

Only a tiny number of black students were offered admission to the highly selective public high schools in New York City on Monday, raising the pressure on officials to confront the decades-old challenge of integrating New York's elite public schools.

本周一，纽约市的顶尖公立高中仅向少数黑人学生提供入学机会，这给官员们带来了巨大的压力，要求他们解决纽约精英公立学校长期存在的融合问题。

At Stuyvesant High School, out of 895 slots in the freshman class, only seven were offered to black students. And the number of black students is shrinking: There were 10 black students admitted into Stuyvesant last year, and 13 the year before.

在史岱文森高中，895个新生名额中，只有7个名额被提供给了黑人学生。黑人学生的入学人数正在减少：去年该校录取了10名黑人学生，前年则是13名。

Another highly selective specialized school, the Bronx High School of Science, made 12 offers to black students this year, down from 25 last year.

另一所高度选拔性的专业学校——布朗克斯科学高中，今年向黑人学生提供了12个名额，比去年减少了13个。

These numbers come despite Mayor Bill de Blasio's vow to diversify the specialized high schools, which have long been seen as a ticket for low-income and immigrant students to enter the nation's best colleges and embark on successful careers.

尽管纽约市长比尔·德·布拉西奥曾发誓要使这些专门高中多样化，但这些学校的黑人学生入学率仍然很低。这些高中长期以来一直被视为低收入和移民学生进入美国顶尖大学并开启成功职业生涯的敲门砖。

But Mr. de Blasio's proposal to scrap the entrance exam for the schools and overhaul the admissions process has proved so divisive that the state's most prominent politicians, from Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo to Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, have mostly avoided taking a definitive position — even as black and Hispanic students are grappling with increasingly steep odds of admission into the city's eight most selective public schools.

然而，市长德·布拉西奥提出的废除入学考试并全面改革招生流程的提议引发了巨大争议，纽约州最著名的政治人物，从州长安德鲁·M·库莫到国会议员亚历山大·奥卡西奥-科尔特斯，大多回避明确表态——尽管黑人和西班牙裔学生的入学几率正变得越来越小。

Students gain entry into the specialized schools by acing a single high-stakes exam that tests their mastery of math and English. Some students spend months or even years preparing for the exam. Stuyvesant, the most selective of the schools, has the highest cutoff score for admission, and now has the lowest percentage of black and Hispanic students of any of New York City's roughly 600 public high schools.

学生通过在一场高风险的考试中取得优异成绩来进入这些专门学校，该考试测试他们对数学和英语的掌握程度。一些学生会花费数月甚至数年的时间在这场考试做准备。史岱文森高中是最挑剔的学校之一，其入学的最低分数线最高，目前也是纽约市约600所公立高中中黑人和西班牙裔学生比例最低的学校。

Lawmakers considering Mr. de Blasio's proposal have faced a backlash from the specialized schools' alumni organizations and from Asian-American groups who believe discarding the test would water down the schools' rigorous academics and discriminate against the mostly low-income Asian students who make up the majority of the schools' student bodies. (At Stuyvesant, 74 percent of current students are Asian-American.) The push to get rid of the test, which requires approval from the State Legislature, appears all but dead.

考虑德·布拉西奥提议的立法者遭到了这些专门学校校友组织和亚裔美国团体的强烈反对。这些团体认为，废除考试会削弱学校的严格学术标准，并对占学校学生主体的大多来自低收入家庭的亚裔美国学生构成歧视。（在史岱文森高中，74%的当前学生是亚裔美国人）废除考试的推动需要获得州议会的批准，目前看来几乎已经失败。

Attempts to diversify the schools without touching the test have failed. Neither the expansion of free test prep for minority students nor a new plan to offer the specialized high school exam during the school day made a dent in the admissions numbers.

尝试在不废除考试的情况下使学校多样化已经失败了。无论是扩大对少数族裔学生的免费考试辅导，还是推出一项新计划，将专门高中的考试安排在上课时间，这些措施都没有对招生数据产生影响。

The mayor and other supporters of the effort to overhaul the admissions system cited the statistics released Monday as the clearest evidence yet that the system is broken.

市长和其他支持改革招生制度的人士将周一发布的统计数据视为迄今为止最有力的证据，证明该系统已经崩溃。

But at the same time, a slew of prominent Democrats in Albany and downstate, ranging from the city's public advocate to the Democratic leaders of the Assembly and Senate, either declined to comment or issued statements that indicated the latest numbers are unlikely to change their positions.

然而，与此同时，从纽约市的公共倡导者到纽约州议会和参议院的民主党领导人，许多来自奥尔巴尼和下州的民主党人要么拒绝评论，要么发表声明，表明这些最新数据不太可能改变他们的立场。

Dani Lever, a spokeswoman for Mr. Cuomo, pointed to the governor's previous comments on the proposal, saying, "It's a legitimate issue that there are two sides to, and that should be looked at in the wider discussion of education in New York."

科莫州长的发言人丹妮·利弗指出，州长此前对该提议的评论称：“这是一个存在两面性的合理问题，应该在更广泛的纽约教育讨论中进行审视。”

The president of Stuyvesant's alumni organization did not reply to requests for comment. Larry Cary, president of the Brooklyn Technical High School alumni foundation, said the numbers did not highlight a flaw in the admissions system, but rather the general lack of high-quality education for black and Hispanic students. 史岱文森高中校友组织的主席没有回复评论请求。布鲁克林技术高中校友基金会主席拉里·卡里表示，这些数据并没有突出招生系统的缺陷，而是反映了黑人 and 西班牙裔学生普遍缺乏高质量教育的问题。

Jumaane Williams, the city's newly elected public advocate and a graduate of Brooklyn Tech, said his opposition to completely scrapping the test remains unchanged. "The numbers are abysmal, we knew that," said Mr. Williams, who is black. "The question is what do we do about it, how do we do it without needlessly pitting communities against each other?"

纽约市新当选的公共倡导者、布鲁克林技术高中的毕业生朱玛内·威廉姆斯表示，他反对完全废除考试的立场没有改变。他说：“这些数字非常糟糕，我们早就知道了。问题是，我们该怎么办，我们该如何做，才能避免不必要的社区对立？”

John Liu, the state senator from Queens who chairs the Senate's New York City education committee, said any proposal should consider the needs of the Asian-American community. "A desegregation plan can only be effective if the problem is viewed as a whole, and one that is not formulated to the total exclusion of Asian-Americans," he said.

皇后区的州参议员、纽约市参议院教育委员会主席刘醇逸表示，任何提议都应该考虑亚裔美国社区的需求。他说：“如果问题不是从整体上看待，而是完全排除亚裔美国人的话，任何种族融合计划都不可能有效。”

The question of how to racially integrate the city's elite high schools underscores how hard it is to tackle educational inequality and discrimination. It is a struggle playing out in real time as the future of affirmative action is being challenged at Harvard University and as last week's college admissions scandal revealed the extreme ways in which wealthy and well-connected families try to game admissions.

如何使纽约市的精英高中进行种族融合这一问题凸显了应对教育不平等和歧视的艰难性。就在哈佛大学的平权行动未来面临挑战的同时，上周曝光的大学招生丑闻也展现了富裕和有关系的家庭试图操纵招生的极端方式。

Though black and Hispanic students make up nearly 70 percent of New York City's public school system as a whole, just over 10 percent of students admitted into the city's eight specialized high schools were black or Hispanic, according to statistics released Monday by the city. That percentage is flat compared to last year. 据纽约市周一公布的统计数据，尽管黑人和西班牙裔学生占纽约市整个公立学校系统的近70%，但被录取进入纽约市八所专门高中的学生中，黑人和西班牙裔学生仅占10%多一点。与去年相比，这一比例没有变化。

Of the nearly 4,800 students admitted into the specialized schools, 190 are black — compared to 207 black students admitted last year out of just over 5,000 offers. About 5,500 black students took the admissions exam this year out of a total of about 27,500 applicants. Of the five specialized schools that were added under former Mayor Michael Bloomberg's administration, only one, the Brooklyn Latin School, has a larger percentage of black applicants who were offered seats: 57 out of 540.

在被录取进入专门高中的近4800名学生中，黑人学生有190名——而去年在大约5000个录取名额中，有207名黑人学生被录取。今年大约有27500名申请者中，有5500名黑人学生参加了入学考试。在前市长迈克尔·布隆伯格执政期间新增的五所专门高中中，只有布鲁克林拉丁学校提供的录取名额中黑人申请者的比例更高：在540个名额中录取了57名黑人学生。

Stuyvesant made 33 offers to Hispanic students, up slightly from 27 seats last year. Asian-American students received 587 offers, and white students were offered 194 seats. Asian-American and white students make up about 15 percent each of the total public school system. The percentage of black students at Stuyvesant has been declining for two decades.

史岱文森高中向西班牙裔学生提供了33个录取名额，略高于去年的27个。亚裔学生获得了587个名额，白人学生获得了194个名额。亚裔和白人学生各占整个公立学校系统的约15%。二十年来，史岱文森高中黑人学生的比例一直在下降。

The number of Hispanic students who gained admission to Bronx Science also dropped from 65 last year to 43 today.

布朗克斯科学高中录取的西班牙裔学生人数也从上一年的65人下降到了如今的43人。

The numbers are a stark reminder that the exam tends to produce specialized schools with classes that do not reflect the school system as a whole, despite years of efforts to use free test preparation to bring more black and Hispanic students into the schools.

这些数字令人痛心提醒我们，尽管多年来一直努力通过免费的考试准备吸引更多黑人和西班牙裔学生进入这些学校，但这场考试往往导致专门学校的班级构成无法反映整个学校系统的多样性。

The specialized school admissions process has been protected by state law since 1971, but last summer, Mr. de Blasio asked for Albany's approval to scrap the exam and replace it with a system that admits the top performers from every city middle school.

专门高中的招生流程自1971年以来一直受到州法律的保护，但去年夏天，德·布拉西奥市长请求奥尔巴尼批准废除考试，并将其替换为一个从每个城市中学录取顶尖学生的系统。

Though the city has acknowledged that it could implement that system at five of the eight schools — not including Stuyvesant, Bronx Science or Brooklyn Tech, whose admission system is controlled by state law — Mr. de Blasio has argued that such action would create a混乱的二-tiered system that would fail to diversify the schools with the fewest black and Hispanic students.

尽管纽约市已经承认可以在八所专门高中中的五所实施这一系统，但史岱文森、布朗克斯科学高中和布鲁克林技术高中由于受到州法律的约束无法实施。但德·布拉西奥认为，这样的行动将创造一个混乱的两级系统，无法使黑人和西班牙裔学生最少的学校实现多样化。

A recent report found that offers to Asian-American students, who now make up about 60 percent of the specialized schools, would drop by about half under the mayor's plan, while offers to black students would increase fivefold if that plan is approved.

最近的一份报告发现，在市长的计划下，目前占专门高中约60%的亚裔学生的录取名额将减少约一半，而黑人学生的录取名额将增加五倍。

Critics of Mr. de Blasio's plan have expressed frustration that he did not offer the Asian-American community any concessions, such as a new specialized high school, for all the seats they would lose under the proposal. 批评德·布拉西奥计划的人士对其没有向亚裔社区提供任何让步（例如新建一所专门高中）表示不满，因为该提议将使亚裔社区失去大量席位。

The city is relying on a less sweeping part of its plan to help force a measure of integration as soon as this fall: the expansion of Discovery, a summer program that prepares students who just miss the cutoff score for admission into a specialized school.

纽约市正依赖其计划中较不全面的部分来帮助推动今年秋季的一定程度融合：扩大“探索计划”(Discovery)，这项暑期计划为那些仅以几分之差错过专门高中录取分数线的学生提供准备。

Though the city has not yet released data about this year's Discovery class, officials said they believe the plan to set aside 20 percent of seats for Discovery students at each specialized school over the next two years will roughly double the number of black and Hispanic students in those schools.

尽管纽约市尚未发布有关今年“探索计划”学生群体的数据，但官员们表示，他们相信在未来两年内为每个专门高中预留20%的席位给“探索计划”学生的计划，将使这些学校的黑人 and 西班牙裔学生的数量大致翻倍。

But with so few black and Hispanic students in the schools, the bigger issue is the future of the test. Over the last few months, city officials have taken their plan to abandon it on the road, trying to sell it in local town hall meetings. They have faced furious parents from the Upper East Side to Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, who have at turns accused the city of trying to destroy the schools and of focusing too much on a tiny number of schools at the expense of the larger system.

然而，由于这些学校的黑人和西班牙裔学生数量如此之少，更大的问题是考试的未来。在过去的几个月里，纽约市官员带着他们的废除考试计划四处奔走，试图在当地的地方听证会上推销这一计划。他们遭到了来自上东区和布鲁克林的贝德福德-斯塔弗森特等地区的愤怒家长的抵制，这些家长指责市政府试图破坏这些学校，并且为了这少数几所学校，而忽视了整个教育系统。

In Albany, the issue has taken a back seat to more popular progressive legislation, including voting reform and abortion rights.

在奥尔巴尼（州议会所在地），这一问题被置于更受欢迎的进步立法之后，这些立法包括投票改革和堕胎权利。

Democratic leaders in the Senate and Assembly have not signaled any willingness to champion an issue that appears to be a political loser; Assembly majority speaker Carl Heastie recently said his conference had not even raised the matter in talks.

纽约州参议院和众议院的民主党领导人尚未表现出愿意支持这一在政治上看似失败的议题的意愿；众议院多数党发言人卡尔·希斯蒂最近表示，他的会议甚至没有在讨论中提及这一问题。

And this past weekend, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez did not take a position on the admissions proposal when she spoke about the specialized high schools at an event in her Queens district.

上周末，当奥卡西奥-科尔特斯女士在皇后区的活动中谈到专门高中时，她并没有对招生提案表明立场。

Instead, she argued for broad school improvement, noting that her father traveled across three boroughs from the Bronx to Brooklyn Technical High School.

相反，她主张全面改善学校教育，并指出她的父亲从布朗克斯区跨越三个行政区到布鲁克林技术高中上学。

“My question is, why isn’t every public school in New York City a Brooklyn Tech-caliber school?” she asked, to applause from the audience. “Every one should be.”

她问道：“我的问题是，为什么纽约市的每一所公立学校都不是布鲁克林技术高中的水平？每一所都应该是。”