

Australian Studies

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I. An Introduction:

(1) The Discovery of New Cultures

This being the first time for me to study in Australia, I was naturally a bit worried about the kind of life a student at the Institute of The University of New South Wales, and they would expect me to understand high level of vocabularies as well as a wide range of terminology. But I don't.

In fact, it was quite hard for me to follow the class—Australia studies. Because we Japanese learned English in Japan taught by Japanese teachers during our school days. For the first time in Japan's education system the Board of Education has approved the use of native English speakers to assist teachers in teaching English at high schools.

They have been really helping not only students but also Japanese teachers to improve our English.

Older people of every generation all over the world envy the younger generation. If we had had such an education system in place, we too, might have enjoyed and improved our communicative skills in learning.

To our regret, there were no native English speakers those days.

Though I found it hard for me to understand some subjects spoken by professors with strong accents, and discussions of some topics with classmates from other countries, I felt very privileged and happy to be a part of this multicultural class.

It was already two weeks since we had started studying 'Australian Studies' as a subject, however I was still having a hard fight to keep up with this program.

My only regret was that I didn't have enough time to review and prepare for the lesson. This was because I was always asked to teach Japanese style of Judo training three nights a week both at Judo Club of Police Community Center and at the University of New South Wales.

If I take the different view of the matter, it also helped me a lot to understand Australian People.

However the class at the University of New South Wales was quite unique and a mixture of eight nationalities; Venezuela, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, China, and Japan myself. So they are very good opportunities for me to learn multi-cultures and peoples as well.

Most of them have an excellent understanding of the English language.

Ali, from Venezuela, is very friendly, speaks with animated gestures and has a clear view of his future in economics.

Caroline, from France, is a modest lady, who learned, 'Karate', Martial Arts, for five years in her country. She wants to be a chemical engineer. Also has a clear view of her future, and seems very determined.

Celine is also from France and has already had some opportunities to study English in Scotland. She is a keen student that the Language Institute gives us any materials to study. The other day I was surprised to see her notebooks which are perfectly kept in order of words, phrases, and sentences. Now I understand, from her notebooks why she has learned English so quickly and go well. 'A run of success reviewed one's hope and spirit'—(by the Dictionary of English Language)

Monica, from Italy, is very animated like Ali. It seems to me that both of them have similar characteristics. Everyday we look forward to what she

wears. She seems to keep up with fashion. She wants to be an English teacher in Australia. The reason she attends this class is that she wants to improve her understanding of Australian Affairs, she has no trouble with spoken English, and speaks it fluently.

Daniela, from Spain, is very fond of sports and devoted to the hobby of interpreting after watching TV programs. She wants to be a Simultaneous Interpreter who may not wait for a speaker to finish a segment and pause before beginning to interpret what the speaker is saying. She likes discussions and always tries to interpret what our talking about into English, sometimes into Spanish. She used to be a business interpreter by travelling in USA, Britain, Canada, and China with Spanish company executives. She had to work hard to avoid errors, and appears not to have had enough time to enjoy her hobby.

Thomas, from Switzerland, is very keen on English and got a scholarship to study at the University of New South Wales, which is very severer year by year. Thomas speaks with regional accents in Britain because he studied English in England. When in Switzerland, the news that he had been chosen to go to Australia on behalf of his company, the Bank of Switzerland went to him as an even greater surprise. It took him a few days to overcome the initial shock, and the realization of the tremendous responsibilities which were place on his shoulders occupies all his thoughts. I was so moved his thought that "Youth is the opportunity to do something and to become somebody," after all, youth comes to us only once, and there is so much he would like to do. He wants to be a translator who is able to learn to write the type of English for which the magazine published by the company enjoys such a high reputation among its foreign readers.

Jewny is an Australian now, and a quite serious woman, It is sixteen years since she migrated here from China. When she came to Australia, she had many cultural shocks. According to her view, now it's time she studied high

level of English as an academic subject at a university, that is why she is here. She may be a 'fair Aussie'. (a dinkum Australian?)

The warm words of welcome spoken by staff and professors of the university have filled me with hope and confidence to continue this course.

Going abroad is always a richly rewarding experience, but particularly so, in the case of attending a multi-cultural class at the University of New South Wales in Australia I was quite satisfied with this course, not only because I can learn Australian affairs in English but with the influence of other cultures.

I believe the discovery of new cultures and the rediscovery of our own culture in the class can contribute to greater self-understanding and international ideas.

Our university students in Japan would be happier than they can ever hope to learn, instead of learning 'Australian Affairs' from textbooks, they would have the privilege of being lectured by someone who has been abroad and has experienced other cultures.

This is my personal view of the course—Australian Study at the University of NSW in Australia

Thank you.

(2) The trip to Tasmania

It was cold and raining heavily when I left Sydney for my flight to Tasmania. The flight was two hours long, arrived at Hobart at 20 : 30 p.m. I couldn't see any more than the lights of the airport.

I was quite weary of busy schedules day and night in Sydney, so I was very sleepy but finally arrived in Tasmania. To my great happiness, it was clear and warmer at night than Sydney, and on the way to the hotel, Mike and Marian who are executives of the foreign department of the University of Tasmania, were kind enough to stop the car, and show me the beautiful southern cross and the aurora australis. I was so happy to see them and other stars as well.

Before crossing the bridge to the central city, I found the night view of Salamanca was also colorful and magnificent like a million dollars worth of diamonds scattered.

On Friday morning I visited the University of Tasmania, where I met Marian Fee, head of the International Office, Professor Paul Regby, a director of the same office.

Thanks to them, I had a chance to take a tour of the huge campus and make a trip to Mt. Nelson lookout for a view of the city, and to Bonorong Park and Richmond Village.

To my surprise, on the way to them the traffic was going much more smoothly than that in other cities in Australia. Though I didn't know much about Tasmania, Professor Deborah at the University of New South Wales in Sydney had taught me a little about it, my attention was freshly drawn to constantly changing landscapes of the countryside. I breathed deep and I felt Tasmania's air is the freshest and the tap water is the best tasting in the inhabited Earth.

We can see that Tasmania is such a mountainous state, with lakes, so many cascades, and steeply falling rivers, and it is said that no matter where we go, we can taste it. It is always pure drinking water.

Strangely enough, Tasmania is even warmer than Sydney. The climate is quite temperate at night. However people in Hobart say that the temperature sometimes falls to zero in winter.

Now I have found Tasmania rich in natural resources so that Tasmanian farmers can make full use of this unique climatic advantage and the cool moist environment for farming, and rearing cattle, I guess.

Tasmania can produce a lot of fruit, crops, vegetables, hops, mutton, beef, fat lamb, and dairy products.

This is also the most amazing fact that I would never have guessed, but they export tulips to the Netherlands, 'horse-radish', what we call 'daikon', buck-

wheat, soba, fruits, apples, vegetables which are being made use of in the opposite seasons, poultry, etc., to Japan.

Besides these intensive ways of farming, Tasmania exploits many of its natural resources. I as a visitor cannot imagine that more than 78 per cent of Tasmania's gross value of production is manufacturing, 7 per cent, mining, and 4 per cent fishing.

Because valuable forest still covers one-third of the state, now I understand why the Tasmanian emblem is the southern blue gum.

In contrast to these facts, it is important that we should not forget that Aboriginal people have had a bad history in Tasmania.

It was when Truganini died that the last of her tribe in Tasmania totally disappeared.

It seems to me that now the convict stain, the unspoken shame of generations of Tasmanians, has been replaced by new and pure generations that have the beautiful buildings, which are continuing links with the colonial past.

The developed harbor of Hobart is absolutely wonderful.

Thanks to Marian and Lyn at the International Office, I was able to study Tasmania.

On Saturday night, I was invited to dinner at Mures Seafood Restaurant by two world class Judo experts, Milos Kovacci and John Deakin, who coach Judo in Tasmania.

Mr. Milos Kovacci is a fifth degree black belt, and is a National Judo coach. He was a silver medalist in the Montreal Olympic Games in 1976.

John Deakin, National president of the Australian Judo Federation, is Vice president of the Oceania Judo Federation.

It was the most delicious 'prawn tempura' that I ever had in the world.

On Sunday, the Judo exhibition for junior and senior Judo classes continued all day long. I had a very good time showing them the Japanese way of Judo

training as well as many old style techniques, which attracted them very much.

This trip to Tasmania, also can contribute to my greater understanding of Australia and international goodwill.

Now I am convinced that the Judo program to be undertaken, next year by the students of Daiichi Economics University will be a step in the right direction. I hope to bring them here.

In today's world, there may be trade frictions, and other areas of international disagreement, but I do believe we can all agree that education brings its rewards.

The more opportunities we have in foreign countries, the more we can get to know other cultures and gain the understanding needed to appreciate another point of view. This is also my experience in Tasmania. Thank you.

(3) The other side of Australian cultures

Going abroad is always a richly rewarding experience, particularly so in the case of young people and myself. But when it comes to leaving your own country, it is also a hard of struggles; it includes making the money, taking care of your health, leaving behind your family, friends and relatives in your home country, job, religion, clothes, house, and food, etc.

I couldn't imagine how hard it would be.

Last summer in Tasmania, I happened to meet Mr. Milos kovacci who is from the former Czechoslovakia. He is a fifth degree black belt, what we call 'Go Dan' in Judo, and is a National coach of the Australian Olympic team. He was a silver medallist in the Montreal Olympic Games, representing a communist country.

I remember him well, because he defeated a Japanese competitor and also I was in the Montreal Olympic Games as one of the U.S. Judo coaches.

I had a very good time in Tasmania, reminiscing about the past judo and the

present.

After returning from Montreal, he won two gold medals at the world judo championships in 1978, and 1979. At first he was happy, but afterwards he felt unhappy because he was getting old, and losing his skills and muscles.

In a communist country, he had to keep up his talent of strength and skills as a professional which meant his family's living had been guaranteed even if he was getting older.

As he worked as a soldier for his country, he decided to migrate to New Zealand first, without telling his parents and relatives in order to escape without being apprehended.

His wife didn't like to leave her family behind in Czechoslovakia.

Milos told me that if he had told anyone of his intentions, he would have been caught by the Government.

But he succeeded with his plan. The first few days they were in New Zealand, his wife, Dagmar cried and cried. She always remembered her parents and country. Milos also cried even though he was very strong and had a strong spirit, mind and soul.

Finally he had left his communist country for a democratic country, but they had a very hard time surviving in a new land. They had a lot of difficulty in communicating with *people there and coming to face with new cultures*. There were also financial struggles when he was sick.

It took him five years to tell his parents about his migration to New Zealand. Unfortunately their parents had also had a hard time, having been arrested by the police. However, they say that their parents always thought of Milos' having a happy life in a new country for them.

Though I cannot tell everything that Milos experienced in his life in a few words, I hope you will be able to understand what I am trying to say.

Now before I conclude this preface of Australian Studies, I must confess that

if I were more proficient in communicative English, I would have been able to enjoy this course more.

I must continue to take this course one more year so that I may acquire Australian Affairs well enough to inform Japanese students of them.

Though the first semester was only 7 weeks session, I made the best of my time to meet and talk to as many Australians, both young and old, as I could.

I certainly enjoyed this wonderful class at the University of NSW in Australia, and did the best in everything I undertook, whether academically or socially. On the basis of this study, - (I'd like to continue to research Australian affairs, up to 15 weeks), I hope to have the Japanese students enjoy my class in Japan.

Finally I really appreciate the cooperation and patience of the staff and professors with my insufficient English. Thank you.

2. The successful southern isle—Tasmania

(1) Introduction

Tasmania is the smallest state of Australia's six states, which has the big disadvantage of being an isolated island in the southern most region of Australia. It has a much cooler climate than that in other states, and has much rain in all seasons, especially on the west side which is one of the wettest regions of Australia.

Most of the surface of its highlands is rough, but along the north coast and down through the Midlands, we find the land is flatter.

Thanks to a heavy rainfall, there are dense forests of eucalyptus and rich temperate rainforests. Though most soils are poor, there are spots of fertile alluvial and volcanic soils.

(2) Early settlement

Aborigines settled in Tasmania in the ice age, when there was a land between the island and mainland as a result. They lived by hunting and fishing. Soon after Europeans arrived, they settled along the fertile area of Tasmania's south-east to grow wheat and keep sheep. They succeeded.

(3) Special agriculture

It was hard to develop the region owing to the small size of Tasmania, its isolation, the lack of suitable flat land and large areas of poor soil. To overcome these problems, Tasmanian farmers began to create intensive forms of crop farming by using a unique climatic advantage.

The cool moist environment was suited to cool climate fruits and vegetables, dairy and mixed farming. (many combination types of farming).

Tasmania produces lots of very sweet apples, pears, berry fruits, hops, potatoes, peas and beans, dairy products, and beef and fat lamb.

The Midlands produces wool and wheat, but the areas in the north and the south-east have been developing more intensive agriculture.

(4) Exploited resources

Tasmania makes full use of its natural resources. Thanks to valuable forests covering one-third of the island, the timber industry is important for paper mills.

The mining of tin, copper, iron ore, lead and zinc are also important.

(5) Hydroelectric power and manufacturing

Tasmania has been able to produce the cheap and enormous quantities of cheap electric power for industries and a small population as well—only less than 3 per cent of Australia's Tasmania's hydroelectric power stations have

been making use of Tasmania's river which flow down from the highlands with the heavy rainfall is heavy.

There are lot of industries in Tasmania such as the aluminum and zinc refineries, the paper mills, textile mills, cement works, a tool company, vegetable canneries, and freezing works, and metal processing industries.

Tasmania uses up 8 per cent of Australia's electricity. In other words, we find it more helpful to understand that *such a small state has so many types of industries and very good business because of rich hydroelectric power stations.*

(6) People and cities

Tasmania with an area of 67,900 square kilometers makes up less than 1 per cent of Australia's total area. However there is 2.7 per cent - 453,00 people out of 18,00,000 people—of Australia's population, which means it is a fairly sparsely populated region.

Australia has an average of 2 people per square kilometer, but Tasmania 6.7 people and the second most densely populated in Australia's states after the state of Victoria.

As on the mainland, the population in Tasmania is not evenly scattered. Hobart with 181,800 people is the largest city, and Launceston is the second city with 83,000. Only five regions have a population over 10,000. So you can see Tasmania has also quite scattered population in each area.

3. History of Terra Australis Incognita

(1) Captain Cook

"Lieutenant James Cook" left England in the 'Endeavour' in August 1768.

His first purpose was to journey to Tahiti in the South Pacific to study the transit of the planet Venus across the face to the sun on June 1769.

By observing this transit, the distance of the sun from the earth could be

calculated.

Cook was also instructed to chart New Zealand and take possession of it for the English, and to search for the great south land, about the existence of which he was sceptical.

After charting and claiming New Zealand, he decided to return home via Van Diemen's Land and turned towards the undiscovered east coast of New Holland.

The prevailing winds carried him north of his intended route and, at daylight on 19th of April 1770, land was sighted by and named after Cook's first lieutenant. Point Hick's in Victoria has since been renamed Cape Everard.

For the next nine days, the boat travelled north along the coast searching for safe anchorage.

On 28 April 1770, they eventually found Botany Bay and landed near the site of modern-day Sydney.

The party spent a week exploring this area and the two botanists on board, Daniel Solander and Joseph Banks, gathered specimens. The Endeavour then resumed its journey northwards along the coast.

On the 11th of June, the boat struck a reef near Trinity Bay and stopped for a month to repair the damage.

On the 22nd of August, Cook landed on and named possession Island north of Cape York, also claiming as New South Wales the east coast north of latitude 38°s in the name of King George III.

From here Cook sailed north through Torres Strait and home.

Cook found the eastern coast of Australia far more hospitable than the western coast and observed the native people with sympathy, not the contempt expressed by previous explorers.

In 1771, Cook commanded 'Adventure' and 'Resolution' in a renewed search for the great south land and, in 1773, they became the first boats to enter the Antarctic Circle and see the ice barrier."

以上の英文はクック船長の航海日誌（1768年から1771年まで）をサマライズしながらオーストラリアの歴史のスタートを直接的また概略的に説明してみたが、具体的には、この後、European Colonisation, Exploration, The Gold Rush, The Post Gold Rush Boom, Squatters, The Depression 1890～1893, Federation, World War I, The Great Depression, World War II, The Post-War Years, The Vietnam War, The Hawke/Keating Labor Government, The Eighties, The Nineties, Aboriginal culture, the successful southern Isle Tasmania and Doing Business in Australia をオーストラリア事情研究の一部、すなわち、'Little Aussie Fact' として論じていきたい。

1766年タスマンンの航海以後、オーストラリア周辺の荒涼たる地域は、一世紀以上にわたって、ほとんど誰の関心も引かなかったが、やがて1766年、イギリス海軍省は南方大陸発見の為に、サミュエル・ウオリスとフィリップ・カートレットを派遣したが、タヒチ島（南海の楽園）のみで失敗している。

才知すぐれたイギリス人ジェームス・クックは、最初の航海（1768～1771年）においてホーン岬を迂回して南に進み、途中フェゴ島に立ち寄ってから、タヒチ島に至った。彼は伝説的な南の大陸を探し求めていたのだが、その代わ

りに、ニュージーランドとオーストラリアを発見し、危うく遭難しそうになりながら、その沿岸を測量した。彼の航海日誌の一部からオーストラリアとニュージーランドの先住民の違いが創造できるので少しのべておくが、詳しくは後程論じることにする。

1769年7月13日 タヒチ島

1769年11月4日～1770年3月31日 ニュージーランド

『マオリは好戦的民族と言うのに、弓、矢、投石器、などの武器を使わないのは不思議である。彼らが使っている武器は、長い槍で、棒の長さは5フィート（1.5メートル）程である。彼らは非常に機敏に武器を使う。

この地方の先住民は、均整のとれた体つきの、活発な民族である。

彼らは健康的で快適に暮らしているらしく、かなりの年齢まで長生きする者が多いようだ。老人の多くと中年男子の一部は、顔に黒く入れ墨をしている。』

1770年6月11日～7月15日 オーストラリア発見（Endeavour号）

ジェームス・クックの二回目の探検によって、南方大陸の問題は解決されたのであるが、しかし彼の Endeavour 号による一回目の探検がその大きな成果をもたらす事になる。

クックは当時40代で、経験豊かな航海家であり、また測量技師でもあった。

当時の天文学者の業績や航海器具の発達に明るかったクックは、装備が万全にでき、初期の探検家たちよりも、進行状況を容易に海図に示すことが出来ている。

そのうえ、高潔で目的意識、とくに乗組員の健康に対する誠意あふれる配慮によって、部下たちから深い信頼を受けている。そしてクックは当時探検隊にとっても流行していた壊血病を追放できるのは、『清潔と注意深い食事』である

と言う事を示した最初の航海家であった。また船の乗組員を全員無事に母国へ帰すことが可能と考えたのも、ジェームス・クックが最初であった。

Endeavour 号は、ホーン岬を經由して太平洋に入り、タヒチ島で観測を行った後に、クックは南に向かって35度の地点まで到達し、そこから西へと方向を転じ、吹きつける西風について航路を保ちながら進む、ニュージーランドに到達し、ニュージーランドの海岸をのぼりながら3800キロにおよぶニュージーランドの測量を行った。

その結果、南方大陸からニュージーランドが離れて存在している事が分かったのである。

その時点で、船はかなりの修理を必要としていたにも拘わらず、乗組員は長い航海をしたヨーロッパ人としては、それまでにないよい健康な状態にあった、と記録されている。

しかしジェームス・クックはそれだけでは満足せず、オーストラリア海岸を発見する為に、Endeavour 号を西へ進めて行った。

ここでクックはまた、オーストラリア海岸を3200キロにわたって注意深く観測し、形状を調べ、海図を作って、オーストラリアをつけ加えた。

大環礁（現在のゴールドコースト）に近づくにつれて、この仕事は大変危険なものになっていった、ことが分かる。

“Our Endeavour struck and stayed on reefs as long as twenty-three hours”.
と記録している。

この簡潔な言葉は、のちの遭遇船と同じ危険に出会った事を記録として残すことになる。

Endeavour 号は、珊瑚礁に沿って、何週間も進んでいる。大変航海に困難を極めた珊瑚礁であった。珊瑚礁の棚に座礁して動かなくなってしまった時、クックの冷静で機敏な指令を受けて、船上の重い物すべて捨てるか、海水に浮かべるかをして、船を軽くし、夜の満潮時を待ち、穴のあいた船体に帆を張り付けて、クックは砂州でガリガリ音をたてる船を操り、河口に導き出した、ことは私たち日本人にも有名な話として知られている。

現在もこの川には、この船の名前 (the Endeavour) がついているのは面白い。

この出来事からまもなく、クックは珊瑚礁の透き間から大海へ出て北進している。

東へ向かって大海原へ出る代わりに、そこでも大変危険で困難な進路を選んでいる。

こうして彼は、トーレス以来始めてトーレス海峡を通過し、ニューギニアが島であることを初めて公にしたのである。

以上の最初の航海でかなりの成果が収められたが、南方大陸の伝説を更に現実的なものにしたのは、

1771年～1773年 Adventure 号と Resolution 号によるジェームス・クックの2回目の航海であった。海軍大尉クックの2回目の航海の目的は、南方大陸の再調査であった。苦難に遭遇しながらも、'Adventure' 号と 'Resolution' 号の船長として、その目的を達成している。その後1773年には、当時の記録では、世界最初の船による南極大陸発見であり、氷の壁を体験している。

1771年～1775年にかけての航海では、第一回目の経験から得た判断で、クックはアフリカを迂回して太平洋へ入った方が強い偏西風に逆らわずに進むことが出来ると提案した。海軍省はクックの意見に賛成し、ケープタウンから南

に向かって南半球は十分に探索され、過去200年にわたって海軍国の心を奪い、あらゆる時代の地理学者の注意を引き続けてきた南方大陸の探求に完全な終止符を打ったのである。まさしく当時の探検家が

“Terra Australis Incognita” (The Unknown Southern Land) と言った意味が理解できる。

European explorers and cartographers had long referred to a great land mass in the Southern Ocean as “Terra Australis Incognita” which means the unknown southern land.

It was thought that to balance the large continental mass in the Northern Hemisphere, a land mass must exist in the south.

この期待があったからこそ未知の南方大陸の存在を明らかにすることが出来たのであろう。

1777年～1779年 三回目の航海でクックのような才知ある探検家が、残念ながら、彼の勇気ある行動が故に、ハワイ諸島の原住民に殺されて、歴史が大きく変わることになる。

(2) European Colonisation

キャプテン クックの二回目の再調査で特に、Botany Bay の発見によって、イギリスにとって罪人の新しい植民地として、オーストラリアの宿命が始まることになる。

当時、イギリスは最も貧富の差がはげしかった時代で、国内の刑務所はパンク状態の上に、1776年アメリカ独立によって、アメリカへ囚人を送る事は不可

能であったので、死刑囚は別として、Botany bay への流刑、軽い者は7年～14年、たいていは終身刑として、新天地オーストラリアで重労働奉仕をすることになる。現在では全く想像もつかない悪い、一方的な裁判が行なわれた事が分かる。

記録によると、ハンカチや一切れのパンを盗んでも流刑に処せられている。

“Britain’s prisons were overflowing and the achievement of American Independence in 1776 prevented further transportation there.

The decision was formally announced in 1787 by King George III. Other than the death sentence, transportation to Botany Bay was the most severe punishment with terms ranging from a minimum exile of seven years to 14 years or life, with hard labour involved at all levels.

A prisoner could be transported for a crime as minor as stealing a handkerchief or a loaf of bread.”

(2)－1

1787年5月1日英国海軍大佐アーサーフィリップが最初の流刑囚植民地遠征隊長に選ばれ、11隻の倉庫および運搬船をもとない、Botany Bay に向かってイングランドを出航した。記録によると、11隻の運搬船には、軍隊528名、水夫211名、男囚508名、女囚188名、合計1475名が乗船している。勿論船内には、肉牛2頭、乳牛5、種馬4、メス馬3、やぎ19、豚74、羊29、ウサギ5、七面鳥18、ガチョウ29、あひる35、にわとり209羽も含まれていた。

1788年1月18日 フィリップ大佐の旗艦 ‘The Supply’ 号は Botany Bay に到着したが、港に艦隊を休息させる前にフィリップ大佐はこの一帯が無防備で狭い湾、やせた土地、辺り一帯が湿地帯であったことから、永住させるには不適當だと判断し、船団を Port Jackson まで北上させている。“The finest harbor in the world” と記録している。

1788年1月26日 Sydney Cove に上陸し、海軍は8ヶ月間停泊、毎日英国国旗を掲げている。現在、1月26日はオーストラリアの建国日として祝われているほどである。

1788年2月7日 正式にテラ・オーストラリスが英国の植民地であることを世界に宣言。

(2)–2 The Original Inhabitants

イギリスの植民地としてスタートした当時、オーストラリアには約600の種族がいて、それぞれの種族は100から2000の単位で定住し、総数約20万から75万の先住民がいたとされている。そして各種族は独自の居住地区をもち、先祖代代その地域は聖域として、お互い暗黙の中で不可侵が約束されていたようである。

この人口も1930年には3分の2に減っている。その原因が西洋文化であったことを考える時、純粋で美しい環境を汚しているのは私たちであろう。特に、天然痘、はしか、インフルエンザ、性病、等ヨーロッパ人の疫病で激滅しているのがいたましい。

またヨーロッパ人による土地や資源の乱用、そして先住民殺害も激滅の理由に関係があったのではないだろうか。居住地の強制的な接収、先住民女性への強姦、奴隷にされた子供たちのことが西洋人との争いの大きな火種であったことは周知の事実である。狩猟用槍では軍隊の銃にとでもたちうちできず、生き残った者は飢餓と貧窮、そこで、先祖代代の偉大な文化的、精神的居住地と神聖な儀式を止めざるを得ず、伝統まで失うことになる。

(2)–3 Resistance

侵略者である白人に対して、先住民たちはいろいろな形での抵抗を試みている。移住者であるヨーロッパ人周辺に居住する先住民との争いは、シドニー湾での最初の数ヶ月に始まり、1900年代初期まで続いている。先住民は徐々に内陸部に追いやられて、死活の争いが始まる。移住者たちの建物や作物に火をつ

けたり、沢山の羊や牛を盗んだりして抵抗をした。移住者も彼らの土地を奪い、聖域を破壊することにより報復をした。白人たちは大量殺害と言う力で解決を迫ったのである。歴史が物語っている通り1800年代前半までは、政府が抵抗する先住民を力で内陸部に追いやっている。牧羊業が増加するにつれて、大量殺害も増え、この事は後に、'Dispersing the Blacks' という言葉で世界的に有名?になる。

この争いでヨーロッパ人約2000名とアボリジニ《先住民》はその10倍の20000人が戦死している。

(2)ー4 Bennelong

二人のアボリジニのベネロングとコルビがフィリップ知事の命により捕らえられ、知事はオーストラリアという大陸と資源の知識を得るために、アボリジニの言葉と習慣の学習にとっても熱心にこの二人を利用した。ベネロングもまた英語の熟達がとても早く、知事公舎で食事を共にしたりしている。後に、知事の考えで、知事公舎敷地内に、レンガ造りの家をベネロングに与えられている。

そこには、現在 Sydney Opera House が建っている。また公舎のあった敷地にはベネロングの功績を記念して、Bennelong Point と命名されている。

1792年、フィリップ知事がイングランドに戻る時、彼はベネロングとエメラワニアの二人を連れて帰ったが、イギリスの寒さは生き延びていくには、アボリジニには厳しすぎて、エメラワニアのほうは18歳で他界する。ベネロングは、イギリス人たちがしつこく勧めるアルコールで酔い、怪奇な行動を笑われ、イギリス人たちに面白がられる、即ち、見せ物にされたことを思うと痛ましい。

1795年、オーストラリアに戻る頃には、既に彼の健康はボロボロになり、黒人からだけでなく、白人からもよく思われていない事に気付く。彼の種族は、彼が種族を離れたという理由で、彼との関係を拒否したのである。白人社会にも受け入れられず、1813年寂しく死す。

(3) Convict Settlement

最初の二年間（1788年から1790年）、飢餓の脅威が経験のない犯罪者植民地へのしかかる。犯罪者だけでなく軍隊も農業の知識が薄かったからであろう。植民地はイングランドに食料と貯蔵品を依存せざるを得なかった。農業にむかない犯罪者は、土地開墾や道路建設をし、一方鍛冶屋、大工、レンガ職人、石工は教会、裁判所や他の公共施設の建設に従事した。

犯罪者たちはバラック式の建物に居住し、そこで、不十分な食料や衣類が与えられたようだ。歴史的記録にはないが、

仕事に対していいかげんな考えを持ったり、逃げ出そうとした者に対する罰として鉄鎖で足を繋がれ、鞭打ちで働かせられた。最悪のケースは、吊るし首にされた者もいる、と語りつがれている。

歴史的記録では、Norfolk Island のような流刑植民地への追放がもっとも厳しいものであったとされている。Norfolk Island は New South Wales の東沿岸に位置し、1788年以降は二番目の流刑植民地としてしばらく使用されている。

オーストラリア流刑後の再犯者や軍の意向に従わなかった者は Norfolk Island へ追放されたという記録からして、その島はきわめて残酷な刑務所であり、また重罪な犯罪者に対する流刑の地として悪名高い評判の島だった事が想像できる。

1822年、タスマニアの遠隔な西海岸にある Macquarie Harbor が次の流刑植民地となるが、1930年には南西海岸の Port Arthur がさらに厳しく、植民地最大の流刑植民地として使用された。驚いたことに、47年の歴史で総数30000人の囚人が投獄されている。おまけに、その島から逃走するのも全く不可能だったようである。唯一の逃走経路は地峡を超える以外になく、それでも軍隊と獰猛な犬で絶えず警戒されていたのである。

その島は、1996年この平和な時代に32人の観光客を巻き添えにした銃乱射事件で世界最悪の事件としてテレビやラジオ、そして新聞で報道されいまでも私たちの脳裏に焼き付いて離れないほど悪い印象が残っている島である。

(4) Farming

イングランドからの食料、その他の供給依存が続いたため、Sydney Cove の植民地の自治を強く希望していたフィリップ知事は、肥沃な Parramatta の谷間の川と Hawkesbury River 一帯を農地に最適とみて、新しい農業をスタートさせている。その一帯はもともとアボリジニの居住地区であり、先住民たちは、白人たちの強制的な農地転用に怒り、白人たちを攻撃したが失敗に終わっている。

1789年、パラマッタ地域に囚人である農夫に0.6ヘクタールの土地と、農業を始めるにあたり麦、農機具、二本の鋸と6羽のめんどりが与えられている。この囚人は妻と二人で豊かな小麦の収穫をなし、植民地最初の農夫として高い評価を受けたとされている。フィリップ知事は 'Experiment Farm' の名目でさらに12ヘクタールを追加しこの農夫に与えていることを考えると大変寛容でかなりの人格者であり、研究熱心が故に今日のオーストラリアの農業発展に大いに貢献していると言っても過言ではない。

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