



加拿大 CANADA

PATHWAYS TO THE PRESENT

——走向今日之路

约翰·赛维尔 著

李鹏飞 主译



北京理工大学出版社

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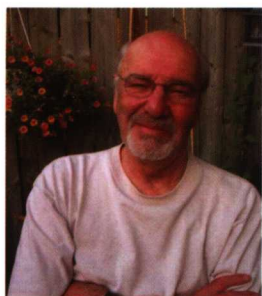
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约翰·赛维尔

加拿大约克大学

荣誉退休教授, 在该校教授历史和宪法。出版了《就叫我米契好了: 米舍尔的一生和法律的制定》、《法院与宪法》等40余部图书, 是《20世纪90年代我国是如何治理的?》一书的合作者, 还为中学和大学撰写过一些教科书。赛维尔教授现居多伦多。



李鹏飞

北京理工大学人文

社会科学学院外语系教授。担任该校硕士生、博士生及英语专业本科生教学工作。从1990年以来, 从事加拿大研究和都市人类学研究, 发表多篇论文。主编《加拿大与加拿大人》丛书第4、5集。译著有《世界的高技术园区》和《工程学》等。现任北京理工大学秦皇岛分校外语教研室主任、中国加拿大研究会副秘书长、北京理工大学中加研究中心主任、中国都市人类学学会常务理事。

Preface to the Translation Version of the Book: Canada: Pathways to the Present

“Your problem”, I often said to my students, “ is that you cannot see the forest for the trees.” In other words, they could see all the details but not the big picture. Since this book was written in 1999, there have been changes in the trees, but the Canadian forest remains much the same.

In many ways the most important change has been the results of 9/11 when terrorists flew planes into the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington. Like the Americans, we knew our world had changed. North America was not immune to the international terrorism. We discovered that there were terrorists in Canada. One was caught crossing from Canada into the United States with his car loaded with explosives — his mission was to bomb the Los Angeles airport. We shared intelligence with the United States and passed tough anti-terrorist laws which gave the police and intelligence agencies powers deemed to be too sweeping by many Canadians. We strengthened our border controls and tightened our immigration and refugee policy.

But the multicultural forest remained the same. Canada remained the destination of hundreds of thousands immigrants. The leading country of birth of those who have arrived in recent years has been the People's Republic of China, and there are now well over a million of Chinese origin in Canada. The other leading origins of im-



migrants were India and other Asian countries and regions, including Hong Kong and Taiwan of China.

Separatism remains a strong movement in Quebec, where an estimated 50% of the Francophone population believes in some form of independence. Ottawa and the provinces continue to battle over the distribution of the tax-payers' money and legislative power. Many aboriginals remained mired in poverty, despite millions from the government, and with more than half living in the cities the demands for self-government seem unrealistic. However, in 1999 a new Inuit Territory was carved out of the Northwest Territories and came into existence was the largely self-governing, but financially dependent on Ottawa, territory of Nunavut—or "Our Land".

The Supreme Court of Canada has also remained very active in enforcing rights under the Charter-dealing with issues such as child pornography, hate propaganda, the parental right to spank a child, and tobacco advertising. So active has the Court been that some even ask "Who runs Canada: the Court or the elected governments?" The latest and controversial decision has been that which upheld federal legislation that legalizes "same sex" marriage.

However, on the whole the picture of the Canadian forest as written here in 1999 remains an accurate account of our past and our present.

John Saywell, Toronto

July 1, 2005, Canada's 138 birthday as a nation.



赛维尔教授为本书中译本所写的序言

“你们的问题”，我经常对我们的学生说：“就是因为一叶障目，而看不见树林。”换句话说，就是由于只看到了细节，而看不到全部情况。自从本书出版以来，加拿大的树木有很多改变，但加拿大的这片树林却大致依然如故。

最重要的变化就是9.11事件的发生，恐怖主义者驾着几架飞机撞塌了世界贸易中心大楼，又轰炸了华盛顿的五角大楼。像美国人一样，我们也知道，我们的世界发生了变化。对恐怖主义者来说，北美大陆不再是与世隔绝的了。我们发现加拿大也有恐怖主义分子。加拿大曾经抓获过一个恐怖分子试图开着自己的汽车潜入美国，车上装满了炸药。他的使命就是要炸毁洛杉矶机场。我们与美国人交换过情报，并通过了严厉的反对恐怖主义法案，授予警察和情报部门必要的权限，这些权限对很多加拿大人来说都是压倒一切的。我们加强了对边界的控制，紧缩了自己的移民和难民接纳政策。

但是多元文化这片树林则照旧不变。加拿大仍然是成百上千的外来移民的首选地，最近一些年来到达加拿大定居而其出生地不在加拿大的人，数量最大的就是来自中华人民共和国。加拿大现在有一百多万中国裔移民。另外一些主要移居加拿大的移民来自印度和其他亚洲国家，还包括中国香港和中国台湾地区。

分裂主义在魁北克依然是一股强大的势力。在魁北克依然有将近一半的法语加拿大人相信，必须有某种形式的独立。渥太华和加拿大各省则继续为分享纳税人所交税款和立法权力而争吵不



休。无数的土著居民，尽管有来自政府的巨额补贴在手，则依旧贫困不堪。他们中的一半人已经生活在加拿大的城市里，强烈要求建立自治政府的呼声不断，这种要求看来似乎有些不现实。然而，1999年就已经从西北领地地区中划分出来，建立了新的因纽特人自治领地（Inuit Territory），他们在很大程度上已经实行了自治。但是经济上还得依靠渥太华政府。他们把自己的自治领地称为“奴纳瓦”，意即“我们的土地”。

加拿大最高法院在根据宪法加强法制，诸如严禁对儿童进行淫秽宣传、渲染仇恨、禁止父母打骂孩子以及做香烟销售广告等，他们依然做得积极主动。以致主动积极得甚至让人质问：“是谁在管理加拿大？是最高法院还是民选政府？”最近做出的一个最为令人挠头的决定是谁在坚持要联邦立法使同性恋“婚姻”合法化？

然而，总的来说，加拿大这片树林，如我1999年所写道的那样，依旧保持着我们在历史上及其当前所展示的那种清晰明快的特征。

约翰·赛维尔

加拿大多伦多

2005年7月1日，适逢加拿大138周年国庆日

Preface to the Translation Version

In the fall of 2001, Canadian Embassy to China sent us a book titled as *Canada: Pathways to the Present* in English in hoping to help us with our work in Canadian Studies. Quickly I began to like it. The reason is that, it is often the case for us as a scholar outside of Canada to be trapped in the situation as Prof. John Saywell points out : “they (students) cannot see the forest for the trees. In other words, they could see all the details but not the big picture.” Reading the book, I was absorbed in the author’s analyses and comments on the issues that took place in the long history of Canada and the important figures like Sir John A. Macdonald and William Lyon Mackenzie King as well as Pierre Trudeau, ... A good book it is indeed, as I told to my friends in BIT, we must put it into Chinese as our reference. Months later, we did manage to translate its main parts into Chinese as our research guide.

In 2004, under the encouragement of Miss Wang Li, the Secretary of the Cultural Section of the Canadian Embassy to Beijing, we began to apply to the embassy for the publication subsidy to its Chinese version. In order to solve the copyright problem, I searched through the Internet and finally found Prof. John Saywell. Then, I asked a friend of mine in Toronto, and associate professor from China named Hao Muxia to pay a respectful visit to the professor. Luckily enough, Prof. Saywell warmly received her and offered his consent to our request almost unconditionally. Still stronger encouragement comes to us from the professor that he pushes us to work faster and



better with favorable hints and guides, though later we got to know, he is already a person of 75. Thus, the whole connection with him leaves us a pleasant and happy memory that I shall never forget.

As you read the book in original, you will find that the language of the author is perfect. As a master of English language, he is good at turning things intricate and controversial into simple, brief, easy-going verses like the water-flowing in a gently stream in a valley. To tell you the truth, as a foreign scholar, we often feel it inconvenient to ask our Canadian friends questions on the topics like the relation between the European settlers and the First Nation Peoples and that between the Anglophone Canadians and the Francophone Canadians. For we know that there should not have been so many pleasant stories in such matters as a result of cultural conflict and how we can pose our nose too close to their own internal affairs. Yet, to our surprise, in such matters, Prof. John relates everything in a easy manner. Totally overwhelmed by his masterly use of the language, his plainly and in many cases, informally talking manner reminds me of the vivid, attractive and even fantastic story-telling manner of Mrs Liu Lanfang when she is telling us stories on Yue Fei, Wu Song or Cheng Yaojin in the China's classics. As a professional foreign language teacher, I believe we can choose hundreds of fine examples from John's book on his use of such language techniques as metaphor, simile, personification, transferred epithet, euphemism, irony, hyperbole, underestimation, oxymoron or irony, and such and such, and so and so. Needless to say, as a historian to study the Canadian past, his main concern is to provide a well-thought-off clue to the understanding of the chief historical events and historical figures who have contributed to the founding of the country and its progress and those who fail to do so. It just comes



from this need that his analyses are mainly featured as cool-hearted, rational, objective, and as much as possible, trying to be accurate and appropriate. A good example is the last chapter: Canada's Prime Ministers: Heroes or Villains? In his evaluation of the nation-founders, his use of language is calm, cautious, steady, but most importantly, trying to win the sympathetic chord from the compatriots and from his academic counterparts. And, happy enough, what he has done makes us feel totally afresh and deeply impressed at least from the point of view of a foreign learner.

As a chief translator of this book, I began to study the Canadian topics when I was staying in Montreal, Canada, in 1990. Back to China, I began to follow Prof. Ruan Xihu, the famous social anthropologist in China Academy of Social Sciences. As a co-editor of Book 3 of Ruan's Canadian Study Serials known as Canada and Canadians, I was asked by Prof. Ruan to succeed his work for his really advanced in years. Thus, I have managed the publication of the Study Serials, Book 4 and Book 5 with the collaboration of my colleagues in BIT. Now, we are preparing eagerly Book 6 with the warm support of the Canadian Embassy and the BIT Press. While translating the book of John Saywell, we cherish a sincere hope to learn as much as possible from him. As our ancient Sage Confucius told us, "To emulate those better than yourself but do introspection when seeing those who are not equal to you." As we have learned lots from Prof. Ruan Xihu both his theories on the ethnology and his lofty personality, we are sure to keep learning something more from Professor John Saywell. As the name of scholar implies, we should keep learning constantly to make progress in our Canadian studies. So, we wish to take John Saywell as our guide to make our study better. From shallow to deeper, from lopsided to more comprehen-



sive, from superficial to more profound. This is not only the wish of mine, but also the common wish of my colleagues in the Canadian Studies Centre of our university. In the process of our translation, enormous help, concern and support come from associate prof. Hao Muxia (in Toronto), Luan Haifeng, the associate professor from BIT, Guo Shougang from the Finance Department of BIT and Fan Hongliang, the deputy editor in chief of BIT Press, and his colleague, Miss Li Xia, the editor in charge of the publication of the given Book. To all the above colleagues and friends, we feel honored to show our sincere and profound gratitude for their contribution to its successful publication.

The last, but not the least, point is to explain why the book is published in a bilingual form, that is, in English and in Chinese simultaneously. The intention to do so comes from our belief that there are more and more young and middle-aged Canadian scholars in China and also more and more young students who began to take interest in Canada. The bilingual form of the publication, which are very few in the field of Canadian studies, will surely bring help to the freshmen in this way. It also help young students to learn more on Canada. As a book inclined to provide basic knowledge on Canada, its bilingual form publication with detailed notes can be expected as a "walking stick" for them. In addition, we want our readers and research friends to understand that there must be inadequacies and even faults for its being the first printing. Therefore, the translators and the editors are particularly eager to hear from you for your comments and correction of our faults.

Li Peng fei

From Beijing Institute of Technology

October, 2005



译者序

2001 年秋天，加拿大驻华大使馆寄来了这本名为 **Canada: Pathways to the Present** 的英文原著，目的是为我们进行加拿大研究作参考。对加拿大研究颇感兴趣，但常常在写文章时因为见木不见林（正如这本书的作者赛维尔教授所说的）而苦恼的我，在浏览这本精美的小书时，觉得它确实有助于我们开阔视野，由点及面、由表及里、由浅入深地了解加拿大这个巨大而对我依然是颇感生疏的国家。

数月后，即与汪宏和来鲁宁等同仁商定先把它翻译出来作为我们的参考资料使用。2004 年在申报加拿大研究资助项目时，我与使馆王荔女士提及此事，她鼓励我们申请翻译此书。为了解决翻译版权问题，我从因特网上找到了 John Saywell 教授，又托我的一位在多伦多工作的同事郝慕侠老师亲自登门拜访了赛维尔教授。赛教授非常热情亲切，几乎是不讲条件地答应了我的要求，支持我们翻译他的这本书。他虽然人已 75 岁了，但来往的电子信件从不延误，这一直催促我们快马加鞭。与赛教授书信来往的愉快经历，美好、幸福，终生难忘。

如读者即将从本书中看到的，本书以其精炼的语言概括了加拿大立国至今的历史渊源。对外界人来讲，觉得十分敏感、似乎难以启齿直问的一些有关加拿大和加拿大人的许多内部事务问题，如美加之间的微妙关系、英裔和法裔加拿大人之间的利害冲突、欧洲白人移民与土著民之间的恩恩怨怨、西部与东部各省之间及发达省份与边缘省份之间纳税义务分担和资源分享的均衡多



寡合理与否等等，赛维尔教授的叙述如行云流水、简洁中肯、一点即到，颇使我们有听刘兰芳女士说评书的感觉。作为一个终生教授外国语的教师，在翻译他的原文以及细心为之作注的时候，无数次感到其中许多说法可以信手捻来作为讲英语写作技巧的贴切例子，如明喻、暗喻、转注、假借、反衬、婉语、夸张、拟人、讥讽等等。当然，作为一位著述加拿大国家历史的学者，更为主要的是，他在阐述关键的历史事件及评价对加拿大立国做出贡献的政治、经济、文化人物时，用语慎重、理智、客观、恰当。如其最后一章，**Canada's Prime Ministers: Heroes or Villains?**我们将这个标题评为“加拿大的历任总理：谁主沉浮？”他对这些历史人物的评价，用言冷静、沉稳、适可而止，真的使人顿时感到耳目一新，叹为观止。

译者从1990年开始了解和研究加拿大问题，步阮西湖教授后尘，参编《加拿大与加拿大人》(3)。后因阮先生年事已高，委托我和我的北京理工大学中加研究中心的同事们继续主编了《加拿大与加拿大人》(4)与(5)，现正在筹编该丛书的第6集。我们翻译赛维尔教授这本书的目的之一，又在于“见贤思齐，见不贤则自省也。”向赛教授学习，从加拿大研究的表层面上出发，点击一点，深入进点，搞得扎实一些，为我国的加拿大研究上水平而努力，这乃是我本人和我们中心同仁的共同意愿。在本书翻译过程中，除上面提到的郝慕侠教授外，北京理工大学栾海峰副教授也做了许多组织工作。北京理工大学郭守刚同志、北京理工大学出版社副主编樊洪亮同志、李霞编辑都给予了热情的支持。在此一并表示深切感谢。

最后一点需说明的是，本书经与赛维尔教授商量，以英汉对照方式出版，并做了比较详细的语言和政治文化背景注释，意在为我国广大少年和中青年读者提供一些熟悉加拿大社会方方面面的背景知识，及美加社会中各种说法的汉语对照含义。本书论及的是加拿大社会的根本，对我们中国热心加拿大研究的中青年学



者来说，以此扩展自己研究加拿大的特定热点，让本书起到“拐杖”的作用，亦是我们的冀盼。本书中译本因系初版发行，且内容涉猎又极为广泛，不当之处肯定不少，恳请各位专家及读者朋友批评指正。

李鹏飞
于北京理工大学
2005年10月