

第七届澳大利亚研究国际学术研讨会

The Seventh International Conference on Australian Studies

中澳合作的新篇章

A New Chapter of Sino-Australian Cooperation

主 编 杜瑞清



西安交通大学出版社

XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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甄建明



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前 言

第七届中国澳大利亚研究国际研讨会于 2000 年 10 月 29 日至 11 月 2 日在西安外国语学院举行。此次国际研讨会由澳中理事会资助,在澳大利亚驻华使馆的协助下,由西安外国语学院澳大利亚研究中心筹备并主持。出席开幕式的来宾有:澳大利亚驻华大使 Ms. Penny Richards,澳中理事会主席 Dr. John Yu,陕西省政协副主席孙天义先生,教育部国际交流合作司美洲及大洋洲事务处副处长杨先生,陕西省外事办副主任饶先生,中国澳大利亚学会副主席黄源深教授等。参加大会的学者、专家、研究生近百人,来自海峡两岸诸多大专院校及研究机构,更有十多位澳大利亚学者专程前来赴会。

10 月 30 日上午,第七届澳大利亚研究国际研讨会由西安外国语学院院长、澳大利亚研究中心主任杜瑞清教授首先致欢迎辞,随后依次致辞的有中国澳大利亚学会副主席黄源深教授,澳中理事会主席 Dr. John Yu,陕西省政协副主席孙天义先生以及陕西省教育厅负责人。开幕式后,对澳大利亚研究造诣较深的数位中外学者做大会发言。其中来自 La Trobe University 的 John Fitzgerald 先生用纯熟的汉语借助多媒体,图文并茂地讲解了论文。

10 月 31 日至 11 月 1 日,研讨会按照类别以沙龙的形式同时进行专题讨论及论文宣读。此次国际研讨会的主题为“新千年的中澳关系”,分为澳中关系及政策、文化与历史、语言与教育、经贸及文学五大类,宣读论文近 50 篇。有的纵向进行澳大利亚历史和文化研究,有的对当代热门话题展开分析,有的全方位介绍海内外澳大利亚研究机构和状况,有的对比两国教育模式,有的研究澳大利亚俚语的产生渊源,有的对土著民族问题颇有见解,有的关注妇女地位的变迁,有的丝丝入扣进行作品赏析,有的对中澳互惠互利合作的前途和双赢发展作出展望……

总之,本届澳研国际研讨会收录在此的论文内容涉及澳大利亚研究的许多层面,可作为相关研究的参考资料。

一些与会者未提供摘要之外的内容,恕不收录在文集中。全部论文 45 篇按五大类编目,排序以姓氏英文首字母为准。

由于种种原因,时至今日文集才得以出版,在此向各位深表歉意。

西安外国语学院
澳大利亚研究中心
2005 年 8 月

Welcome Speech at the 7th Biennial International Conference on Australian Studies

October 30, 2000

Prof. Du Ruiqing
President of Xi'an International Studies University

Your Excellency Ms Penny Richards,

Minister in the Australian Embassy and Head of the Mission,

Dr. John Yu, Chairman of Australia-China Council,

Dr. Sun Tianyi, Vice Chairman

of Shaanxi Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference,

Mr. Yang, Deputy Director, Division of American and Oceanian Affairs,

Dept. of International Exchange and Cooperation, Ministry of Education,

Mr. Rao, Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Office, Shaanxi Province,

Professor Huang Yuanshen, Vice President, China-Australia Studies
Association,

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and colleagues,

It is with much pleasure and privilege that I welcome all of you to Xi'an, to the campus of Xi'an International Studies University, for the Seventh International Conference on Australian Studies. What a delight it is for us to have friends coming from afar!

This biennial conference features Australia-China relations in the new millenium. At the threshold of the new century, I cannot think of a better, more appropriate theme for this grand gathering of our mates from the place down under and comrades from all corners of China. The speeches that will be

delivered and the papers submitted to the conference cover five major areas with ten sub-themes, namely, retrospectives and perspectives of Australia-China relations at the turn of the century, the impact of globalization on Australia and China, Australia-China relations as versus the merging power structure in Asia, Australia's Economic Involvement in China, Australian literature, culture and language, interaction between Australian and Chinese education, the role of English and Chinese in the electronic future, and the impact of internet on the relations of the two countries. This wide range of topics and the ensuing discussions will no doubt contribute to and enhance Australian studies in China and elsewhere in the world. For this, I extend my sincere thanks to all the participants for the research they have pursued over the years and the insights they will share with us during the following four days.

Not only will the conference promote Australian studies, it will also benefit Xi'an International Studies University in its effort to restructure and broaden curriculum as well as increase the level of internationalization. Established in 1952 and as the only institution of its kind in China's vast western region, this university has a unique role to play in the nation's endeavor to open up the west. The eight languages that are taught intensively and rigorously, the programs that have been set up in addition to the languages demonstrate the vitality of the university to move towards an institution that offers a diversity of specialties for a broad, general education. The English faculty, 210 in all, and the 3200 English majors will make the most of this opportunity to interact with you and learn from the presentations. They will certainly learn more about Australia, an important nation that will play an increasingly significant role in world politics and economy. For this I must express my deep appreciation to China Australian Studies Association for choosing our humble campus as the venue for this important, cross-century conference.

Appreciation and gratitude also go to Australia-China Council and the Australian Embassy in Beijing for their constant, generous support, both moral and financial. For the successful convening of the conference, correspondence has been a daily occurrence over the past ten months. Very often I cannot imagine what we could do without the modern means of communication such as the e-mail service. During the preparation for the conference, we are also very fortunate to have the timely advice from Prof. Hu Wenzhong, president of China

Australian Studies Association, who is not with us because of time conflicts. Australian studies centres across the country also rendered their help and support in many significant ways.

As the concurrent director of Australian Studies Centre of Xi'an International Studies University, I must likewise extend my sincere thanks to those who have put in much time and effort in preparing for the conference. The Centre has enjoyed support from all sides. This is all the more worthy of mention as I have been out of town most of October when the preparations became more pressing and detailed. It must be added, however, that no matter how meticulous the preparations, inadequacies and oversights cannot be avoided. We will be most appreciative if they are drawn to our attention and will have them addressed to the best of our ability.

In conclusion, I wish the conference success and your stay and visit in and around Xi'an an enjoyable experience.

Thank you.

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第一部分 澳中关系及政策

Australia-China Relations and Policies

Australian Studies Internationally

David Carter
Griffith University

Abstract: Australian Studies is now a truly international enterprise. Not only are there Australian Studies Centres in every continent except Africa and the academic links between Australia and South Africa, at least, are increasing rapidly—but also, as Robin Gerster wrote in a recent issue of the *Australian Book Review*, “the great Australian themes & possession and alienation, racist violence and belligerent nationalist colonization and post-colonialist war and migration, industrialization and urbanization, the redefinition of gender roles and expectations are also the themes of international modern history” (August 2000). We once thought of Australia as a land without history or with a history that had largely happened elsewhere. Clearly this can no longer be the case. We have discovered Australia’s own history as something rich, complex, difficult and unsettling, both profoundly local and thoroughly international in its dimensions. In the contemporary world, to study Australia is, at the same time, to study the effects of globalization in the economic, diplomatic and cultural spheres, so Australian studies itself must become more globalized.

The Current Situation

First let me report briefly on the state of Australian studies Internationally.

Australian Studies Associations

International Australian Studies Association (INASA)—Australia-based
Association for the Study of Australian Literature (ASAL)

— Australia-based Chinese Australian Studies Association
Australian Studies Association of Japan (ASAJ)

European Australian Studies Association (EASA)
 British Australian Studies Association (BASA)
 German Australian Studies Association
 Australian Studies Association of North America (ASANA)
 American Association of Australian Literary Studies (AAALS)
 Australasian Association for the Study of Australasia (AASA-India)

Australian Studies Centres / Programs (outside Australia)

USA: University of Texas at Austin; Georgetown University, Washington DC;
 Chair in Australian Studies at Harvard University

Canada: no Centre but strong interest from a number of areas —LTBC,
 McMaster University, etc.

UK: Menzies Centre (University of London); Lampeter University, Wales;
 University of Stirling and other smaller centres of interest

Ireland: University College, Dublin

China: Beijing International Studies University,

East China Normal University, Suzhou University,

Nankai University,

Anhui University,

Luoyang PLA University,

Peking University,

Xiamen University,

Xi'an International Studies University,

Chinese Academy of Social Science,

Shanghai Academy of Social Science etc.

(Taiwan): National Taiwan University, National Chengchi University,
 National Zhongshan University

Indonesia: University of Indonesia

Korea: Chung-An University

India: Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; University of Madras (and
 widespread interest elsewhere)

Thailand: Kasetsart University, Bangkok

Japan: Otomon Gakuin (Osaka), Obirin University, Aoyama Gakuin,

Nanzan University, Sophia University, Chair of Australian Studies

at Tokyo University

France: Le Havre University; University of Toulouse; Paris IX

Germany: Potsdam-4 Bonn

Austria: Innsbruck, Klagenfurt

Italy: University of Lecce

Spain: University of Barcelona

Hungary: Debrecen, Budapest

Denmark: Copenhagen, Aarhus

This list includes only Australian Studies Centres, similar units or significant programs. There are many interested and committed individuals in other universities.

This situation appears to be quite positive. There are centres and teaching programs, and active Australian Studies associations across the globe, adding up to many undergraduate courses, Masters and PhD theses, research projects and scholarly publications from academics outside Australia.

But many of the centres and associations report difficulties and face similar problems. Many centres were established a number of years ago by academics who are now reaching their senior years, many approaching retirement. The problem is that something of a *generation gap* is appearing. Young scholars and teachers, and graduate students, are not being attracted to Australian studies in large numbers or, where they are being attracted, there are few opportunities for them to continue their interest into their later careers, either through further study or professionally. This problem comes about in part because the attractions of some other competing areas are also very strong—American studies, British studies, Canadian studies, Korean or Japanese studies. These programs are often much better funded than Australian studies. In some places the best students are being attracted into private business rather than into less well-paid university positions. Government budget cuts—in many countries including Australia—mean that universities are not expanding, certainly not in terms of recruiting new staff.

Thus the membership of many of the Associations is static, even declining, because new, younger members are not replacing older retiring members in sufficient numbers.

Many of the Centres have a rather precarious existence in their home institutions, without a great deal of support from the university administration or higher bodies. Many remain largely the efforts of a single individual. Once the active Professor retires, the Centres can disappear overnight. We have recently seen this happen to a well-established centre in the USA and Penn. State University. When Professor Henry Albinski retired, the Centre disappeared.

This bringing new, younger academic teachers and researchers into the field of Australian studies is one of the big problems facing Australian studies internationally. Once we have attracted students to our courses and programs, the next challenge is to find some meaningful ways for some of them, at least, to continue their studies of and research into Australia so that they might become the emerging generation of Australian studies scholars.

A little later I will put forward some thoughts about how we might think about Australian Studies in some new ways—ways which might make it more relevant and more exciting to students and younger academics still in the formative phases of their careers. Before discussing this, however, I want to give a brief outline of federal government policy for supporting Australian studies over the last ten years or so.

Government Policy

Many centres and associations have received occasional support from the Australian embassy in their country—certainly moral support and sometimes financial support or the provision of resources. Unfortunately, this kind of support is generally not regular and depends upon the goodwill and understanding of the embassy officials who change every few years.

Other centres or associations such as those in China are supported by more regular programs of Australian government bodies. These are programs run by the bilateral bodies which exist under the auspices of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (for example, the Australia-China Council, the Australia-Japan Foundation, the Australia-Indonesia Institute—each is a little different in its structure and funding). As most of you will know, the Australia-China Council provides some level of support to about a dozen Australian Studies Centres in China, plus publishing and translation subsidies, book buying, and other forms of assistance (such as support for the Association's biennial