

澳洲原住民族概述

オーストラリアの先住民族

Introduction to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

文・圖 | 編輯部

澳洲（澳大利亞聯邦）全國總人口2,200萬（2011年普查），原住民族人口截至2011年6月底初估有67萬，占全國人口的3.1%。

澳洲的人口密度很低（每平方公里僅2.8人），多數人口集中在東南沿岸。根據2011年數據，澳洲原住民族人口主要分布在新南威爾斯省（20.84萬）、昆士蘭省（18.89萬）、西澳大利亞省（8.83萬）。這3省的原住民族人口合計占全國原住民族的72.5%。

原住民族的分類

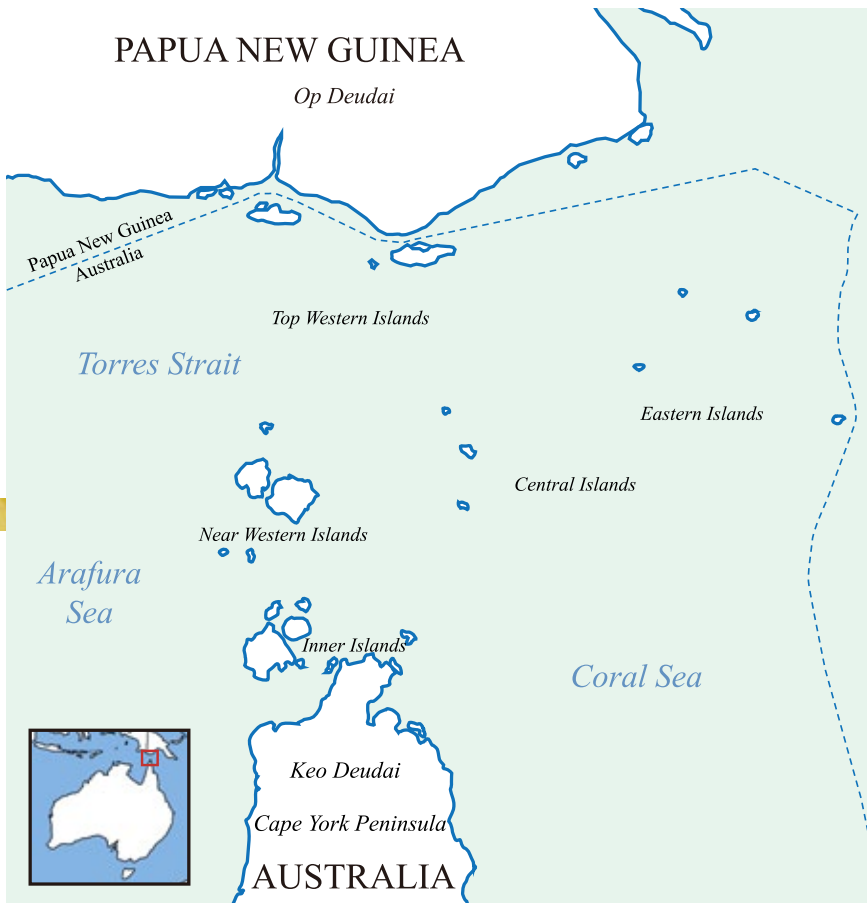
澳洲大陸及鄰近島嶼的原住民分為澳洲大陸原住民（Aboriginal）和托雷斯海峽島民（Torres Strait Islander）兩大類，前者指的是原居澳洲大陸、塔斯馬尼亞島及部分鄰近島嶼者，後者則是指托雷斯海峽群島（位在昆士蘭省最北端接近巴布亞紐幾內亞處）的原住民，兩者合稱為「澳大利亞原住民族（Indigenous Australians）」。

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, has a population of 21,507,717, according to the 2011 census. As of the end of June 2011, the preliminary estimated population of Indigenous residents in Australia was 670,000, representing 3.1% of the total population.

The population density of Australia, 2.8 inhabitants per square kilometer, is very low, while a large proportion of the population lives along the southeastern coastline. As of 2011, New South Wales (NSW) had the largest Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (208,400 people), followed by Queensland (188,900 people) and Western Australia (88,300 people). These three states combined comprised 72.5% of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia.

The Classification of Indigenous Australians

The original inhabitants of the Australian continent and nearby islands are divided in two – “Aboriginal” and “Torres Strait Islander”. The former refers to those who traditionally live in mainland Australia, the island of Tasmania, and some of the



托雷斯海峽島民的分布。
The Distribution of Torres Strait Islanders

澳洲大陸原住民族語言均屬於澳大利亞語系，其在澳洲大陸居住生活已有6萬年的歷史，現有250至300個部落。

托雷斯海峽島民住在當地也有超過1萬年的歷史，其文化接近美拉尼西亞系統，居住在托雷斯海峽群島100多個島嶼當中的19個島，有20個部落，許多族人現已遷居澳洲大陸，其語言則受到美拉尼西亞語群和澳洲大陸原住民族語言的影響。



澳洲大陸原住民族旗幟
The Aboriginal flag



托雷斯海峽島民旗幟
The Torres Strait Islander flag

澳洲大陸原住民和托雷斯海峽島民，有屬於各自的旗幟，同時受到聯邦政府承認。

Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islanders have their own flags. Both have been recognized by the federal government of Australia.

other adjacent islands; the latter is applied to those who are indigenous to the Torres Strait Islands, which are at the northernmost tip of Queensland near Papua New Guinea. Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders make up “Indigenous Australians”.

The languages of the groups of Aboriginal Australians all belong to the Australian language family. Aboriginal Australians have lived on the continent of Australia for at least 60,000 years, currently with 250 to 300 communities.

Torres Strait Islanders have dwelled in the area since more than 10,000 years ago. Their cultural origins are in nearby Melanesia. Among the more than 100 islands in the Torres Strait, nineteen are inhabited



AIATSIS到政大訪問。右圖左起為澳洲商工辦事處教育處孟克培處長、AIATSIS客座研究員薩瑟蘭、AIATSIS原住民族社會及文化福祉部特洛伊主任、政大原民中心林修澈主任、政大原民中心李台元助理、澳洲商工辦事處教育處陳思惠經理。

Members of AIATSIS visited NCCU. From left to right in the photo on the right: Mr Nicholas McKay, Director of Australian Education International (AEI) Taiwan, Australian Office (AO) in Taipei; Mr Stewart Sutherland, Indigenous Visiting Research Fellow, AIATSIS; Dr Jakelin Troy, Director of Indigenous Social and Cultural Wellbeing, AIATSIS; Dr LIM Siu-theh, Director of ALCD, NCCU, Taiwan; LI Tai-ye, Assistant of ALCD; Ms Sandy Chen, Manager of AEI Taiwan.

原住民族語言現況

澳洲大陸原住民的語言可大致分為兩大群，多數為「Pama-Nyungan語群」，其餘全數為流通於澳洲大陸北端的語言，通常合稱「非Pama-Nyungan語群」。前者範圍幾乎涵蓋整個澳洲大陸，一般認為，此語群各語言間彼此均有關聯；後者範圍從西澳大利亞省金伯利（Kimberley）區到卡奔塔利亞灣（Gulf of Carpentaria），這群語言不但與Pama-Nyungan諸語沒有關聯，各語彼此間亦不相關。在歐洲殖民之前，族人至少會說兩種語言。

根據Ethnologue的統計，澳洲原住民族語言共274種，其中161種語言倖存至今，另2種語言雖仍有人使用，但居第二語言地位，不再是第一語言，剩餘的111種語言已經滅絕。目前僅有約15種語言是各年齡層均在使用（語言活力較高）。

就語言譜系分類而言，有264種屬於澳大利亞語系、1種屬於Eastern Trans-Fly語系（與巴布亞語有關）、1種屬於南島語系

by a total of twenty Torres Strait Islander communities. Many Torres Strait Islanders have migrated and today live throughout mainland Australia. The languages spoken in the Torres Strait were influenced by both Melanesian and Aboriginal languages.

The Current State of Australian Indigenous Languages

The Aboriginal languages can be largely classified into two groups. Many are the Pama-Nyungan languages and the rest, all spoken in the far north, are commonly lumped together as “non-Pama-Nyungan”. The Pama-Nyungan languages cover most of mainland Australia and are generally thought to be a family of related languages. The languages of the non-Pama-Nyungan group, found from the Western Kimberley to the Gulf of Carpentaria, have not been shown to be related to the Pama-Nyungan group nor to each other. Before the European colonization began, it was usual for people to speak at least one neighboring language besides their own.

There were 274 languages spoken by Indigenous Australians, according to Ethnologue. Of those, 161 are living languages, two are second languages without mother-tongue speakers, and 111 have no known

(分布在可可斯群島〔Cocos Islands〕)、1種是混雜語 (pidgin)、3種是混合語 (creole)。例如：澳洲大陸北部使用的1種混合語——Kriol，是當地原住民族間的溝通語言，同時也是英語使用者與原住民溝通的語言；托雷斯海峽混合語 (Torres Strait Creole) 則從太平洋諸島的Bislama語 (1種混合語) 發展而來，是托雷斯海峽東部和西部的共通語，英語 (澳洲最主要語言) 通常是托雷斯海峽島民的第二或第三語言。

原住民族研究機構

「澳洲大陸原住民與托雷斯海峽島民研究院 (Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies)」 (以下簡稱AIATSIS) 不僅是澳洲頂尖的國家級原住民族研究機構，更是世界首屈一指的澳洲原住民族今昔文化及生活方式的資訊與研究機構。2014年將邁入50週年。

AIATSIS係澳洲聯邦政府法定機構，隸屬「產業、創新、科學、研究暨高等教育部 (DIISR)」，主要從事學術研究與資料收藏，並擁有自己的出版社。官方網站為<http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/index.html>。

AIATSIS原住民族社會及文化福祉部主任特洛伊 (Jakelin Troy) 女士甫於今 (2012) 年9月14日來台訪問，第一站即到政大原民中心進行交流。特洛伊主任是恩納力谷族 (Ngarigu) 原住民，原鄉在新南威爾斯省的大雪山 (Snowy Mountains)。她的學術研究相當多元，主要集中在語言學、人類學以及視覺藝術。她最近為澳洲課程、評估及報告管理

speakers, with only about 15 languages still being spoken by all age groups.

Of the languages of Indigenous Australians, 264 are genealogically classified into the Australian language family, one is into the Eastern Trans-Fly language family which is related to the Papuan languages, one spoken on the Cocos Islands is into the Austronesian language family, one is a pidgin and three are creoles. Kriol, a creole, is spoken in northern Australia as a means of communication across different Aboriginal cultures and between English-speakers and Aboriginal Australians. Torres Strait Creole, another major creole, whose origin is Bislama, a creole among Pacific islanders, is a lingua franca between Eastern and Western Torres Strait Islanders. For most Islanders, English, the primary language of Australia, may be their second or third language.

Institutes of Australian Indigenous Studies

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) is not only Australia's premier national institution for Australian Indigenous studies but also the world's premier institution for information and research about the cultures and lifestyles of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, past and present. It will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2014.

AIATSIS is a Commonwealth statutory authority within the Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIISR) portfolio. The Institute undertakes academic research, holds a large collection of resource materials for Indigenous studies, and has its own publishing house. The website of AIATSIS: <http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/index.html>.

Dr Jakelin Troy, Director of Indigenous Social and Cultural Wellbeing, AIATSIS, visited Taiwan on September 14, 2012. Her first stop was the Center for Aboriginal Studies (ALCD), NCCU. Dr Troy is a

局 (ACARA) 與人合撰「全國語言課程」綱要。她曾參與政府原住民族事務相關重大方案的推展，例如，設計與撰寫「原住民土地權法」、監督澳洲聯邦土地權立法事宜、管理全國語言與廣播節目。

原住民族的地位

澳洲的原住民族政策，歷經4個時期：從過去的消滅政策（1800-1870），原住民族受到驅趕捕殺而大量減少；一直到保護政策（1870-1950）；後來轉向同化政策（1950-1980），使用西方的方式教育原住民族；最後是多元文化政策（1980以後），原住民族的地位已大幅提升。

澳洲原住民族透過運動不斷爭取自身的權利。中央政府已設立「家庭、住宅、社區服務暨原住民事務部 (FaHCSIA)」，並由隸屬該部的「原住民政策協調辦公室 (OIPC)」負責協調與推動政府對原住民族事務的安排。各省也有相關的行政機構。

早期，澳洲原住民族受到不平等的對待，產生了失竊世代 (Stolen Generations)。所謂「失竊世代」，指的是澳洲大陸原住民與托雷斯海峽島民的後代，在孩童時期即被澳洲聯邦及省政府的機關與教會機構依據聯邦及省議會的法案強迫搬離家庭。這大致發生於1869至1969年間，然有些地方在1970年代仍有原住民孩童被強行帶走。2008年，陸克文總理在國會代表政府對於「失竊世代」的傷害發表正式道歉。

1983年，澳洲高等法院定義澳洲大陸原住民與托雷斯海峽島民身分認定3要素為：(1) 擁有澳洲大陸原住民或托雷斯海

Ngarigu woman whose country is the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales, Australia. Her academic research is diverse but has a focus on languages and linguistics, anthropology and visual arts. Her most recent project is to co-write the National Languages Curriculum framework document for the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA). She previously worked on major government initiatives in Indigenous affairs, including developing and writing the Native Title Act, managing Commonwealth land rights legislation, and managing national languages and broadcasting programs.

The Status of Indigenous Australians

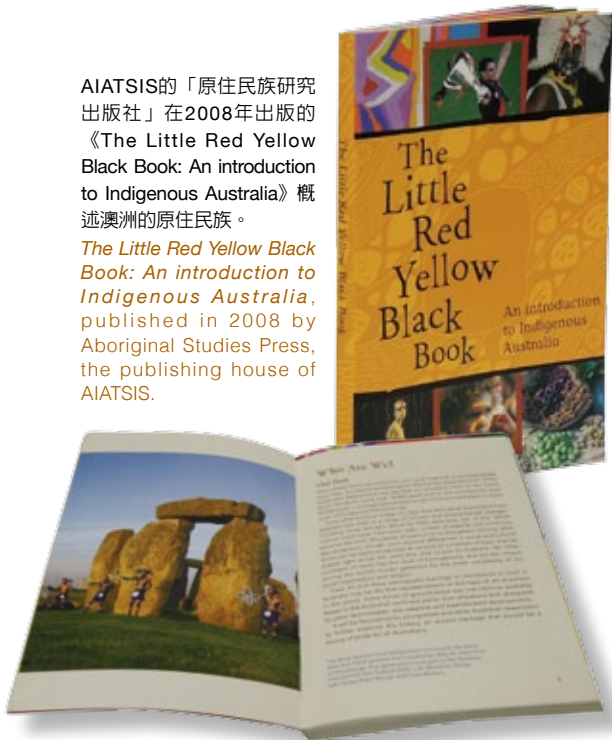
The development of the Indigenous policy in Australia has gone through four stages. First came an eradication policy (1800-1870) which led to the removal of Indigenous inhabitants and made the Indigenous population shrink significantly. Then a policy of protection (1870-1950) was implemented. Further was the assimilation policy (1950-1980), with Indigenous Australians being taught in the white Australian way. From 1980 on, the policy turned to multiculturalism which has helped the status of Indigenous Australians improve significantly.

Indigenous Australians have been gradually reclaiming their own rights by means of continuing movements. The Commonwealth Government has set up the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA). The Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination (OIPC) in the department plays a role in coordinating and driving the Australian government's arrangements in Indigenous affairs. At the state level, there are similar government entities.

In early days, Indigenous Australians were unequally treated, with the Stolen Generations produced. The so-called Stolen Generations were those children of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait

AIATSIS的「原住民族研究出版社」在2008年出版的《The Little Red Yellow Black Book: An introduction to Indigenous Australia》概述澳洲的原住民族。

The Little Red Yellow Black Book: An introduction to Indigenous Australia, published in 2008 by Aboriginal Studies Press, the publishing house of AIATSIS.



Islander descent who were forcibly removed from their families by the Australian federal and state government agencies and church missions, under acts of their respective parliaments, to be immersed in the culture of white Australians and to receive their education. The removals occurred in the period between approximately 1869 and 1969, although, in some places, children were still being taken in the 1970s. In 2008, the then Prime Minister Kevin Rudd on behalf of the federal government of Australia issued a formal apology in the federal parliament of Australia to the Indigenous Australians over the Stolen Generations.

In 1983, the High Court of Australia defined an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as “a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives”.

峽島民血統(2) 認同自己是原住民(3)
被所居住的社區認同是原住民的一員。

澳洲原住民族與台灣原住民族

台灣原住民族人口占台灣全國人口的比率為2.3% (2012年10月估)，與澳洲原住民族人口比率相仿。與非原住民相比，澳洲原住民族的高等教育程度比率偏低，教育資源與教育人才也較為缺乏，政府正在努力改善。

台灣原住民族的處境，和澳洲原住民族相似，與戰後脫離殖民統治的大洋洲其他原住民族截然不同。澳洲原住民族當前面對的語言及文化發展、土地權利、身分認定等問題，也與台灣原住民族的情況相當類似。因此，澳洲原住民族的現在與未來，值得台灣原住民族借鏡。◆

Indigenous Australians vs Taiwanese Aborigines

The population of Taiwanese aborigines represents 2.3% of Taiwan’s national population (estimate in October, 2012). The ratio is closed to that in Australia. Compared with the non-Indigenous Australians, the Indigenous participation in higher education is much lower. Indigenous Australians are also lacking in educational resources and talents. However, the Australian government is trying to improve it.

The situation of Taiwanese aborigines is not far from that of Indigenous Australians but different from that of the other aborigines in Oceania who were free from colonial rule after the WWII. Indigenous Australians, similar to Taiwanese aborigines, still face the issues such as languages and cultures, native title rights to their ancestral lands, and status recognition. Thus, for Taiwanese aborigines, the present and future of Indigenous Australians is worthy paying attention to.