



ISSN 2754-5547

<https://doi.org/10.52230/JVON5553>

## **‘Introduction’**

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**To cite this article:** Jatinder Mann, ‘Introduction’, *Journal of Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies* 4 (August 2024): 1-9, <https://doi.org/10.52230/OOSR1543>

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## Introduction

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I am very proud to see the publication of this latest issue, the fifth of the *Journal of Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies (JACANZS)*. The journal continues to be the only journal that I am aware of in the field that is not only open access but not-for-profit, i.e. no one has to pay for their contribution in the journal to be made open access, including institutions. It continues to publish cutting-edge inter- and multidisciplinary research, as well as a plethora of insightful book reviews which showcase the wonderful books being published in the field. Furthermore, it offers reflections by senior scholars on their careers in Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies, as well as showcasing the excellent work taking place in related research centres, institutes, and schools across the world.

This latest issue of the journal contains four research articles. These truly illustrate the innovative research taking place in the field and reflect the inter- and multidisciplinary nature of the journal. Two of the articles focus on Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand, while the other two take a comparative analytical approach to more than one country. The articles cover history, political science, migration studies, religious studies, and tourism studies. This is what the journal strives for: wide geographical scope, comparative analyses, and multi- and interdisciplinary approaches. Moreover, this issue builds on one of the major strengths of the journal, which is its attention to the burgeoning literature of the field. To that end, there are fifty book reviews within this issue, both regular and reflective, showcasing the wonderful research that is being published on these countries.

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<sup>1</sup> I am extremely grateful to Dr. Iain Johnston-White for peer reviewing this introduction.

This current issue of *JACANZS* continues two sections that were created in the previous two issues of the journal: 'Reflections on Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies' and 'Showcasing Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies Centres Around the World'. For the former, two retired academics and one senior scholar reflect on their career in the field. For the latter the Directors of Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies in Germany, Canada, and Aotearoa New Zealand showcase the exciting activities taking place at their respective centres or schools. However, this latest issue of *JACANZS* also has an exciting new thematic section on 'Reflections on Indigenous Studies and Australian, Canadian, and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies'. There are three short articles by Indigenous scholars reflecting on these disciplinary connections. The authors were asked to be very frank in their views and they did not disappoint. The journal hopes to have a novel thematic section along these lines in each future issue.

The articles in this edition begin with Martin George Holmes' contribution on 'The Language of Eden in God's Own Country: Gaelic Presbyterianism in Aotearoa New Zealand', which explains the rise and fall of Scottish Gaelic (*Gàidhlig*) in the Presbyterian churches of Aotearoa New Zealand during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In this period, Scottish Gaelic went into steep decline in Scotland and in diaspora communities. This phenomenon was especially notable within Presbyterian churches. Several case studies have charted the decline of Gaelic Presbyterianism in Highland Scotland, Lowland Scotland, Canada, Australia, and the United States of America (USA). This article expands that picture to Aotearoa New Zealand. It explains that Gaelic in Aotearoa New Zealand was subject to the same

pressures as elsewhere. The language's widespread association with poverty and backwardness meant that many Gaels discarded it for the sake of social advancement. Church leaders tended to favour the assimilation of Gaels after the first generation. Finally, those committed to the language struggled to maintain it in an Anglophone society.

'Why migrants claim host citizenship: A new framework for analysis – Sri Lankan Migrants in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand' by Pavithra Jayawardena maintains that exploring migrant motivations is an essential but difficult task. It is essential because, without it, we are unable to make effective policies for migrants. Popular anti-immigrant discourses which are based on fiction rather than facts will also continue to prevail if national policies are formulated without the migrant perspective. However, it is difficult to study migrants because we still lack methodologies to understand them in their context. The existing knowledge is largely nation-state-centric and is based on non-migrant experiences, therefore lacking the insights to explain migrants who are transnational subjects. Migrants' lives and views are affected by a range of home, host, and individual level factors. This article intends to address this gap with a methodological framework that specifically explores migrants' citizenship decisions in the host country. The framework examines the utilitarian and patriotic features of migrants' citizenship views and the factors that affect them both at home and in host countries. It is based on a case study of Sri Lankan immigrants in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand, thus representing the citizenship experience of a group of Global South migrants in the Global North. The article rejects the traditional presentation of utilitarian and patriotic forms of citizenship as two polarized, mutually exclusive approaches. Instead, the findings reveal that immigrants' sense of gratitude and belonging is heavily

dependent on their level of satisfaction with the utilitarian gains they receive from the host state. The article emphasises the need to explore migrants in their context and stresses the importance of introducing more innovative methods to study them.

During the United Kingdom (UK)'s war against the Boers in southern Africa (1899-1902), British settler colonial soldiers from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were asked for their assistance on the veldt. According to Jacob Chalkley, in his article on 'Rugged Masculinity: British Settler Colonial Soldiers in the Boer War', these soldiers, due to their settler colonial upbringings, were depicted in newspapers throughout the British Empire as being particularly well-suited for fighting the Boers, who were seen as hardy and unpredictable fighters. Compared to the metropolitan British troops, British settler colonial soldiers were seen to possess a rugged masculinity that made them perfect candidates for beating the Boers at their own game. This settler colonial stereotype was also echoed by politicians, famous writers, and even by those at the highest levels of the military. From analysing primary sources of the time, and especially newspapers from across the empire, Chalkley reveals the nature of the romanticised image of the British settler colonial troops that was constructed in popular imagination during this conflict.

'Indigenous Art and Indigenous Tourism in Western Australia – Models of Interrelations' by Tatjana Thimm argues that Indigenous art and Indigenous tourism have become important drivers for Indigenous businesses in Australia and are interrelated to varying degrees. This article focuses on Western Australia where Indigenous art and Indigenous tourism businesses are widespread in both rural and urban areas. Indigenous art and tourism have a long history in Western Australia. Art is predominantly displayed in art centres in rural areas, and galleries and museums in urban settings. The term 'urban' in Western Australia is often

synonymous with the city of Perth, the capital of the federal state of Western Australia and the only larger city in the state. Art centres are located in smaller towns and sometimes in very remote areas. Despite being far from any larger markets, remote from policy makers, and located in areas with poor infrastructure, Indigenous businesses and entrepreneurs in Indigenous art and Indigenous tourism have nonetheless managed to successfully support Indigenous culture and the community. Indigenous tourism and Indigenous art are always caught between the cultural self-empowerment of artists and communities on the one side and the realities of commerce on the other. This tension can lead to positive developments for both tourists and artists, contributing to reducing regional disparities; but it can also manifest in negative ways for Indigenous culture. The aim of this article is to identify interrelations between Indigenous art and Indigenous tourism and to develop a model that depicts these interrelations to make such connections visible.

The late Lyndall Ryan was supposed to reflect on her long career in Australian Studies but sadly she passed away a few months before she was able to complete her piece. However, her friend Ann Curthoys very kindly agreed to reflect on Lyndall's career in Australian Studies instead and her piece encapsulates the tremendous impact that Lyndall had on the field. Richard Nimijean looks back at how his career in Canadian Studies all began. In common with previous reflections, Nimijean highlights how his career in Canadian Studies was very much accidental. He also emphasises the importance of institutional changes and even governmental policy shifts on his career. In the final reflection, Paul Spoonley surveys his fascinating career in Aotearoa New Zealand Studies as a sociologist. His early career took him from Aotearoa New Zealand to the UK and then back. A strong theme in Spoonley's reflective piece is the effort it took to shift the discipline of

Sociology in Aotearoa New Zealand from being obsessed with developments in the UK and the USA, and instead focus on the unique domestic context in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Beate Neumeier and Adone Dany, in their piece showcasing the activities of the Centre for Australian Studies at the University of Cologne, illustrate the incredible range of activities taking place there. The international links and collaboration that the centre has developed is particularly impressive. David Carment of the School of Canadian Studies at Carleton University makes an impassioned plea for the future of Canadian Studies, emphasising the transnational and much broader multidisciplinary (beyond the usual disciplines of history, politics, and literature) nature of the field, of which the School of Canadian Studies is an excellent example. Brigitte Bonisch-Brednich highlights the significant research coming out of the Stout Research Centre for New Zealand Studies at Te Herenga Waka Victoria University of Wellington. It is the depth of this research that makes the Stout the leading centre for Aotearoa New Zealand studies in Aotearoa New Zealand.

According to Heidi Norman, Anne Maree Payne, and Leah Lui-Chivizhe in their reflective piece on 'Indigenous Studies and Australian Studies' the field of Indigenous Studies in Australia has been on an intellectual journey. Having begun within the domain of Anthropology, it is now an integral part of several disciplines, including History. Norman, Payne, and Lui-Chivizhe emphasise the importance of Australians in particular being aware of the history of Indigenous peoples in the country, as the recent failed *Voice* referendum underlines. In 'Indigenous Studies, Canadian Studies, and Political Science', Chad Cowie maintains that after being largely ignored by Political Science, Indigenous Studies has seen some considerable growth in the discipline. However, drawing on his own personal experience, Cowie

shows that considerable challenges remain in Indigenous voices being heard and respected in the discipline. Similarly, Carwyn Jones' 'Indigenous Studies and Aotearoa New Zealand Studies' argues that New Zealand Studies both at home and internationally has not engaged with Māori Studies in a substantive way. By contrast, other disciplines such as law have made much more progress in this respect. This has been of considerable importance in combatting several attempts the current conservative/right-wing coalition government has made to limit the extremely hard-won rights by Māori in the country.

As mentioned above, this issue of *JACANZS* has more book reviews than ever before. Since the publication of the last issue of the journal, Ms. Emily Cornish has stood down as Book Reviews Editor and has been replaced by me. Emily is in the final throes of completing her Ph.D. and understandably needed to focus on this. I want to thank her for her excellent work as Book Reviews Editor of the journal over its first four issues and wish her the very best for the completion of her doctoral thesis. Her hard work meant my transition into the role was made much easier. I always had a lot of respect for the amount of effort that goes into being a Book Reviews Editor, but having now taken on the role myself in a full-time capacity that appreciation has only increased. Suffice it to say it is a lot of work to commission reviews, request review copies from publishers, and then edit reviews received. However, it is also incredibly rewarding to see the culmination of all this hard work.

Nevertheless, there are some continued frustrations that come with the role. These relate mainly to the continuing trend of some publishers to only provide eCopies of their books instead of hardcopies for reviewers, which unsurprisingly makes it much more difficult to secure reviewers, as receiving a hardcopy of a book is usually seen as a way of saying thank you for doing what is a voluntary activity.



The provision of only eCopies by certain publishers began in a big way during Covid-19 and sadly some publishers have continued this trend as they probably found that it saves them time and money. So, I want to publicly commend those publishers who are still willing to send out hardcopies to reviewers as doing a great service to their authors, who have worked really hard on their books and would like to see them reviewed in as many places as possible. Furthermore, book reviewing remains under-appreciated in academia, which means that it is not always easy to secure reviewers. Nor is that the last hurdle: for a multitude of reasons, reviews cannot always be completed within agreed deadlines. Following the status of pending, due, overdue, and completed book reviews is one of the administrative challenges of the Book Reviews Editor, which is why clear communication with and from reviewers is highly prized. Thankfully, most reviewers are great at this and only rarely does a reviewer fall off the face of the earth. The truth of this is borne out by the high number of reviews in this volume: I must thank the many reviewers who have already contributed to the journal and, in advance, those who remain willing to give up their time to fulfill these requests in the future. If you have the time and are interested in reviewing books for the journal, please do get in touch.

Looking forward, in addition to our usual excellent collection of articles and insightful book reviews, I am hopeful that the three new sections in the journal will continue to grow. In the meantime, I hope you enjoy reading this latest issue of *JACANZS*. As one member of the editorial board of the journal commented once to me, this is clearly a personal labour of love. With the release of every volume, I am reminded of why it is worth the effort. And one last thanks to the wonderful editorial board of *JACANZS* for their continued support of the journal. I have said before a

journal is only as good as its editorial board, and *JACANZS* is extremely fortunate to have such an exceptionally strong one.