

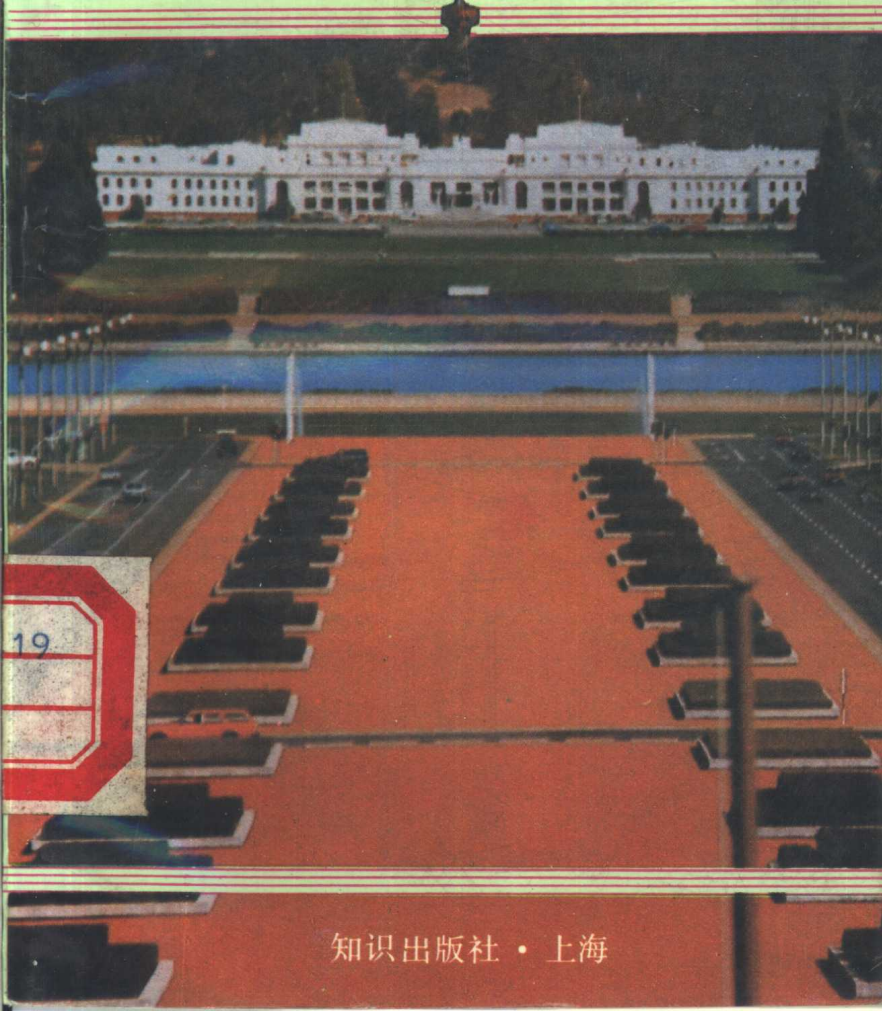
• 域外风情丛书 •

AUSTRALIAN SCENES

澳大利亚 风情录

英汉对照

郭可 张咏华 编著



知识出版社 · 上海

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我借用一句中国的口号：“理解万岁！”随着中国的对外开放，中国与澳大利亚之间的友好合作与交流经历了突飞猛进的发展。作为澳大利亚多次和长期驻中国的一名外交官，我很欣慰地看到中国人民与澳大利亚人民之间的友谊日趋加强。

一九七八年以来，中国发生了很大的变化，经济上取得了迅速的发展，最近几年世界也经历了巨大的变化；冷战的结束预示着持久的世界和平的曙光。中国和澳大利亚同处亚太地区，有着许多共同的利益；因此中国和澳大利亚比任何时候都需要加强相互理解。呈现在读者面前的这本“澳大利亚风情录”浅显易懂地介绍了澳洲这个被称为“地球另一端的国家”的历史、地理、政治、文化、教育等各个方面。我相信这本书在帮助中国读者更好地了解澳洲，理解澳大利亚人民方面一定会起到积极的作用。

Murray McLean 麦墨瑞

澳大利亚驻上海总领事麦墨瑞



前 言

澳大利亚是一个年轻的国家。二百多年前，这块古老的“南方大陆”上根本没有现代文明。然而，如今澳大利亚已从一块荒芜的处女地发展成为一个殷实、发达、美丽而富有生机的国家，并以崭新的形象矗立在南半球上。澳大利亚人民的智慧和开拓精神，澳大利亚的发展历史，对于具有五千多年历史、当前正在进行改革开放的中国，无疑具有许多可供借鉴之处。

为了使广大读者更好地了解澳大利亚社会，适应中澳文化交流的需要，我们编写了这本《澳大利亚风情录》，但愿它能帮助读者了解这个国家的各个侧面：政治经济、历史地理、礼仪风俗、就业求学和名胜风光等。

本书采用英汉对照形式，这样既可用于查阅参考，又可供外语学习之用。由于编写时间较为仓促，书中内容及语言不可能尽善尽美。如有不当之处，还望读者批评、赐教。

我们在为编写此书而收集参考书籍的过程中，承蒙华东师范大学澳大利亚研究中心主任黄源深教授、云南师范大学外语系刘钦教授、澳大利亚友人 Mr. Grant Battersby、Mrs. Jane Battersby、Mr. David Wansbrongh、Mr. Andrew Sharpe 等提供了不少资料，谨在此向他们表示由衷的感谢！同时感谢上海外国语学院汪忠民老师、张健、程红和徐晓

葛同志以及美国富布赖特教授 Carole Gorney, 澳大利亚驻沪总领事馆陈黎忠和 Kim Ashwin 先生给予的极大帮助。

编 者

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1. History

Australia is a country of contradiction so far as its history is concerned. We can say its history is short as well as long. Geologically, it is long. Australia is an old continent where we may find obvious traces of shellfish of old seas, the Ice Age and the Volcanic Age. It is also short as a nation especially in comparison with countries like China, Egypt and Greece that have a history of more than 2,000 years. However, in its development as a nation in the modern world, Australia still bears its own characteristics. Its history has been quite Australian.

1. EARLY HISTORY

Man is thought to have arrived in Australia about 30,000 years ago, bringing the native dog (dingo) with him. They are believed to have come from Asia along transitory land bridges created by the rising and ebbing seas of the Ice Age. For thousands of years, they occupied the continent, undisturbed and undiscovered. Evidence shows that they are the forefathers of the aborigines in Australia, who usually have straighter hair and lighter skin colour.

In the 18th century, the aboriginal population of Australia is estimated to have reached about 300,000. They were sparsely spread over the continent with the greatest concentration in a few coastal and well-watered areas. These were generally a nomadic people who lived by hunting and gathering. Although their level of material culture was quite primitive, the kinship system of the aboriginals was elaborate and their languages and tribal relationships were complex.

It is generally accepted that Australia was first discovered by travellers from the Orient, possibly Chinese or Malayan. The Chinese may have reached northern Australia in the 15th century and the Malayan culture is supposed to have influenced the aborigines of northwestern Australia. In some of Chinese documents, a southernland was also mentioned. However, they are with such inaccuracy that they scarcely clarify anything.

2. EUROPEAN CONTACT

The belief in a great southland was held in very early times. During the 2nd century, the Greek mathematician and geographer Ptolemy drew a map of the known world and sketched a huge unknown land to the south of Asia and a body of water we know now as the Indian

Ocean. This land was called *terra australis incognita*, or "unknown southern land".

It must be assumed that the Portuguese were the first European men to sight the continent that was for centuries regarded as desolate and inhospitable. Although there is no proof that the Portuguese ships reached Australia, there is evidence that supports the possibility that these great seafarers exploring the East Indies came within sight of the Australian coast before 1542.

But the first recorded discoveries were made by the Dutch in the first half of the 17th century. The first Dutch who regularly traveled from the Netherlands to Java, their colony in Southeast Asia, only called the vast land New Holland. In 1606, William Jansz, commanding the Dutch vessel *Duyfken*, sailed down the north west coast of Cape York Peninsula and landed near the Gulf of Carpentaria, without realizing that the new continent had been found. And for ten years the Dutch kept well away from this area.

The west coast of Australia was discovered when the Dutchman Dirk Hartog made landfall about 720 km north of Perth in 1616. During the next 20 years, other navigators slowly began to come along the western and southwestern coast of the continent. A number of them

explored and named part of the coast. In 1642, Captain Tasman discovered the island that is now called *Tasmania* in his honour. On a later voyage, he explored the north coast of Australia and gave Dutch names to a number of places. But his general reports of the great southern land were so discouraging that there was little enthusiasm for further exploration or settlement there.

3. THE ENGLISH ARRIVAL

The first English man to come to Australia was William Dampier, a navigator and pirate famous for his travels and writings. In 1688, his ship, *Cygnets*, was driven far south by a typhoon and reached the northwest coast of Australia near the present Buccaneer Archipelago. His report *A New Voyage Around the World* tells of this visit. He was the first Englishman to give an account of any part of the continent but his description of the barren coast and its primitive inhabitants hardly encouraged other Englishmen to follow him. It was the country that nobody wanted and for 70 years it was to remain unsought and virtually unknown.

It was Captain James Cook who finally put Australia on the map. He discovered and charted the east coast of the continent. On April 20, 1770, Captain James Cook of the Royal

Navy in command of the *Endeavour* sighted the continent near the eastern end of what is now Victoria. He had been sailing westward from New Zealand, trying to ascertain something more about the continent.

On April 29th, the *Endeavour*, having sailed northward along the coast, dropped anchor in a large sheltered waterway, which was named Botany Bay for the variety of botanical specimens found there. Cook continued to sail northward, naming the various bays and headlands as he passed. He later passed another sheltered harbour, which he named Port Jackson, the present site of Sydney. Finally he reached the tip of the continent, which he called Cape York in honor of the Duke of York, brother of King George II.

On August 22, Cook's entire company landed on a nearby island. Hoisting the Union Jack, Cook claimed possession of the entire eastern coast of the continent in the name of King George III of England and called it New South Wales.

Cook's second and third voyages, which ended after his death in Hawaii in 1778, did not take him to Australia other than Tasmania, but his discoveries were important in Australian history because they established Australia and New Zealand as the only major land masses of the

South Pacific. Cook's fame in England helped to fix the attention of the British government on the area, which had some strategic significance in the European wars of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

At the end of Cook's voyage in 1770, all of the Australian coast had been mapped except the southern and southeastern parts. These blanks were filled in by Matthew Flinders, George Bass, and by a Frenchman, Nicolas Baudin, in their expeditions during the years 1798 to 1802. From 1802 to 1803, Flinders circumnavigated the continent and proved that New Holland, New South Wales and Botany Bay were part of a single continent and not separate islands. He is believed to have been the first person to use the name Australia. But nearly another century passed before all of Australia was settled and explored.

4. CONVICT SETTLEMENT

It was the War of American Independence which actually brought about the settlement of Australia. Before 1775, Britain had transported many convicts to the American colonies. The Revolution made it impossible for Britain to do so any longer.

In 1779, Cook's companion Sir Joseph Banks recommended Botany Bay as a site for

a penal settlement. But it was not until August 18, 1786 that Lord Sydney, the Home Secretary, decided to adopt Bank's recommendation—to fix on Botany Bay as a place for the transportation of convicts.

The government then moved rapidly. Captain Arthur Phillip was appointed governor of New South Wales with a commission covering the whole eastward continent and the islands off the coasts. In 1786, the *First Fleet* under Captain Arthur Phillip set off for Botany Bay to establish a penal settlement with 1,500 People, nearly half of them convicts. Finding Botany Bay improper for his purposes, Phillip sailed up to Port Jackson. He named his place Sydney, after Lord Sydney, the Home Secretary. On January 26, 1788, Phillip raised the Union Jack and proclaimed British sovereignty over the whole eastern half of the continent.

The new colony faced many difficulties. It was evident that skilled tradesmen were few, and most of the convicts were not used to working on the land and tools were inadequate. Crops failed and the majority of the Government breedingstock died. Food became extremely short, supply ships failed to arrive and famine set in. With the arrival of more convict transports—the Second and Third Fleets—there were even more mouths to feed. However, Cap-

tain Phillip proved to be a competent governor during his four years of duty. He managed to set up a settlement that could survive on its own. When he departed in 1792 for reasons of ill health, the total population of the colony was 4222: 1256 at Sydney, 1845 at Parramatta and 1121 at Norfolk Island.

Great changes took place with Governor Phillip's departure. The settlement fell into the hands of the New South Wales Corps, which monopolized trade and prospered at the expense of the people. The New South Wales Corps, comprising 21 officers, was soon nicknamed the "Rum Corps" as they paid for convict labour with rum instead of money, resulting in a serious drunken craze.

The governors that followed, despite their efforts to smash the corruption and restore law and order, were strongly opposed and their orders not enforced.

On New Year's Day, 1810, Colonel Lachlan Macquarie stepped ashore at Sydney to become the colony's fifth governor. With him, he brought his own regiment, the 73rd and an order recalling the New South Wales Corps to England. His specific task was to restore order and peace in New South Wales and to improve the morals of the colonists. Under Macquarie's reforms, the industries in New South Wales

soon grew, whaling and sealing prospered and the wool industry rapidly expanded.

Meanwhile, other convict settlements were also established at Hobart, on Van Diemen's Land (modern Tasmania), at Moreton Bay, which later became Brisbane, and in Western Australia. It is estimated that the transportation of convicts eventually brought a total of about 160,000 prisoners to Australia. However, not all those transported ended their days as convicts. The governor had the power to free individuals for good conduct. And those who had completed their sentences were allowed to return to Great Britain, but few offered to do so and almost all remained in Australia. Australian historians generally conclude that the dominance of the convict system in the first fifty to eighty years of their country's history left no lasting effects. Some speculate that the convict society was responsible for present-day disrespect for authority, and male dominance inherited from a heavily masculine population.

Besides, individual free settlers began to increase in number in the 1820s. They were mostly people with some means to acquire land. The majority of the early immigrants came from the United Kingdom; over one-half of them were English and Welsh, somewhat under one-third were Irish, and about a one-sixth were