



新西兰

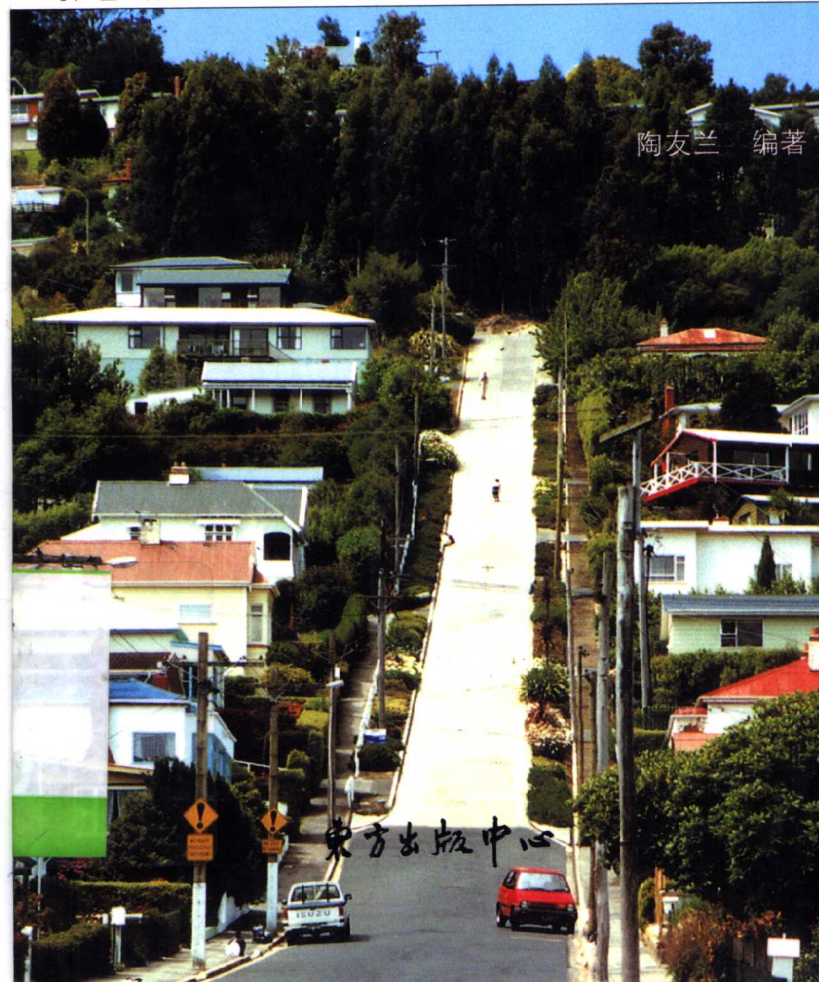
域外风情丛书

风情录

英汉对照

NEW ZEALAND SCENES

陶友兰 编著



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内 容 提 要

本书是《域外风情》丛书系列中的一种,采用英汉对照形式编著而成。全书由 48 篇短文组成,较为详细地介绍了“白云之乡”新西兰的民族建立过程、地理气候、独特的动植物群落、政体特点、艺术概况、文化景观、经济成就,以及生活习俗等。全书内容丰富,既有神秘有趣的神话传说,又有栩栩如生的真实记录,融知识性与趣味性于一体;是领略新西兰风土人情的理想读物,更是英语学习者优秀的辅助读物。

前 言

美丽迷人的新西兰,白云悠悠,天空湛蓝,碧波荡漾,绿草如茵。放眼望去,尽是一幅幅美妙绝伦的山水画。然而,由于远隔重洋,中国人对她的了解还不是很多。随着经济发展和贸易往来的增多,新西兰这块神秘的土地正日益引起人们越来越多的兴趣。

目前,国内关于新西兰的读物实在太少,同时有不少英语爱好者需要在轻松的阅读中既能增加知识,又能提高自己的英语水平。故此,编著者编写了这本小小的图书,并附上参考译文,从地理气候、独特的动植物群落、艺术概况、文化景观、政治制度、经济成就、生活习俗等主要方面进行介绍和描述,把这颗“明珠”以一个真实的、立体的、多层面的形象呈现给读者。

在本书的编写过程中,陆锦林教授给予了大力支持。虽然他全家已移居新西兰,但他仍然通过电子邮件,给我提供了许多一手资料,并花了很多时间审阅了全书,提出了宝贵的意见,在此表示衷心的感谢!陈习芝翻译了本书的部分章节,另外参加翻译的还有卫莉和庄婷。最后译文均经编著者本人统一校订。

由于本人水平有限,时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,祈望读者批评指正。

陶友兰
2000年12月

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1. New Zealand—Aotearoa, 'Land of the Long White Cloud'

New Zealand—Aotearoa, 'land of the long white cloud'—lies at the southern-most tip of the Pacific 'rim of fire', comprising Northland, Southland and a myriad of small ones, which is characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. The country was settled over 1,000 years ago by voyagers from East Polynesia, who set their course by the stars, prevailing currents and the flight paths of migratory birds. These settlers, the forebears of today's Maori, saw the bush-clad hills shrouded in mist and named the place *Aotearoa*, 'Land of the Long White Cloud'. Maori history relates that their ancestors arrived from a place called Hawaiiiki in a large fleet of canoes, landing on the north-eastern coast of the North Island.

A mythological description of the discovery features the Maori demigod Maui. One day Maui went out fishing with his brothers. He persuaded them to sail far to the south to unknown waters. When Maui began fishing, he used his grandmother's jawbone for a hook. He struck himself on the nose and used his blood for bait. With this magical hook and charmed bait he caught a monstrous fish, the North Island of New Zealand, which the Maori

call Te Ike a Maui (the Fish of Maui). The South Island, Te Wai Pounamu (the Water of Jade), is sometimes conceived of as the canoe of Maui.

The Maui legend is so widely spread throughout Polynesia that some believe he was an early explorer and may have even been the original discoverer of New Zealand. Maui's authority is said to have been such that crews of subsequent canoes from Hawaiiki cited their relationship with him to gain a foothold in the new land.

The landing places of these famed canoes retain great significance to Maori because genealogies are traced back to the crews who sailed them. With the arrival of many more canoes, tribes became established and began to grow.

The Polynesians brought with them the rat and the dog, as well as food plants. These included *kumara* (sweet potato), taro, gourds and yams. They found a land rich in birds, most of them flightless, including the moa, which stood twice as high as a man. The sea swarmed with marine life and vast seal rookeries were dotted about the coast.

In the early years of settlement, the new arrivals enjoyed a protein-rich diet that included moa, seals and sea lions. However, as the population increased, probably doubling every 30 years, those rich food sources became less plentiful and the settlers were forced to adapt to their surroundings.

Perhaps the toughest challenge for the new arrivals was learning to change their tropical lifestyle to one suited

to a temperate land. After losing *kumara* plants to frosts, they learned they could store tubers in pits and plant out the shoots in spring. Hand-woven capes made of flax replaced bark clothing and the open-sided houses of Polynesia became smaller, cosier dwellings. They adapted quickly to the new environment, and by 1200, they had settled the North and South Islands.

2. Nation Building (I)

The European explorers who chanced upon New Zealand in the 17th and 18th centuries were looking for a fabled southern continent. The first was Abel Tasman, a Dutchman captaining two vessels from a trading post in Java. He anchored off-shore late in 1642, naming the country Staten Landt and by that time, most Maori lived in the warm climate of the upper North Island.

Tasman failed to establish friendly relations with local Maori, and four members of his crew were killed in a bloody confrontation, earning the area the name Murderer's Bay. A Dutch map-maker later called the new lands Nieuw Zeeland, after a coastal province in The Netherlands.

The second recorded European landfall was made more than a century later by British explorer James Cook, who was captaining *Endeavor* on a voyage of scientific exploration when, in October 1769, the east coast of the North Island was sighted. Cook made contact with local Maori, circumnavigated both the North and South Islands, mapping them, writing about Maori and collecting specimens of flora and fauna. He made further visits in 1773 and 1777, recording what he saw and

inspiring waves of Europeans to travel to New Zealand.

Most of the new arrivals were traders, whalers, sealers and missionaries. Keen to exploit New Zealand's resources, a transient population of traders exported boatloads of valuable commodities. Lawlessness was rampant and land sales disorganized. Missionaries, on the other hand, wanted to bring Christianity to the new land.

By 1840, some 2,000 European settlers were scattered around the coast, mostly in the North Island, and for the first time in hundreds of years the Maori population of about 115,000 faced major change. They traded vigorously with the newcomers, growing crops to help feed the new settlers, and also parted with some land. In return they sought firearms, which fuelled a lethal new wave of inter-tribal warfare.

Maori chiefs became increasingly concerned about the damage to exploitation of their land and culture, and sought help from Victoria, the British Queen. As the major maritime power of the day, Britain was seen as able to provide protection and a framework of law and order. The British were receptive to the request because they wanted to prevent the French or the Americans from gaining any control of the new land.

In 1840, over 500 chiefs signed New Zealand's founding document, *the Treaty of Waitangi*, giving the Queen the right to buy their land. In return, they would enjoy all the rights and privileges of British subjects in a pact of partnership. A clause guaranteeing Maori undisturbed proprietorship of their land, forests and

fisheries helped seal the deal. Under this landmark, *the Treaty of Waitangi*, New Zealand was established as a British colony. For both Maori and Pakeha, the Treaty continues to hold a central place.

British settlers arrived in the 1840s and 1850s, establishing towns and clearing land for farms. Maori and settler interests sometimes clashed, culminating in war during the 1860s. Maori land loss followed, and in its wake, the Maori population fell to 42,000 (1896).

3. Nation Building (II)

Settler society boomed after the gold rushes from the 1860s. Roads, railways and public buildings were erected, and national education introduced. A new wave of British, European and Austrian migrants arrived to populate the towns and develop farmland.

Economic depression in the 1880s generated social and economic change. New Zealand led the world in granting votes to women (1893), wages were regulated, and old-age pensions began (1898). Maori political leaders fostered a Maori renaissance started earlier under the influence of the Maori King movement and religious prophets. Health and welfare improved and the Maori population rose. Maori and document Pakeha soldiers fought alongside the British in the First World War (1914 ~ 1918), as they would do in the Second (1939 ~ 1945).

Worldwide economic depression hit New Zealand in the late-1920s: unemployment escalated and poverty worsened. Expanding state welfare from the late-1930s higher pensions, unemployment and sickness benefits, and subsidized medical care—improved conditions.

Urbanization, especially of Maori, and economic

prosperity marked postwar New Zealand. The birthrate soared and the population also increased because of immigration, from Britain and Europe in the 1950s, and later from the Pacific islands and Asia.

More women worked outside the home, and equal pay was introduced in 1972. Another Maori renaissance began in the 1970s as Maori focused on regaining land lost two generations earlier, language, culture and art revived once more.

Inflation and unemployment grew in the 1970s, and government spending on social welfare increased with the introduction of National Superannuation (1976) and a range of other income support measures.

The mid-1980s brought profound change in foreign affairs and the economy. New Zealand was declared nuclear free. Free-market policies opened up the economy, and the role of government was reformed.

Today Maori still face the serious challenges of adapting to a modern European economy and society. However, their revival as a vibrant ethnic and cultural group is highlighted by the growth in population to more than half a million by 1997, or about 15 percent of New Zealand's population. The Maori renaissance of the past 15 years is strongly linked to the rebirth of the language and the Treaty settlement process. Maori is now enshrined in law as an official language of New Zealand, and pre-school language immersion programs have flourished. Meanwhile the Treaty settlement process is helping reunite Maori with the land of their ancestors as well as helping