from the first. Founded by a folksy entrepreneur whose notions of thrift, industry, and the square deal were pure Ben Franklin, this company is not a tyrant but a servant. Passing along the gains of its brilliant distribution system to consumers, its farsighted managers have done nothing less than democratize the American dream. Its low prices are spurring productivity and helping win the fight against inflation. It is America's most admired company.

[3] Weirdest part is, both these companies are named Wal-Mart Stores Inc.

[4] The more America talks about Wal-Mart, it seems, the more polarized its image grows. Its executives are credited with the most expansive of visions and the meanest of intentions; its CEO is presumed to be in league with Lex Luthor and St. Francis of Assisi. It's confusing. Which should we believe in: good Wal-Mart or evil Wal-Mart?

[5] Some of the allegations—and Wal-Mart was sued more than 6 000 times in 2002—certainly seem damning. Yet there's an important piece of context: Wal-Mart employs 1.4 million people. That's three times as many as the nation's next biggest employer and 56 times as many as the average *FORTUNE* 500 company. Meaning that all things being equal, a bad event is 5 500% more likely to happen at Wal-Mart than at Borders.

[6] One consistent refrain is that Wal-Mart squeezes its suppliers to death—and you don't have to do much digging to find horror stories. But while Wal-Mart's reputation for penny-pinching is well deserved, so is its reputation for straightforwardness—none of the slotting fees, rebates, or other game playing that many merchants engage in. Nor has it ever been accused of throwing around its buying power improperly, as Toys "R" Us (and, long ago, A&P) was for demanding that its suppliers not sell to rivals.

[7] Another rap on Wal-Mart—that it stomps competitors to dust through sheer brute force—seems undeniable: studies have indicated a decline in the life expectancy of local businesses after Wal-Mart moves in. But this morality play is missing some key characters—namely, you and me. The scene where we drop into Wal-Mart to pick up a case of Coke, for instance, has been conveniently cut. No small omission, since the main reason we can't shop at Ed's Variety Store anymore is that we stopped shopping at Ed's Variety Store.

[8] Evil Wal-Mart's original sin, then, was to open stores that sold things for less. This was a powerful idea but hardly a new one. The basic discipline of

discounting had been around for at least a century—honed by department stores in the 1870s, by the Sears and Montgomery Ward catalogs in the 1890s, and then by chain stores like Woolworth and A&P. Though founder Sam Walton added a twist—a small town, he realized, could support a big store—he didn't invent the rules of discounting. He just followed them better than anyone else.

[9] Not surprisingly, that's how the people running Good Wal-Mart see their story. They cast their jobs in almost missionary terms—"to lower the world's cost of living"—and in this, they have succeeded spectacularly. One consultancy estimates that Wal-Mart saves consumers \$20 billion a year. Its constant push for low prices, meanwhile, puts the heat on suppliers and competitors to offer better deals.

[10] That's a good thing, right? If a company achieves its lower prices by finding better and smarter ways of doing things, then yes, everybody wins. But if it cuts costs by cutting pay and benefits—or by sending production to China—then not everybody wins. And here's where the story of Good Wal-Mart starts to falter. Just as its Everyday Low Prices benefit shoppers who've never come near a Wal-Mart, there are mounting signs that its Everyday Low Pay (Wal-Mart's full-time hourly employees average \$9.76 an hour) is hurting some workers who have never worked there. For example, unionized supermarkets in California—faced with studies showing a 13% to 16% drop in grocery prices after Wal-Mart enters a market—have been trying to slash labor costs to compete, triggering a protracted strike. The \$15 billion in goods that Wal-Mart and its suppliers imported from China in 2003, meanwhile, accounted for nearly 11% of the U. S. total—contributing, some economists argue, to further erosion of U. S. wages.

[11] Where you stand on Wal-Mart, then, seems to depend on where you sit. If you're a consumer, Wal-Mart is good for you. If you're a wage earner, there's a good chance it's bad. If you're a Wal-Mart share-holder, you want the company to grow. If you're a citizen, you probably don't want it growing in your back-yard. So, which one are you?

[12] And that's the point: chances are, you're more than one. And you may think each role is important. Yet America has elevated one above the rest.

[13] The consumer—as an entity with distinct rights and wishes—didn't exist before the first mass retailers called it into being. Even then it met with resistance. Early in the last century, a mayoral candidate in Warsaw, Iowa, proposed to fire city employees caught shopping from a catalog; in the 1930s, 27 states imposed



special taxes on chain stores. But as organized labor began its slow decline, a new type of political activity—consumer activism—came to the fore. Other countries passed laws that protected workers and the small businesses that employed many of them. But in America, antitrust laws were designed to protect consumers.

[14] Wal-Mart swore fealty to the consumer and rode its coattails straight to the top. Now we have more than just a big retailer on our hands, though. We have a servant-king—one powerful enough to place everyone else in servitude to the consumer too. Gazing up at this new order, we wonder if our original choices made so much sense after all.

[15] This growing unease with the cost of “low cost” is the No. 1 threat facing Wal-Mart. And the company has begun to get it. “Shoppers could start feeling guilty about shopping with us,” says spokeswoman Mona Williams. “Communities could make it harder to build our stores.” Hence a flurry of corrective actions. Wal-Mart’s new television spots advertise happy employees instead of low prices. It has ramped up its PR and lobbying efforts. And its leaders have begun to take external criticism more seriously. As Robert Slater quotes CEO Lee Scott in Slater’s recent book, *The Wal-Mart Decade*, “Instead of throwing [a critical] article in the trash and saying it’s inaccurate, we now say, ‘Is it possible that this is true?’”

[16] How far Wal-Mart’s self-examination will go remains to be seen. A corporation can’t be expected to stop growing, as many critics would like. But it can be expected to live up to its own rhetoric. Consider Ford Motor Co. founder Henry Ford had a mix of motives when, in 1914, he announced the \$5 day—a stunning increase over the prevailing wage. But among them was his recognition that the promise of a car for Everyman would ring hollow if his own workers couldn’t afford one. Now Wal-Mart has been brought face to face with its own contradiction: its promises of the good life threaten to ring increasingly hollow if it doesn’t pay its workers enough to have that good life.

[17] It’s important that this debate continue. But in holding the mirror up to Wal-Mart, we would do well to turn it back on ourselves. Sam Walton created Wal-Mart. But we created it, too.

(*Fortune*, March 8, 2004)

#### Notes:

1. Thomas Jefferson 美国总统, 美国独立战争时期资产阶级民族派的代表人