

# Chapter 6

## Lessons for Europe from the Quebec Trade Summit



# I. 教学目的

通过本文的学习：

1. 使学生对有关全球化、市场经济、自由贸易、贸易保护主义等问题的争论有所认识。
2. 通过对副课文 *A Changing World Economy* 的学习，回顾历史及其理论阐述，使学生对全球化经济加深理解和认识。
3. 本文涉及到许多经贸方面的专业术语，如：贸易壁垒、自由贸易区、进口替代、公司福利、世贸组织中的争端解决机制等，学生掌握对上述内容的英语表达法和应用也是教学目的之一。



## II. 教学计划

拟使用六课时完成本课内容。一课时介绍背景知识，四课时用于课文讲解及难点讨论，最后一课时可就某一相关问题（如：一国实施适度的贸易保护有无积极意义？）展开辩论。



### III. 教学方法

以学生为中心，通过师生互动、各抒己见的方式理解和认识课文中涉及到的问题（也包括语言方面的问题）。





## IV. 教学重点与要点

### 1. 专业知识内容

使学生对有关全球化、市场经济、自由贸易、贸易保护主义等问题的争论有所认识，从而对世界经济的未来及发展趋势有所了解，同时也可帮助学生加深对我国改革开放伟大历史意义的理解。新加上的副课文A Changing World Economy通过回顾历史及其理论阐述，对全球化的历史及其现实进行了分析，与课文本身所谈的内容有许多共通之处，教师可根据学生的具体情况，把两篇文章的内容进行对比，从而使学生对全球化问题加深理解和认识。



## 教学重点与要点(续)

另外，本文也涉及到许多经贸知识，如：贸易壁垒、自由贸易区、进口替代、公司福利、世贸组织中的争端解决机制等，对于这些内容的基本概念学生也应掌握。另外，增强学生对上述内容的英语表达也是教学目的之一。



# 教学重点与要点(续)

## 2. 语言内容

术语：Trade Summit, OECD, diversion and appeasement, mercantilism, anti-dumping, anti-globalization, trade barrier, flow of goods and capital, import substitution, dispute settlement process



# 教学重点与要点(续)

短语:

the order of the day, in...parlance, play into the hands of, abide by, gain ground, live up to, coax...out of... seal off, divert attention away from, be subject to security.





## 教学重点与要点(续)

句子:

- 1) I saw *heart* in great abundance – in-your-face public displays of compassion were the order of the day – but clear thinking was conspicuously scarce. (P. 117 Line 5-7)
- 2) But I traveled to Quebec for the real show; the “People’s Summit”, an alternative event organized ostensibly to represent – what else? – the ‘people’s views.’ (I had assumed that the elected leaders at the Summit were there for that purpose, but who am I to question ‘the people’?). (P. 117 Paragraph 3, Line 1-4)



## 教学重点与要点(续)

- 4) Yet the protesters see none of that, choosing to make themselves the enemies of the downtrodden by denying poor countries the tools of development, arguing that capitalism and free trade cause poverty. Such ignorance is criminal. (P. 119 Paragraph 3, Line 10-13)
- 5) By failing to directly challenge mercantilist assumptions and fair trade fallacies – that is, to make an unapologetic case for truly free and open trade – economic liberals are helping to perpetuate popular suspicions that trade's critics have legitimate complaints. (P. 121 Line 1-4)



## 教学重点与要点(续)

- 3) The “carnival against capitalism” lived up to its name... ...Consider the following actual exchange I had with a startlingly well-fed young activist (who wore, naturally, imported jeans and sneakers). As she shook her flabby fist at me, a comrade filmed the exchange with a Japanese video camera that easily cost more than a year’s salary for the average Latin American. (P. 118 the second paragraph)



## VI. 课文注释

### 概念讲解

- anti-globalization 反全球化
- Trade barrier 贸易壁垒
- flow of goods and capital 货物及资本流动
- mercantilist assumptions 商业主义的观点
- dispute settlement process 争端解决进程





# 语言点讲解

**1. I saw *heart* in great abundance – in-your-face public displays of compassion were the order of the day – but clear thinking was conspicuously scarce. (p. 117)**

本句中heart一词与前面一句中的head形成对比，作者在前面说，反对自由贸易的人们都没有“头脑”，在这里作者强调他们有的只是异常丰富的“心”。“心”在此处指的是抗议者们发泄出的、毫无理智的情绪。在in-your-face public displays of compassion were the order of the day 中，compassion的意思是deep awareness of the suffering of another coupled with the wish to relieve it，即汉语中所说的“怜悯之情”，但同时又有“恨人间路不平”的意思；order of the day在这里的意思是the characteristic or dominant feature or activity，即“特点、特征或最主要的方面或活动”。



上面整句话的意思是：我所看到的是抗议者们反对自由贸易、反对全球化而发泄出的无边无际的情绪，是在人们面前公开展示出的一种对受到全球化伤害的人们的怜悯和同情以及改变这种“不合理”现象的要求，如果说抗议活动有什么特征的话，这就是该活动的特征。但是，这一切都与真实不符，因此，这里所缺少的是清醒、理智的思考。

【参考译文】我所看到的只是心绪的漫天宣泄，我面前是一腔悲天悯人热情的公然展示。显而易见，这里的稀缺之物是清醒的思考。



2. But I traveled to Quebec for the real show; the “People’s Summit”, an alternative event organized ostensibly to represent – what else? – the ‘people’s views.’ (I had assumed that the elected leaders at the Summit were there for that purpose, but who am I to question ‘the people’?). (p. 117)

作者这里的意思是说，参加“人民峰会”的那些抗议者们本身就是人民，他们按照常理应该代表“人民的意见”，但实际上并非如此。那些被选举出来的领导人（西半球34国首脑）参加“美洲峰会”正是为了人民的利益。因此，作者实际上是在说，那些所谓的“人民”代表不了“人民的意见”。说人民代表不了人民自己似乎有悖于常理，因此，作者说自己怎能有资格向“人民”提出质疑呢？



### **3. Gracious to a fault, the Canadian government (i.e. Canadian taxpayers) funded the event and paid for Latin American activists to attend. (p. 117)**

An innovation of the Quebec Summit was the invitation by the Canadian hosts to some 60 civil society organizations to enter the Summit conclave and to participate in a roundtable discussion with ministers. Many of the civic leaders voiced the same concerns being heard in the streets — that Latin American economies must do a better job at meeting the needs of the poor majorities.





The exchange with ministers was polite and rather pro forma, but it set an important precedent that could further democratize hemispheric diplomacy. Civil society representatives can now demand a voice at the many ministerials and working groups that flow from the Summit process and that seek to implement the Summit mandates. Many clauses in the Summit's Plan of Action also call for inclusion of non-governmental groups in post-Summit activities.



**4. Consider the following actual exchange I had with a startlingly well-fed young activist (who wore, naturally, imported jeans and sneakers). As she shook her flabby fist at me, a comrade filmed the exchange with a Japanese video camera that easily cost more than a year's salary for the average Latin American. (p. 118)**

本部分中，作者的一些话具有讽刺意味，如“startlingly well-fed young activist”（保养得极好的年轻激进分子），“wore, naturally, imported jeans and sneakers”（自然穿着进口的牛仔裤和运动鞋），“she shook her flabby fist at me”（她向我挥动着的拳头，肌肉松弛，毫无力量。）以及“with a Japanese video camera”（用一架日本摄象机）等。全球化的发展，国际间的贸易往来，促进了社会繁荣，使人可以穿上进口的牛仔裤和运动鞋，购买价格昂贵的摄象机。即使是那些懒惰的人（如，那个肌肉松弛，毫无力量的人）也可以保养得极好。作者此处意指：那些激进分子在从全球化中得到好处的同时，却极力反对全球化。



**5. Yet throughout it all, not once did I hear a logical, never mind reasonable, case against free trade. (p. 118)**

本句中a logical, never mind reasonable为定语，修饰case。意思是说，那些反对自由贸易的宣传材料逻辑上都有问题，姑且不谈其是否有道理。

**6. Yet the protesters see none of that, choosing to make themselves the enemies of the downtrodden by denying poor countries the tools of development, arguing that capitalism and free trade cause poverty. Such ignorance is criminal. (p. 119)**

本部分中的the downtrodden意思是“受压迫者，劳苦大众”；to make themselves the enemies of the downtrodden 的意思是“使他们自己成为劳苦大众的敌人”；to deny poor countries the tools of development的意思是“剥夺贫穷国家赖以发展的手段”。



**7. While there is little in the way of substantive criticism coming from the activists, their continual presence at international meetings gives cover to old-style protectionists who would like to see more restrictions on the flow of goods and capital around the globe. (p. 119)**

本部分中的in the way of为介词短语，意思是“至于说...，关于...方面”  
例如：

*Don't expect too much of your boss in the way of pay rises.*

*King doesn't have much in the way of new material.*

*They have nothing helpful to offer in the way of advice.*

substantive一词的意思是“本质上的，实质性的”，substantive criticism 就是“有实质性内容的批评”。substantive还可修饰issue, problem, change, reason, principle 等。





**8. It is an order of faith among protesters that globalization is a recent phenomena that has been driven primarily by international institutions. (p. 120)**

本句中的**an order of faith among protesters**在这里是指抗议者们处在一种盲目相信（某种说法）的状态之中。本句话的意思是说，抗议者们都盲目地相信全球化现象主要是国际机构促成的。

## **9. Import Substitution (p. 120)**

**A strategy which emphasizes the replacement of imports with domestically produced goods, rather than the production of goods for export, to encourage the development of domestic industry.**



## 10. Diversion and Appeasement (p. 120)

For over six decades, free traders in the United States have pursued trade liberalization through a strategy of diversion and appeasement: diverting attention away from opening the U.S. market by focusing on exports and foreign policy goals, and appeasing protectionists at home with “fair trade” policies in the hope of preventing even worse import barriers. That strategy achieved considerable success: it shifted the basic orientation of U.S. trade policy away from protectionism and toward gradual liberalization.



To revitalize their cause, free traders need more than better salesmanship. They need a new strategy which is rooted in the assumption that head-on confrontations with protectionist forces should be avoided at all costs. According to this view, free trade is too weak politically to win a fair fight; it can only hold and gain ground by alternately diverting and appeasing protectionist pressures. Diversion is accomplished through trade negotiations, which enable free traders to downplay reductions in U.S. trade barriers while trumpeting new opportunities for U.S. exporters, as well as playing on the need for America's international leadership. Appeasement, meanwhile, occurs primarily through the so-called trade remedy laws—namely, the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, and the Section 201 escape clause—which impose protection when certain pre-established criteria are met.



## **10. Diversion and Appeasement (p.120)(to be continued)**

Thus, the traditional free-trade strategy may be summarized as the attempt to achieve freer trade here and abroad without ever making the case for it here. Liberalization of the U.S. market is achieved by changing the subject; a full-scale protectionist reaction is avoided by providing safety valves that enable aggrieved interests to get some relief without wrecking the whole system. Over the course of six decades, this strategy has achieved considerable success. Tariff rates in the United States and other industrialized countries on manufactured goods have plummeted. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has substantially furthered economic integration, and the Uruguay Round and follow-up World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations have extended free-trade principles on a global basis to agriculture, textiles and apparel, intellectual property, telecommunications, and financial services.





**11. By failing to directly challenge mercantilist assumptions and fair trade fallacies – that is, to make an unapologetic case for truly free and open trade – economic liberals are helping to perpetuate popular suspicions that trade’s critics have legitimate complaints. (p. 121)**

本句话的意思是说，主张自由贸易的人没有直接向重商主义以及公平贸易的错误论调提出挑战，也就是说，他们没有讲明自由、公开贸易的意义，因而，那些所谓的自由贸易人士实际上是助长了公众的错误想法，认为有关对自由贸易的批评也有其合理性。另外，本句中的 **mercantilist assumptions** 意指 **mercantilism** 所涵盖的内容。



**12. That strategy has begun to work in the United States, where, for example, automobile manufacturers and other steel-using industries have begun to fight efforts by domestic steel manufacturers to further close the already protected US market. (p. 121)**

本句中的**That strategy** 指作者此前文中所谈到的那些具有竞争优势的企业所应采取的联合起来、共同反对受政府保护企业的做法。作者在这里是说，如果大家都采取这样的策略，情况就会有所不同。例如，面对美国的钢铁生产厂家试图进一步关闭美国市场、不允许外来竞争的局面，美国的汽车生产厂家与其他以钢铁为原料的生产商就联合起来，共同反对这种贸易保护主义的做法，并产生了效果。



**13. Another way to further free trade is by reforming the dispute settlement process in the WTO. Specifically, there should be more reliance upon ‘compensation’ as the means for enforcing judgments against nations that violate their trade commitments. (p. 122)**

世界贸易组织中的争端解决机构负责解决世贸成员国之间的贸易争端，其法律依据是1994年关税与贸易总协定第23条和乌拉圭回合通过的关于解决规则和程序的谅解书。解决争端的程序一般包括磋商程序、斡旋、调解与调停程序、专家小组程序、上诉审查程序以及对争端解决机构的正式建议或裁定的监督执行。当一国不遵守裁决时，争端解决机构可授权争端中的另一国对其进行报复。



以报复作为制裁手段显然不是理想的解决问题的办法，对发展中国家来说，这样做是否可行也是个问题。发展中国家受经济贸易实力限制，其采取报复措施的能力有限，对发达国家不一定能构成威胁。世贸组织争端解决机制是否能够真正有效地解决国际经贸争端，目前人们有着不同的看法。作者在这里的意思是说，可以对争端解决程序进行改革，更多地依靠“补偿”（如使应被报复的国家减少贸易壁垒）而不是“报复”。





**THE END**



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