

Abstracts

Empirismus, Kolonialismus, Imperialismus: Ihre Rezeption im zeitgenössischen australischen Roman

Frank di Marco

Abstract: The main point of this article is to show that the philosophical ideas of empiricism had an enormous influence on how unknown territories were conquered, occupied and settled. In consequence, a literature arose in the former colonies that is consciously anti-empirical in its counterdiscourse. It opposes itself to the classical colonial novel and its realistic attitude. After a brief historic account of the nature of empiricism, this point is made clear on behalf of three contemporary Australian novels: Mark Henshaw's *Out of the Line of Fire*, Roger MacDonald's *Mr. Darwin's Shooter* and Murray Bail's *Eucalyptus*. The main focus in the analysis of the novels is laid on narrative structure, epistemology, scripturalism and theory of possession. As a catchphrase-summary, one could conclude that writing against empiricism is writing against imperialism.

Separation, Trauma and the Extinction of Aboriginality

Peter Read

Abstract: Der Begriff der "Stolen Generations" bezieht sich auf die in Australien praktizierte Trennung aboriginaler Kinder von ihren Eltern und Familiengemeinschaften mit dem Ziel der endgültigen Auslöschung der Kultur der Urbevölkerung. Dieser Beitrag zeigt die Ursprünge und Geschichte dieser Sozialpolitik auf und untersucht dann, wie die Betroffenen, die als Kinder ihren Familien entrissen wurden und heute längst erwachsen sind, ihre eigenen Lebensgeschichten erfahren haben. Dabei wird eine aboriginale Familie ins Zentrum unserer Betrachtung gerückt, die über drei Generationen hinweg von diesem Separationssystem betroffen worden ist. Es zeigen sich die großen Schwierigkeiten der verschiedenen Generationen in der Bewältigung ihrer gebrochenen Beziehungen zu ihren Eltern und ihrer eigenen Identitätskrisen.

New Voices in Australian History: Indigenous Knowledge and the Silent Country

Carolyn Wadley Dowley

Abstract: Dieser Beitrag untersucht Lücken in der australischen Geschichtsschreibung, stellt die Vorstellung einer großen, epischen Nationalgeschichte, die in der dominanten Kultur kollektive Akzeptanz findet, in Frage und fordert eine

transformative Diversifikation durch komplexe und mehrschichtige Historien. Zudem geht es der Autorin um die individuelle und kollektive Erinnerung und Identität, um persönliche Berichte und Nationalgeschichten, um die Versöhnung zwischen indigenen und nicht-indigenen Australiern und ihren Geschichten. All dieses wird illustriert durch die beispielhafte Rekonstruktion eines wichtigen Ereignisses aus dem Jahr 1921, an dem das Wongutha-Volk aus der Great Victoria Desert in Western Australia einen Anteil hatte, was von der dominanten weißen Geschichtsschreibung vergessen oder ignoriert wurde, das jedoch in der Erinnerung der Wongutha sehr lebendig geblieben ist. In diesem Zusammenhang wird die Arbeit am Band *Through Silent Country* als Fallstudie präsentiert. Es zeigt sich dabei, dass die Erzählung als Vehikel zur leichteren Verschiebung von Werthaltungen, Perspektiven und Motivationen in der dominanten Gesellschaft fungieren kann.

Neue indigene/nicht-indigene Kooperation im Natur- und Umweltschutz Australiens. Hintergrund und heutige rechtliche und rechtspolitische Praktiken

Margret Carstens

Abstract: Australian Aboriginal peoples were and still are active in nature conservation. But since "native title" has been accepted by the Australian High Court in *Mabo 2* 1992 and codified by the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) (NTA), there is a tension between native title rights and the need for environmental protection. In its current amended form, the NTA does not exempt traditional hunting, fishing as well as collecting from regulatory regimes as long as this is restricted to personal, non-commercial needs. However, the courts have insisted that native title does not confer exclusive possession and thereby limited indigenous selfdetermination concerning the natural environment. Indigenous autonomy is widely accepted, although the extent remains controversial. Indigenous participatory and control rights might be a cornerstone to realize ecological sustainable development. New Native Title Agreements and Indigenous Land (and Resource) Use Agreements (ILUA) such as the Cape York Agreement concerning ecological, social and cultural sustainable land use may help to reconcile conflicting interests. Such agreements signed by indigenous peoples, pastoralists, miners, other industries and/or environmental groups are "win-win solutions". Joint management shows that indigenous values can influence non-indigenous land and resource use. In the future, extensive indigenous/non-indigenous agreements dealing with land and resource use could carry on the recent trend towards cooperation. Newly developed indigenous/non-indigenous partnerships of resource users and administrators could result in sustainable environmental management and preserve the unique Australian natural environment.

The Legacy of the Cold War in Australia

Cassandra Pybus

Abstract: In den 1950er Jahren, als der Kalte Krieg auf seinem Höhepunkt war, baute der amerikanische Geheimdienst CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) eine Frontorganisation unter der Bezeichnung Congress for Cultural Freedom auf, um die liberal gesinnten westlichen Intellektuellen für die amerikanischen Ideen und Ziele zu gewinnen. Durch diese Organisation wurden im Verborgenen ganz gezielt Kunstausstellungen, Konzerte und Konferenzen finanziell unterstützt, und ebenso Buchpublikationen und Zeitschriften. Diese Aktivitäten blieben indes nicht auf Europa beschränkt, sondern wurden auch auf Australien ausgedehnt, wo die CIA die Australian Association for Cultural Freedom (AACF) finanzierte, durch diesen Kanal eine Reihe von kulturellen Unternehmungen unterstützte und so auch die Literaturzeitschrift Quadrant gründete. Der Herausgeber von Quadrant, der bekannte Dichter und Literaturkritiker James McAuley, wusste von dieser geheimen Finanzierung und hieß sie beinahe zwanzig Jahre lang gut. Dieser Beitrag versucht aufzuzeigen, dass die AACF und Quadrant, indem sie die Aufmerksamkeit der liberalen Intellektuellen auf die Anliegen der amerikanischen Außenpolitik lenkten, das Engagement für wichtige politische Fragen in Australien selbst untergraben konnten, so z.B. die Frage nach den Menschenrechten und den Ureinwohnern.

Varietätenkontakt: Der amerikanische Einfluss auf das australische Englisch

Gerhard Leitner

Abstract: AusE is the result of a contact situation, which was marked by the interaction of the transplanted BrE dialects, the enrichment from indigenous languages, and the presence of non-BrE dialects such as AmE. Even the earliest period was, thus, characterized by factors that supported Australian developments, but on-going contact with AmE and the influence of BrE acted against localization or even reversed the trend. Centripetal and centrifugal forces combined to create a dynamic linguistic situation which was to stratify according to such social parameters as age, education, social class or gender. This paper deals with the role that AmE has had in this. It illustrates its influence from the beginning of colonization. Australian attitudinal reactions are quite recent and show how Australia participated in debates that spread from Britain to the entire Anglo-phone world. I illustrate dominant linguistic effects of AmE and close with the view that its role has generally been exaggerated. But it does reconnect AusE with international English and slows down, possibly reverts, local developments down under. The paper thus continues the topic of dialect and variety contact and traces its effects from the earliest period down to the present time. Similar studies regarding the role of AmE could be made with Asian and other varieties of English.

Unsichere Zuflucht: Politische, kulturelle und soziale Probleme jüdischer Exilanten in Australien zur Zeit des 'Dritten Reiches'

Manfred Brusten

Abstract: For most of the nearly 8,000 Jews from Germany (and Austria), who sought refuge in Australia during the 'Third Reich' in an attempt to protect themselves from being persecuted by Nazi-Germany, Australia was by no means the safe haven at the other end of the world that they were looking for. First, those who decided to emigrate to Australia had to overcome great personal uncertainties resulting from the fact that Australia – in most cases the only alternative for refuge they had – was a country they barely had any knowledge of and whose language and living conditions were not familiar to them. Secondly, at that time Australia was characterised by political features which became heavy burdens for those European Jews whose main concern was to survive. The present article summarises these social and political structures of Australia during these years, such as: rigid immigration laws, Australian racism and Nazi-sympathisers, classification of refugees as 'enemy aliens', separation in interment camps at the fringe of the desert, and – during war times! – treatment of these immigrants by numerous administrative restrictions as 'fifth columnists' of Fascist Germany. To underline the theoretical analysis, the article supplies exemplary evidence from an empirical research – by 'oral history' interviews – with 'victims of Nazi-state terror: German Jews in Australia'.

Australiens historisches Erbe im Spiegel junger Spezialmuseen

Burkhard Hofmeister

Abstract: During the 1980s and the 1990s an amazing number of museums was opened, each of them being dedicated to a particular aspect of Australia's political and economic history. Obviously this wave of museum openings was stimulated by the bicentennial in 1988 of the landing of the First Fleet. The museums briefly discussed in this paper are the Migration Museum in Adelaide, the National Wool Museum in Geelong, the Cobb & Co. Museum in Toowoomba, the Eureka Stockade Centre in Ballarat, the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre in Longreach, The Australian Workers Heritage Centre in Barcaldine, the Waltzing Matilda Centre in Winton and the John Flynn Place Museum in Cloncurry.

Schafzucht und deutsche Einwanderung: Anreiz oder Widerspruch? – Eine exemplarische Analyse der schriftlichen Informationsquellen für Auswanderer

Arnold Beuke

Abstract: Written information sources on destinations for migrants were published in the middle of the 19th century in Germany in a remarkable amount. They contain

published letters from migrants, newspaper reports, guidebooks and hand-outs of different shipping companies. The papers and books were carefully read by the migrants as their journey was approaching. With reference to Australia as a destination, this material has not been paid attention to by historians yet. This paper tries to present these sources and their importance for questions of migration history, focussing here on sheep farming as an example. It shows the high impact of these publications on the images and the economically determined decisions of the migrants. Sheep farming was the basis of the colonial Australian economy. Noticeably it was of low importance to German immigrants. At least as sheep owners they appear quite rarely in Australian history. Most of the Germans entering Australia did not have the capital stock to participate in this sector of the economy. On the other hand, sheep farming offered a range of possible jobs to the workforce. Therefore it was an important topic for the German emigrants. Within the advisory guidebooks, sheep farming occupied a large proportion of the contents. The information given included a detailed account of different aspects of this agricultural sector – the descriptions being more or less realistic. This small study shows the importance of the migration guidebooks as a historical source: This type of publication gives a lot of valuable and detailed information on the social and economical history of Australia in the 19th century.

Ökologie und Ökonomie in der Landwirtschaft Australiens: Gestern – Heute – Morgen

Reinhold Grotz

Abstract: Farming in Australia is a relatively young phenomenon compared with other continents. However, 200 years of agricultural activities by mostly European settlers were sufficient to deteriorate Australia's natural eco-systems in vast areas. The clearing of forests and woodlands, the overgrazing of pastures, and badly adjusted farming practices have caused and are still causing severe soil erosion by water and wind. At present, the amount of soil losses is two to five times higher than the natural formation of new soil. In addition, salinity and other damages to soils, vegetation, and ground water affect natural productivity. Very often farms are impaired by different types of problems simultaneously. Estimates figure economic damages at a total of A\$ 1.4 billion annually. This amount equals 8% of the production value in the farming sector. Fortunately, the awareness of ecological problems in agriculture is growing. Partly this is stimulated by governmental initiatives. The Hawke Government in 1989 declared the 1990s the Decade of Landcare. A newly created Landcare Movement promotes the perception and adjustment to natural hazards among farmers. They are advised on, and educated in, adequate forms of land use and protective measures. In future, farmers should see themselves not only as entrepreneurs but also as citizens who feel responsible for coming generations and therefore apply sustainable forms and methods of using their land.

Legacies of Mining in Australia

Gerge Seddon

Abstract: Der Bergbau ist die einzige ökonomische Landnutzung von großer Bedeutung in Australien, die sich in gesundem Zustand befindet. Er bestreitet heute etwa 40% des australischen Exportvolumens, während die landwirtschaftlichen Exporte auf 19,6% abgesunken sind. Der Charakter des Bergbaus hat sich in Australien stark verändert, und damit ist auch der Stellenwert seiner Erblasten heute anders zu beurteilen als früher. In den 100 Jahren zwischen den 1850ern und 1950ern brachte der Bergbau dem Land großen Reichtum, hauptsächlich aus Gold, und er war einer der Stimuli für das Bevölkerungswachstum. Dabei wurde er auf individueller und weitgehend ungeregelter Basis betrieben und bewirkte große Umweltveränderungen. In der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts ist er großflächig geworden und wird heute von mächtigen Unternehmen auf hohem Technologiostandard und im höchsten Grade geregelt betrieben. Die großen Bergbaufirmen bemühen sich um eine hohe ökologische und soziale Verträglichkeit. Durch die internationale Abhängigkeit vom globalen Kapital sind den Bemühungen des Bergbaus gewisse Grenzen gesetzt, und er bringt auch gesellschaftliche Konsequenzen mit sich, indem er kein großer Arbeitgeber mehr sein kann, obwohl er zum Know-how Australiens viel beiträgt, und zwar in den Bergbaugebieten wie in den urbanen Zentren.

Strukturen der Vergangenheit als Hindernisse für eine nachhaltige Zukunft: Probleme der Sattdentwicklung in Sydney

Anke Schüttemeyer

Abstract: The shape of present-time Sydney reflects its bicentenary history. European settlers' dreams and high standards of living made the detached family house on a quarter-acre block the dominant type of dwelling. Until the 1920s, suburban growth along tram and train lines prevailed. With increasing motorisation, the development became more dispersed. Urban sprawl led to ecological, economical and social problems. In the 1980s, urban consolidation policies were established to tackle these issues. A 1999 survey of 600 households examines if residents of consolidated suburbs produce less traffic than inhabitants of traditional outer suburbs. Results show that only 22% of the population of consolidated areas close to the CBD (Ultimo/Pymont) use their cars to commute to work. In contrast, the equivalent rate in a traditional suburb like West Pennant Hills is 78%. The study also reveals that residents of more densely populated suburbs generate less traffic for shopping and even during their leisure time. These empirical results show that urban consolidation policies can help to mitigate problems related to urban sprawl.

The Wide Brown Land: Regionalentwicklung in Australien zwischen Kontinuität und Wandel

Boris Braun

Abstract: The spatial pattern of regional development in Australia has experienced profound changes during the last two decades. The formerly dominating agglomeration processes have been replaced by a more diverse picture of selective concentration and deconcentration. Still, these processes will not lead to a fundamental redistribution of population and economic power over the continent. Despite remarkable growth effects along the northern parts of the eastern seaboard and in some inland centres, the major metropolitan areas will continue to dominate the spatial pattern of population and job opportunities in the foreseeable future. Moreover, formerly separated metropolitan areas increasingly develop into spatially extended polycentric mega-metropolitan areas. On the other hand, the situation in the countryside will remain difficult as the depopulation of remote rural areas is likely to continue. The reasons for regional population change have become increasingly complex in recent years. While economic factors are still the most important determinants of rapid rural population losses, lifestyle factors prove to be more relevant for explaining high growth rates in many coastal areas of Australia.