

外教社大学生拓展阅读系列

总主编 冯庆华 刘全福

# 社会

## 多棱镜

主编 马莉

编委 韩冉 李娜 熊喜珍

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外教社

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# 前 言

为帮助在校大学生和英语爱好者提高英语阅读水平及英汉翻译能力,我社隆重推出了这套具有一定规模的英汉对照“外教社大学生拓展阅读系列”。该丛书由上海外国语大学冯庆华教授担任总主编,各分册编者均为上海外国语大学在读博士及硕士研究生。本丛书共 10 册,分别为《健康新概念》、《社会多棱镜》、《文苑风景线》、《影视百花园》、《科技新视野》、《都市流行风》、《人生启示录》、《人物风云榜》、《音乐新时空》、《体坛万花筒》。与同类出版物相比,“外教社大学生拓展阅读系列”具有如下特点:一是题材广泛,几乎囊括了与人们生活息息相关的诸多方面的内容,这样既可拓宽读者的视野,又能使其熟悉并掌握各种体裁的英语表达形式;二是内容新颖,选材多出自新近出版或更新的英文报刊书籍或网页,如此定位确保了语言材料的鲜活性和地道性,从而使读者在吸收新知识的同时也可领略到贴近时代与现实生活的崭新表现手法;三是可读性强,所选近 300 篇文章可谓篇篇独具风格,或短或长,均不乏妙趣,细细品味,蕴涵于字里行间的精言妙义常令人不禁释然或哑然,所谓“益智”、“移情”,二者原来可以兼得。

本丛书既是一个有机的系列,也即各分册从整体上向读者展示出一面异彩纷呈的英语世界的多棱镜,同时每一分册又自成一体,各自以其丰富的内容为我们呈现出一个个色彩斑斓的万花筒。这样,读者既可分而购之,观其一隅,亦可尽收囊中,览尽精彩,若再有心细者,携一套“外教社大学生拓展阅读系列”以飨友人,那更是再得体不过的事了。

# Contents

Keepers of the Dream .....	6
Asian Identity Crisis .....	14
Why Asian Guys Are on a Roll .....	22
Why Clinton Won? .....	30
A Tale of Two .....	42
Portrait of a President .....	50
The Federal System .....	66
Citizens Groups: Advocacy and Participation .....	74
Crime and Punishment .....	86
The War on Drugs .....	108
Making Schools Safe for Kids .....	120
Gun Control .....	132
Death Penalty .....	142
Gay Rights .....	152
Gay Marriages .....	168
Ideal Women .....	178
Abortion .....	184
The Debate over Multicultural Education in America .....	192
Private Colleges Under Siege .....	204
Best Graduate Schools .....	212
Cloning: Why We Shouldn't Be Against It .....	220
Curtains for Dr. Death .....	228
Conformity vs. Individuality .....	234

# 目 录

追梦者 .....	7
美国亚裔的“身份危机” .....	15
为何亚裔美国男子开始受青睐 .....	23
为什么克林顿赢了 .....	31
比尔总统与比尔首富 .....	43
总统素描 .....	51
联邦制度 .....	67
公民团体：提出主张和参与活动 .....	75
犯罪与刑罚 .....	87
毒品之战 .....	109
“校园暴力”何时休 .....	121
枪支控制 .....	133
死刑 .....	143
同性恋权利 .....	153
同性恋婚姻 .....	169
理想的女人 .....	179
堕胎 .....	185
美国的多元文化教育之争 .....	193
美国私立大学正在受到冲击 .....	205
面对最好的研究生院 .....	213
克隆：我们为什么不应该反对？ .....	221
美国“死亡医生”的结局 .....	229
中庸与个性 .....	235

Effects of TV on Children .....	238
Animal Rights .....	244
Affirmative Action .....	256
Censorship .....	274
Quality Interpersonal Relationships .....	282
The Trouble with Sanctions .....	290
Americans Rediscover World Affairs .....	298
You Call This a Good Economy? .....	304
Basic American Values and Beliefs .....	312
Values and Social Problems: A Consensus View .....	328

电视对孩子的影响 .....	239
动物权利 .....	245
反歧视行动 .....	257
审查制度 .....	275
良好的人际关系 .....	283
得不偿失的贸易制裁 .....	291
美国人重新开始关注世界大事 .....	299
你把这称之为良好的经济形势吗? .....	305
美国人的基本价值观和信仰 .....	313
价值观和社会问题: 一种一致的观点 .....	329





## *Keepers of the Dream*

America has always been a magnet for talented entrepreneurs. It still is.

Dilip Barot, from Gujarat, India, was trained as a pharmacist, but learned within days of landing in the United States that he would have to start at the bottom. He went to work for another Gujarati at a motel in New Jersey for \$100 a week. A year later he got a job as a pharmacy intern. Then he read in an Indian-American newspaper that the 18-unit Rock Garden in Riviera Beach, Florida, was for sale. The modest motel needed expensive repairs and a hefty down payment \$60,000.

Barot had saved \$8,000 and got help from two Gujaratis for the rest. Together they bought the motel. To save money, Barot did the repairs himself and bought used furniture from other hotel owners. Within a year Barot bought a second motel. Today Barot's Naimisha Group owns hotels and apartments in seven American states and grosses more than \$50 million per year.

Patricia Pliego Stout is another immigrant entrepreneur who worked hard to succeed. When she tried to start a travel agency in San Antonio, Texas, she couldn't get a loan. Friends said that she had three strikes against her: she was single, Hispanic, and female.

Stout, a former university administrator born in Mexico City, wasn't buying that. Pouring her life's savings of more than \$65,000 into the venture, she worked nights and weekends.

## 追梦者

对有才华的企业家来说,美国一直是一个有着巨大吸引力的地方。今天依然如此。

来自印度古吉拉特邦的迪利普·巴罗特在国内曾是一名药剂师,但来美国之后才几天他就发现他不得不从零做起。他去了一个古吉拉特老乡在新泽西开的一家汽车旅馆打工,周薪是100美元。一年之后,他成了一名药房实习医师。这时他在一份美籍印度人办的报纸上看到一则消息:佛罗里达州利维埃拉海滩一家有18个单元、名叫“滚石花园”的汽车旅馆正在拍卖。这家装修简单的旅馆需要一大笔资金维修,而且首付金高达6万美元。

巴罗特自己只有8000美元的存款,于是他找到两个古吉拉特老乡帮忙,三个人一起买下了这家旅馆。为了节省开支,巴罗特自己动手装修,并且从其他旅馆老板手中买来了二手家具。仅仅一年之内,巴罗特就收购了第二家旅馆。如今,巴罗特的奈米莎集团下属的旅馆和公寓遍布美国的七个州,年总收入达5000万美元。

帕特丽夏·普利戈·斯塔乌特是又一位通过辛勤工作才得以成功的移民企业家。起初,她试图在得克萨斯圣安东尼奥开一家旅行社,但没有人愿意贷款给她。朋友们说,她有三大不利因素:单身、西班牙裔、女性。

斯塔乌特出生于墨西哥城,曾是一所大学的行政人员。她不相信朋友们的话,将一生的积蓄——6.5万多美元全部投进公

Unable to pay for a courier, she delivered airline tickets to her clients before and after work.

Today The Alamo Travel Group has 18 employees in six offices. "What saw me through was my individual will," she says. "I got gutsy because I had to."

Why are so many immigrants succeeding in business? Fred Siegel, a senior fellow at the Progressive Policy Institute and author of *The Future Once Happened Here*, points to three factors: their work ethic and values, the strength of their families and communities, and their belief in the American dream.

**Paying Their Dues.** Rose Hwang escaped Vietnam with her family in a tiny boat. Eventually they arrived in Mission Viejo, California, in 1976, when Rose was 17.

Rose studied hard in university and became a Vietnamese-language interpreter for the Orange County courts. Then, with her savings and those of her husband, Mitchell Phan, also a Vietnamese refugee, they started Alpha Systems Lab and soon found a niche the competition had overlooked: remote digital video surveillance for corporate security. Rose's equipment allows business owners to monitor their facilities, inventory and cash around the clock, from any location.

Americans who believe that immigrants burden their economy often focus on what immigrants may lack when they get here — English, education and money. More important for success in the long run, however, is moral capital.

Zubair Kazi was 23 when he left India in 1969 and moved to Los Angeles. He took a \$2-an-hour job as a cook's helper at a Kentucky Fried Chicken. The work was hard. Mostly he scoured 16-quart pressure cookers, burning his hands when the hot grease splattered.

One day two co-workers didn't show up, and Kazi had to do the work of three men. His supervisor noticed Kazi's determination and trained him to be an assistant manager. After a few months in that job, he was asked to run a money-losing operation in Culver City, California. Kazi's vigorous management soon

司,她夜以继日地工作,周末也不例外。雇不起快递员,就在上班前和下班后自己去给顾客送机票。

现在,她的阿拉莫旅行集团已经拥有6个办事处和18名雇员。“我是凭着个人意志才渡过难关的,”她说,“我很勇敢,但那都是逼出来的。”

为什么会有这么多移民在美国商界取得成功?进步政策机构的资深专家,《未来曾在这里发生》一书的作者弗莱德·席格尔指出了三个主要因素:第一是他们的职业道德和价值观,其次是家庭和社团的力量,第三是他们对美国梦的信仰。

**做好自己该做的事情。**露丝·黄和全家人当年坐着一只小船逃离了越南。1976年,他们终于来到了加利福尼亚的密申别霍地区,那时露丝只有17岁。

露丝在大学里学习很努力,毕业后她成为奥伦治县法院的一名越南语口译员。之后,她和同为越南难民的丈夫米切尔·范一起用两个人的积蓄开办了“阿尔法系统实验室”,并且很快就发现了当时的市场所忽略的一个区域:公司安全远程数码电视监控系统。露丝的这种设备使得公司老总们可以在任何时间、任何地点监控公司的设备、库存和现金。

那些认为移民给美国经济带来负担的人指出:移民们入境时缺乏三样东西——英语技能、教育以及资本。然而,长远看来,要想成功,更重要的因素是精神上的资本。

1969年祖拜尔·卡济离开印度移民洛杉矶时,才23岁。最初他在一家肯德基(KFC)快餐店帮厨,每小时工薪是2美元。工作很辛苦,他的主要工作是擦洗那些16夸脱的高压锅,双手时常被飞溅的热油烫伤。

有一次,两名工友没来上班,结果卡济不得不一个人干三个人的活儿。当班主管注意到了这个勤奋的小伙子,就培养他做了一名经理助理。之后没几个月,他又被指派去经营加州卡尔

made the store profitable.

In 1976 Kazi decided to buy his own franchise. But with \$ 6,000 of his own and \$ 14,000 from friends, he was still short of \$ 65,000. So he carried a suitcase full of his Kentucky Fried Chicken awards into the local bank, got a loan and bought the franchise.

That store was losing \$ 3,000 per month when Kazi bought it. He worked seven days a week, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.. Within six months Kazi and his wife, Khatija, who also worked there, were \$ 50,000 in the black. Today Zubair Kazi owns 109 KFC franchises with total annual sales in excess of \$ 80 million.

**Ethnic Banks.** Immigrants often succeed by focusing on relatively neglected niches in the economy. Afghanis are becoming a major factor in New York fried-chicken outlets, for example, and Koreans have long dominated the green-grocer business.

Because relatively few immigrants qualify for bank loans, many, like Dilip Barot, create businesses with help from other immigrants. Korean-Americans often turn to churches and community networks for help in starting businesses. Newcomers receive valuable training and information, and in some cases money, from established business owners.

West Indians use an informal network called *susu*, or Turn of the Wheel. Commonly about 20 of them will agree to contribute a set amount (typically \$ 100) per week. Each takes his turn receiving the weekly payout of \$ 2,000 — enough to help buy a truck or put a down payment on a storefront. With creative mechanisms like this, immigrants start on the road to financial independence.

**Great Mall of China.** "Immigrants are playing an important role in reviving our cities," says Joel Kotkin, a senior fellow at the Institute for Public at California's Pepperdine University.

佛市的一家亏损的KFC分店。卡济强有力的管理很快使这家分店扭亏为盈。

1976年,卡济决定购买一家属于自己的KFC特许经营店。但他自己只有6 000美元,即使加上问朋友借来的1.4万美元,他仍然缺6.5万美元。于是,他提着一个装满他在KFC所获奖品的大箱子来到当地的银行,得到了一笔贷款,买下了这家店的经营权。

其时,卡济购买的这家分店平均每月亏损3 000美元。卡济每周工作七天,从早上八点一直到晚上十点。结果,他和一起工作的妻子卡提嘉仅仅用了六个月的时间,就使该店结束了亏损的局面,而且还赚了5万美元。今天,祖拜尔·卡济已经拥有了109家KFC分店的经营权,年销售总额超过8 000万美元。

**民族银行。**移民的成功常常是因为他们注意到了经济中相对受忽视的一些角落。比如,阿富汗人在纽约炸鸡市场上扮演着主要角色,而韩国人则长期控制着蔬菜水果业。

由于只有相对较少的移民能够得到银行贷款,因此他们当中很多人,像迪利普·巴罗特,是在其他移民朋友的帮助下才得以创业的。韩裔美国人创业时常常向教会和社区组织求助。新到美国的移民可以从已站稳脚跟的朋友那里得到宝贵的指导和信息,有时还可以获得贷款。

而来自西印度群岛的移民则借助于一种非正规的叫做“苏苏”的公共机制(“苏苏”的意思是“转轮”)。一般是大约20人商定,每周拿出一一定量的资金(通常为每人100美元),大家轮流拿走当周的2 000美元资金,这就足以买一辆卡车或是预付购买一家店面的定金了。移民们就是借助于这些创造性的机制,取得了资金上的独立。

**华人购物中心。**加利福尼亚州派普丹大学公共学院的资深专家乔尔·考德金评价说:“移民在振兴城市经济当中充当着重

Waves of New Yorkers left the city in the 1970s, and immigrants flooded in. Now so many Asians have moved into the outer boroughs of New York that the No. 7 subway train snaking through northern Queens is nicknamed "the Orient Express." Boston's Dorchester Avenue was built by immigrants: Irish bakeries and pub at first, Vietnamese pharmacies and eateries many decades later. Immigrants are also resurrecting suburbs. The San Gabriel Valley in the early 1970s was well on its way to meeting the fate of other Los Angeles suburbs. Storefronts were emptying as middle-class residents moved up to newer suburbs. Then the ethnic Chinese from Taiwan and Hong Kong moved in, renovating houses, opening supermarkets and restaurants.

Today the sidewalks are clean, and the parking lots are filled with late-model cars. San Gabriel Square, in the town of San Gabriel, is now nicknamed the "Great Mall of China." Hundreds of technology firms dot the valley, with annual sales estimated at more than \$ 4 billion. What was once derided as a "smog slum," the *Los Angeles Times* now calls the "Chinese Silicon Valley."

(Selected from *Reader's Digest*, April 1999,  
written by Richard Minitier)

要角色。”

20 世纪 70 年代期间,大批的纽约市民离开了这座城市,而移民则蜂拥而入。现在,纽约外围的几个区住进了大量的亚洲移民,穿过昆斯区北部的 7 号地铁甚至被人戏称为“东方快车”。波士顿的多切斯特大道就是移民修建的:起初只有几家爱尔兰人的面包房、酒吧,后来几十年又陆陆续续来了越南人的药房和小餐馆。移民们还使得郊区也焕发了青春。20 世纪 70 年代初,洛杉矶的圣加布里埃尔谷正面临着同其他郊区一样的命运:中产阶级居民们搬往更新的郊区,空出原有的店铺,然后来自中国台湾和香港的华人就搬进来,他们重新装修了房子,开起一家又一家的超市和饭店。

如今,这里的人行道干净整洁,停车场上停满了最新款式的各种轿车。现在圣加布里埃尔镇的圣加布里埃尔广场被当地人称为“华人购物中心”。数百家科技公司在谷中星罗棋布,年销售额已超过 40 亿美元。以前那个被描述成“烟雾弥漫的贫民窟”的地方,如今则被《洛杉矶时报》称作“华人的硅谷”。

(摘自《读者文摘》,1999 年 4 月,作者: Richard Minitier)







## Asian Identity Crisis

Eric Liu has spent most of his life climbing up the social ladder without looking back. The son of Chinese immigrants from China's Taiwan, he grew up learning to play down his ethnic identity in the mostly white community of Yale, at 25 he wrote speeches for President Clinton, and now he's at Harvard Law Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Then he went on to amass a heap of power credentials; he graduated from Yale School. In his provocative, wonderfully honest new book, *The Accidental Asian*, Liu, 29, finally pauses long enough to reflect on his assimilationist's guilt, on the feeling that he's left something behind without knowing exactly what it is. Half cultural commentary, half memoir, "Accidental" is a remarkable accomplishment — both a defense of assimilation and an intense recounting of personal loss.

Though he's one of Asian America's biggest stars, Liu doesn't act or feel particularly Asian-American. He says he cannot escape the feeling that the Asian-American identity is "contrived" and "unnecessary." "Asian Americans are only as they want to be," he writes. "They — we do not face the levels of discrimination and hatred that demand an enclave mentality ... The choice to invent and sustain a pan-Asian identity is just that: a choice, not an imperative."

His book, which just hit stores, is already infuriating Asian-Americans who have a fierce sense of ethnic pride. "Liu has been totally co-opted by the white mainstream," says Bert Wang, who works on labor issues and anti-Asian violence, and christened his rock band Superchink. "But would he be where he is today if he