

## **Abstracts**

### **Der Lagewert Australiens im Laufe seiner Geschichte**

Burkhard Hofmeister

**Abstract:** The German geographical term "Lagewert" (perhaps ideally translated as "relative geographical value") implies the various aspects of geographical location including advantages and disadvantages for human activities associated with it. The aspect of global location was relevant for the ancient Greeks' imagination of an unknown counterpart in the Southern hemisphere to the then-known land mass in the Northern hemisphere. In the age of discoveries the aspect of geographical longitude was decisive for the quarrels between the two leading powers in the world, the Spaniards and the Portuguese. In the 18th and 19th centuries, longitude in terms of the enormous distance between Europe and Australia was important for various facets of British colonisation, such as the transportation of convicts, the bounty system and the assisted migration scheme, as well as for subsidised commercial navigation to Australia and for the strong position of the governors of New South Wales with regard to the Colonial Office in London. Then the aspect of geographical latitude and Australia's geographical correspondence with the deserts along the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn respectively became decisive for the pace and type of colonisation of the vast interior of the continent since the 1850s. In the 20th century, Australia's location on the Pacific Rim became increasingly important for the country's economic, political and strategic reorientation from Great Britain toward the United States and, to an increasing degree, toward Southeast Asia.

### **Warum Australien? Eine literaturwissenschaftliche Provokation**

Horst Prießnitz

**Abstract:** Given the fact that the global English-speaking community consists of 56 nation states, many of which have won international recognition by virtue of their literary cultures, the academic teacher of literature in English will have to put forward objective criteria on which to base his or her decision in favour of one of the extra-canonical, dominantly Anglo-European or dominantly indigenous palimpsest cultures if this decision is not to remain a more or less random choice. While the old 19th century paradigm of a "national culture" is losing its meaning under the impact of globalisation and multiculturalism, literary Terranglia may be seen as a system or as a whole, the parts of which are interrelated by a variety of causal links, by forces of coherence as well as of decentralisation. Once the historical and present position of one part within the system is analysed, a more than merely subjective approach to the various Anglophone palimpsest cultures may become possible.

## **Der Beitrag der Sprachen der Aborigines für das australische Englisch**

Gerhard Leitner

**Abstract:** The dynamic interaction of centripetal and centrifugal pulls and its outcomes are the broad field in which this study of the role of indigenous languages on mainstream Australian English (mAusE) has to be seen. It starts with a look at the historical context in which language contact took place and then turns to an extensive analysis of Aboriginal loans and expressions from several angles. The temporal axis reveals periods of intensive and declining contact. A break-up of the figures identifies both the parts of the continent and the periods in which contact was more, or less, intensive. Western Australia and New South Wales turn out to be the central colonies. As for onomasiological categories, most loans and expressions were, and often remained, nouns from a small range of areas, such as fauna, flora, society, etc. But as a loan became a part of English, it immediately acquired the derivational potential of the semantic class to which it belonged. Plant nouns, thus, could be used to designate the fruit or the product. Other loans became absorbed more thoroughly, such as galah, and acquired meanings quite remote from the original one(s). It was also the case that words for much the same referents were borrowed in different parts of the continent. Overlexicalization was subsequently reduced by the elimination or regional restriction of some loans. The paper closes with a brief look at the role of indigenous languages in current mAusE. Drawing on a questionnaire study and investigating the output of three papers in one year, it concludes that many loans fade into the background and are no more than a historical layer of the lexis, while some are well attested. mAusE is losing some of its characteristics, but accentuating others.

## **Australien – die zweite Heimat: Einstellungen ehemaliger deutscher Juden zum Land ihrer "Rettung" auf der Flucht vor dem Nazi-Terror in Deutschland**

Manfred Brusten

**Abstract:** Among the numerous immigrants to profit from the multicultural society of Australia there are many for whom the Fifth Continent has become an emotional second home. Of these immigrants, thousands were European Jews for whom Australia had become a place of refuge from the state terror of Nazi Germany, or a final destination of deportation. But how do these persons see their "second home" today, 60 years later, at the beginning of the 21st century? Do they really feel as much at home as other Australians? Have they been willing and able to integrate personally and professionally into Australian society? How do they assess their fate: as just ending up down under, feeling deeply indebted for their rescue or counting themselves lucky for being stranded in Australia? And how do they feel about Germany? Are they still attached to their place of birth or does the idea of Germany produce nightmares, sadness and hate? To answer these questions the article refers to interview statements of former German Jews in Australia, made in the course of an empirical research in oral history conducted in recent years. Setting out from certain connotations of the

German term "Heimat" and from methodological aspects, the article concentrates on specific types of reaction and their respective social causes and circumstances. The second part of the article illustrates the analytical results of the study by presenting edited extracts of interviews related to Australia as a second or secondary home.

### **Zur Bedeutung von Women's Studies and australischen Universitäten**

Felizitas Sagebiel

**Abstract:** Women's Studies as an interdisciplinary field of knowledge examines women and gender divisions as a result of socio-economic and cultural development. In disciplines as diverse as biology, psychology, paedagogy, history, literature, economics, politics, sociology, philosophy and theology, issues are seen from a female perspective, and this also implies a critique of each of the disciplines. This is a listing of the institutionalisation of Women's Studies in Australian universities, and a brief comparison with our German situation. Furthermore, it touches on some sociological research in Australia which shows how the number of female academic staff in a given discipline correlates with the respective institutionalisation of Women's Studies in that discipline.

### **Die 1790er, 1890er und 1990er Jahre – Australien an drei Jahrhundertschwellen**

Gert Leutenecker

**Abstract:** This article deals with the political events of three decades in Australia and their respective meanings for the following centuries. The 1790s, 1890s and 1990s are obviously not comparable in every dimension. Nevertheless, it is possible to put the present problems and issues confronting the country into historical perspective by examining the last decade of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the light of five important points – (1) the discussion of the state, (2) the political, social and legal treatment of minorities, (3) the development of national identity, (4) the variable arrangements of representation, and (5) the continuous search for a just compensation in society. The turn of each century marked the beginning of a new incisive era. A highly dynamic politics with a conscious hold on tradition distinguish Australia on the eve of each new century. Whereas, in the 1790s, it was still easy to survey the entire social structure, by the 1890s class antagonisms had grown to such an extent that it was difficult to hold it together. The 1790s could be characterised by the tyranny of the armed forces, the delimitation by property, Rule Britannia, conceit and advantage, and the limited policy of the Governors. And the 1890s by responsible government in the confederation, White Australia Policy, nationalism of colonies, parliamentarism versus unionism, free trade versus protectionism. The headlines in the 1990s are Republic, Mabo/multicultural society, Pauline Hanson/One Nation, political parties, tax reform. Finally, we will look at the catchwords for the next century in Australia.

## **Aboriginesrechte in Australien – gestern, heute und morgen**

Margret Carstens

**Abstract:** Australia was legally considered an empty land – terra nullius – when the first European settlers arrived in 1788. Since then, Australian policy towards Aboriginal people was characterised by genocide, protection, segregation, assimilation and integration. Colonisation of the continent was a forced expropriation of the indigenous population without treaty or compensation. In the 1960s a land rights movement developed. In 1967 the Australian indigenous people received civil rights by national referendum. Reconciliation efforts, self-management and self-sufficiency policies of the 1970s and 1980s followed. Only the Aboriginal Land Rights Act of 1976 offered an indigenous freehold title and – until 1997 – even demanded indigenous consent into mining. The federal Racial Discrimination Act was introduced in 1975. Aboriginal Land Councils were established to support indigenous political representation and economic self-administration. The Aborigine and Torres Straits Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation were established. Then, on 3rd June 1992, the High Court of Australia held that Australian Common Law recognises a form of native title, defined by Aboriginal law and customs. Territorial sovereignty of the Crown was no longer regarded as synonymous to unlimited property of land in the Australian colony. In consequence, in 1993, the Native Title Act (NTA) was the first nationally valid legislation with a mechanism to clarify native title claims. Agreements were negotiated between Aboriginal people, the resource industry and environmental groups, usually without government participation. The Wik High Court decision of 1996 ruled the possible co-existence of native title and pastoral leases. Today, the NTA (Wik) amendments of July 1998 limit negotiation rights of indigenous claimants. Indigenous funds are reduced. Australian indigenous groups increasingly demand selfgovernment rights, extensive regional treaties, substantial Constitutional rights as well as reconciliation.

## **Das Ende der "gekrönten Republik": Ist Australiens nationale Identität unvereinbar mit der Monarchie?**

Franz Oswald

**Abstract:** The Constitutional Convention of February 1998 defined the alternatives to be put to the electorate in a referendum in November 1999: to retain the monarchy or to adopt a republican model with a non-executive president elected by a two-thirds majority of both houses of parliament. In the public debate of the 1990s, the relative merits of monarchy or republic were less important than questions of national identity. Legal-constitutional change, from federation in 1901 to the Australia Act of 1986, brought Australia close to complete independence. Cultural change, gradually separating an Australian from a British identity, was reinforced by many measures of symbolic politics, often initiated by the Labor Party and resisted by the Liberal Party, the "party of the connection". Today many Australians regard the Queen of England as

the head of a distant country unable to function as a symbol of national unity for Australia. At the Constitutional Convention and in opinion polls, the Australians for a Constitutional Monarchy (ACM) found themselves in a minority. However, at the referendum the indirect election model advocated by the Australian Republican Movement was supported by only 46 per cent as the republican vote was divided. Many direct-election republicans voted together with monarchists for a retention of the status quo.

### **Chancen und Risiken der Globalisierung für Australien am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts**

Frank di Marco

**Abstract:** At the beginning of the 21st century, the blessings and risks of globalisation have reached Australia. Lying in the vicinity of former "Dragon States" such as Taiwan, Korea and others, Australia is being threatened by the Asia Crisis, especially due to its concentration on the export of raw materials. This article attempts to offer a brief glance at the reasons and effects of the Asia Crisis and its implications for the Australian economy. In the first part, I am looking at possible definitions and presenting a brief history of the phenomenon called globalisation. The second part gives an account of the Asia Crisis, and part three deals with Australia and globalisation.

### **Australiens Bevölkerung im Wandel**

Reinhold Grotz

**Abstract:** Australia is very often regarded as a young country, which is also characterised by its immigrant population. In fact, almost every fourth person living in Australia was born abroad. However, as natural population growth has decreased since the 1960s, immigration has gradually become the most important factor for the development of population figures. It is expected that the present population growth of 1,1% p.a. will level out in a few decades at about 25 million inhabitants. Also from an ecological point of view, this figure is thought to be the maximum for long-term sustainable living conditions on the continent. To a very high degree international and internal migration is directed toward cities. Australia's population is among the most urbanised in the world (86%). In addition, a significant migration northward into the "Sunshine State" Queensland can be observed. On the other hand, vast inland areas lose their population – mostly young families – as increasing labour productivity in agriculture and mining provides fewer jobs in these economic fields. In total, Australia's population and population policy are approaching European standards: low birth rates and growing resistance against immigration with the result of an ageing population.

## **Religiöse Utopien und Dystopien in der Literatur Australiens**

Marion Spies

**Abstract:** In classical antiquity one can already find legends about a great south land in which everything is different from European standards. When the Spaniard Pedro Fernandez de Quiros actually reached the antipodes at the beginning of the 17th century, he dreamt of an Australia [sic] del Espiritu Santo and thus laid the foundation for religious Utopian concepts of Australia. This essay mainly looks at religious Utopian and dystopian poems which have been published over the last 150 years. One can find either spatial or temporal plans of the future. Spatial Utopias concentrate on the place in which an ideal community is to be realized. This place is seen as the Garden of Eden, Babylon or the New Jerusalem and is located either in Great Britain or in Australia. Temporal Utopias describe an ideal commonwealth in the future. It is to be realized in Australia only. Temporal Utopias are written in the form of prayers, warnings, dreams, visions or prophecies. Since 1960, only dystopian nightmares which envision the end of the world have been published.

## **Das Australien der Zukunft: Utopische Projektionen des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts**

Annegret Maack

**Abstract:** The idea that in the southern hemisphere a continent, the terra Australis incognita, existed to counterbalance the northern landmasses, inspired the determination of explorers and fired the imagination of writers. From the 16th century on, the myth of the antipodes projected a world which in all aspects was contrary to the familiar one. After the sea-routes had been explored and mapped, Australia still remained a setting for Utopian projections. Two books published in 1837 continue in the tradition of Utopian literature. Account of an Expedition to the Interior of New Holland depicts a static Utopia. Robert Folkstone Williams's Eureka: A Prophecy of the Future chooses the form of the voyage imaginaire and sketches a picture of Australia "a thousand years hence" in the context of a new global political order. The political situation in Australia and in the world is the topic of Sir Julius Vogel's Anno domini 2000. The rise of a state on Australian soil is usually contrasted with England's decline, its institutions, manners and morals representing a critique of contemporary England. Two examples from the 20th century illustrate the development of a new form of Utopian fiction: M. Barnard Eldershaw's Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow (1947/1983) and George Turner's The Sea and Summer (1987) choose the complex form of the novel-within-the-novel and depict two levels of time. Neither book is restricted to a presentation of future Australian problems. In Tomorrow the central topic is the realization of the "principle of liberty", in The Sea and Summer it is the organisation of a life worth living.

## **Sydney – Olympiastadt 2000**

Boris Braun

**Abstract:** The Olympic Games of the year 2000 will be a hallmark event and will change the appearance of Sydney profoundly. If the Games are to be more than only a temporary spectacle, the planning process must carefully consider the urban context in which it takes place. Sydney, Australia's largest city, is already confronted with the blessings and shortcomings of all global cities. The major trends during the last decade can be described as suburbanisation, consolidation, globalisation, and polarisation. This article explores the planning process and the underlying planning concepts of the Green Games especially with respect to these long-term trends of urban development. Analysis suggests that the Olympics will basically reinforce the current trends of economic and social restructuring. The Games may serve legitimate economic interests, but urban problems such as increasing spatial and social inequality or environmental degradation will not be solved by the current planning approach. Sydney will change its face, but many of its problems will remain.

## **Der tertiäre Bildungsbereich in Australien: Perspektiven für das 21. Jahrhundert**

Norbert Platz

**Abstract:** Australia's Vice-Chancellors declared in 1997: "The universities are uniquely placed in terms of their intellectual know-how, skill base and physical resources to equip Australia for the 21st Century." What is envisaged in Australia (as, of course, in many other parts of the world) is a "learning society" in which knowledge will be the most important currency of all. There is no doubt, that this vision is worth having and proclaiming. But the question is: Is this vision based on substantial assumptions, and how can it be realized? This article focuses on Australian higher education policy from a European perspective. On the one hand, I examine both the vistas that are currently open with respect to the future of Australian higher education and their implications. What I demonstrate is that the term "learning society" is often used as an undefined and extremely vague objective in public parlance. On the other hand, I also draw attention to some of the reforms that have been implemented during the last few years. Their problematical implications can be conveniently summarized in the following questions: How can the "world-class higher education industry" that policy-makers dream of be financed? What is the long-term effect of the shift from decreasing public financing to increasing student funding? What are the educational consequences of the fewer-staff-higher-profit equation? Will competition and mobility leave university teachers sufficient time for mature reflection and responsible academic teaching? Since the Humanities are hardly mentioned in any of the official policy papers, it is also worth asking: What will be their future in the Australian university of the 21st century? Since economic pressure forces universities to adapt too readily to an alarming rate of ever new professional demands, they would be well

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advised to engage in creative reflection on their future role, keeping their balance between traditional tasks and new challenges.