NEWMAC
HUMANITIES POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE

MAKING
A MARK

17 July 2017
Macquarie University

PROGRAM
JOIN THE CONVERSATION

#NewMac2017
Welcome to the NewMac Humanities Postgraduate Conference for 2017. The Macquarie University NewMac team has worked hard to deliver this year’s conference, *Making a Mark*, a theme we see as crucial for postgraduate students in the humanities. As historians, philosophers, social scientists, artists, linguists, sociologists, anthropologists and lawyers, the idea of *marks* is often central to our research and our engagement with the world. We not only research *marks* – environmental impacts, the impact of ideas, beliefs and texts – but we also hope to make a *mark* of our own: to produce knowledge and understanding that enriches our field, the wider community and ourselves. How we see our work and the work of others as *Making a Mark* affects how we conduct and communicate our research, and the value we ascribe to it.

Research can often be an isolating process. This year’s conference has been designed as a space for students to come together to collaborate and share knowledge across disciplines and specialities. No matter what stage of the research journey you’re at, we hope that you can use this conference as a point of connection, as a sounding board for your ideas and a chance to engage with, and learn from, your peers within the humanities community.

**Amy Way**
Team Leader - NewMac 2017
The NewMac organizing team acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land on which Macquarie University stands, the Wattamattagal clan of the Darug nation, whose cultures and customs have nurtured, and continue to nurture, this land since the Dreamtime. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and future.
Entrance to Y3A
All sessions will be held in this building.
*Y3A.194 is located to the right of the stairs on the lower level opposite the Dance Studio.
There are many ways to get to Macquarie University. We encourage attendees to use sustainable methods of travel where possible.

**Train** - Take the Northern Line to ‘Macquarie University’. The station is located on the corner of Herring Road and Waterloo Road, and has disabled access.

**Bus** - Some buses travel through the university on Balaclava Road and University Avenue. Others are accessible from outside the campus at the bus stop located near entrances to the train station and Macquarie Centre (located on Herring Road).

**Car** - There are approximately 4,000 parking spaces on campus available to staff, students and visitors. Parking is operated under a Restricted Parking Area scheme and parking fees apply. Please contact us at newmacconference@gmail.com to enquire about free conference parking permits.

Further information regarding transport can be found at the [Macquarie University website](http://www.macquarie.edu.au).
08:00AM - Registration & Coffee

08:45AM - Introduction / Welcome to Country (Uncle Chris Tobin)

09:00AM - Keynote

“Making a Mark: History and Active Citizenship” - Dr. Tanya Evans

### Parallel Session 1

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>09:30AM—11:00AM</th>
<th>Social &amp; Humanitarian Issues 1</th>
<th>Conflict and the Armed Forces</th>
<th>Gender and Sexuality</th>
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<td>Chair: Saartje Tack</td>
<td>Chair: Marian Lorrison</td>
<td>Chair: Phillipa Bellemore</td>
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<td>Y3A.211</td>
<td>Y3A.212</td>
<td>Y3A.T1</td>
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<td>Trauma, Memory &amp; Autobiography</td>
<td>Philosophical Marks</td>
<td>Illness &amp; Personhood</td>
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<td>Chair: Amy Way</td>
<td>Chair: Tom Corbin</td>
<td>Chair: Michelle Jamieson</td>
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### PARALLEL SESSION 1

**Gender & Sexuality**
- Katherine Giunta
- Margaret Kelly
- Shiva Chandra

**Conflict and the Armed Forces**
- Thomas Schmutz
- Georgia McWhinney
- Peter Hooker

**Social & Humanitarian Issues 1**
- Catherine Hastings
- Rebecca Sareff
- Jessica Herkes

**Illness & Personhood**
- Alan Hamilton
- Adam Johnston
- Tayhla Ryder

**Philosophical Marks**
- Nanda Jarosz
- Cenk Atli
- Darlene Demandante
- Juliet Bennett

**Trauma, Memory & Autobiography**
- Hugh Meyers
- Joanna Molloy
- Jody Musgrove
- Alexandria Hawkins
11:00AM - Morning Tea

**Parallel Session 2**

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<th>Time</th>
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| 11:20AM— 12:50PM | Environmental Studies  
Chair: Patrick McEvoy  
Y3A.212  
Representing & Understanding Otherness  
Chair: Demelza Marlin  
Y3A.218 |
|            | International Literature 1  
Chair: Libby King  
Y3A.210  
Performance & Authenticity  
Chair: Andy Pleffer  
Y3A.246 |
|            | Theory & Practice  
Chair: Tom Corbin  
Y3A.211  
Linguistics & Education  
Chair: Livia Gerber  
Y3A.194 |
|            | Lightning Round & Poster Presentations  
Chair: Amy Way  
Y3A.T1 |

**PARALLEL SESSION 2**

**Environmental Studies**
- Meredian Alam
- Sunita Chaudhary
- Alex Baumann

**Theory & Practice**
- Glen Veitch
- Sarah Morrison

**International Literature 1**
- Lixia Liu
- David Potter

**Linguistics & Education**
- Dragana Stosic
- Iryna Khodos
- Sofya Yunusova

**Performance & Authenticity**
- Clementine Vanderkwast
- Franziska Fleischhauer
- Sarah Pini

**Representing & Understanding Otherness**
- Habib Moghimi
- Meenaatchi Saverimuttu
- Sophia Riley Kobacker

**Lightning Round and Poster Presentations**
- Jessica Herkes
- Nicole Mutlow
- Penny Wheeler
- Susan Kelly
- Alex Baumann
### Parallel Session 3

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Social &amp; Humanitarian Issues 2</th>
<th>Uncanny, Magic &amp; Fear</th>
<th>International Literature 2</th>
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<td>12:50PM -</td>
<td>Chair: Catherine Hasting$</td>
<td>Chair: Merril Howie</td>
<td>Chair: Livia Gerber</td>
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<td>Lunch and</td>
<td>Y3A.T1</td>
<td>Y3A.212</td>
<td>Y3A.211</td>
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<td>Poster</td>
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<td>3:20PM</td>
<td>New Approaches to Ancient Times</td>
<td>Questions in Research Practice</td>
<td>Marking the Environment / International</td>
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<td>Chair: Suzanne Eiszele-Evans</td>
<td>Chair: Demelza Marlin</td>
<td>Relations</td>
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**PARALLEL SESSION 3**

- **Uncanny, Magic & Fear**
  - Eniko Hidas
  - Campo Elias Florez Pabon
  - Adam Turner

- **Social & Humanitarian Issues 2**
  - Neroli Colvin
  - Phillipa Bellemore
  - Wajihah Hamid

- **International Literature 2**
  - Hubert Judge
  - Joumana Naja

- **Questions in Research Practice**
  - Patrick McEvoy
  - Anne Thoeming
  - Kathryn Elliott

- **New Approaches to Ancient Times**
  - David Evans
  - Simon Wyatt-Spratt
  - Robert Parker

- **Marking the Environment**
  - Sue Wilson
  - Jesse Negro

- **International Relations**
  - Menaka Pradeep
  - Rifaie Tammas
3:20PM - Afternoon Tea

Parallel Session 4

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<th>Classics &amp; Ancient History</th>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Australian Literature</th>
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<td>3:35PM—5:00PM</td>
<td>Classics &amp; Ancient History</td>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>Australian Literature</td>
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<td>Chair: Georgia McWhinney</td>
<td>Chair: Margaret Kelly</td>
<td>Chair: Marian Lorrison</td>
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<td>Women, Religion &amp; Emotion</td>
<td>History, Humanity &amp; Society</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
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<td>Chair: Lara McGirr</td>
<td>Chair: Phillipa Bellemore</td>
<td>Chair: Rifaie Tammas</td>
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<td>Future Fellows Competition</td>
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5:00PM - Concluding Remarks and Prizes

Main Theatre [Y3A.T1]

5:15PM - Drinks & Pizza

UBar

6:30PM - End

PARALLEL SESSION 4

Classics & Ancient History
- Daryn Graham
- Edward Armstrong
- Erica Steiner

Politics
- Rhys Herden
- Saartje Tack
- Jasbeer Musthafa Mamalipurath

Australian Literature
- Judith Ridge
- Victoria Brookman
- Andrew Nette

Sociology
- Rafi Alam
- Yi Hong
- Jessica Herkes

Women, Religion & Emotion
- Rachel Allerton
- Kayla Jacobs
- Merril Howie

History, Humanity & Society
- Abbie Hartman
- Hannah Andrews
- Elizabeth King

Future Fellows Competition
- Brigit Busicchia
- Helen Hopcroft
- Lisa Windon

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Tanya is a public historian, President of the History Council of NSW and a senior lecturer at Macquarie University. She specialises in the history of the family, motherhood, poverty and sexuality, and is passionate about researching ordinary people and places in the past. Her recent book, *Fractured Families: Life on the Margins in Colonial New South Wales* (NewSouth, 2015) won the Community and Regional History Prize at the 2016 NSW Premier’s History Awards. Tanya also recently edited the community history *Swimming with the Spit: 100 years of the Spit Amateur Swimming Club* (NewSouth, 2016). Tanya has worked as a historical consultant for the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the UK, and for the Australian television series *Who Do You Think You Are?*

**Making a Mark: History and Active Citizenship**

This talk will explore some of the ways in which historical research and communication about the past provides ‘ordinary’ people with social, emotional and cultural capital – how it has transformed them, their lives and the lives of those around them. My work has focused on incorporating ordinary people in the process of my research, ‘sharing authority’ and co-creating knowledge. So far in my academic trajectory this has involved working with family and local historians. I will look at the diverse ways in which history makes an impact on understandings of identity and citizenship amongst diverse communities.
In 2012-2013, an anti-corporatist movement occurred in metropolitan Bandung Indonesia. Its primary goal was to liberate the Babakan Siliwangi urban forest from extensive privatisation. This forest has major significance for the social life of Bandung city residents and for young people in particular, who use this area to establish social networks, showcase creative arts products, and to learn more about the city’s ecosystem through the forest’s miniature ecology. Backsilmove, a youth-led environmental organisation, performed acts of resistance against the government's privatisation plan, utilising educational environmental activities for the general public. Employing the ‘cognitive praxis’ approach, coined by Eyerman and Jamison (2009), this paper examines the activists’ cosmology and political ideology as a design-guide that elevates the importance of environmental education for local residents. Through in-depth interviews with 29 young activists and participant observation, the current study discovered certain repertoires instilled environmental values in the public about the prevention of forest commodification.

Meredian Alam is a PhD candidate in Sociology and Anthropology, in the School of Humanities and Social Science at the University of Newcastle. His research explores a youth environmental movement in Bandung to reclaim the urban forest, and applies the Bourdiesusian precepts of habitus, doxa, (radical) dispositions, ilusio, and struggle & contentions to deeply reveal the socio-cultural trajectory of the young activists who enacted such movement.
Justice Defunded is Justice Denied: NSW Community Legal Centres and Everyday Life

Changes in government policy and funding of community legal services have a dramatic impact on the lives of people engaged in the criminal justice system. While it is common for researchers to explain the broad structural effects of these changes, there is a lack of sociological research on the everyday experiences of Australians who are victims or offenders of crime who use community legal services. Likewise, there is limited sociological research on the people who work within community legal organisations, whether they are lawyers, administration officers, or caseworkers. Investigating the experiences of individuals within this system through a micro-sociological framework is central to developing a qualitative understanding of how the justice system in Australia operates. Further, it is central to understanding whether it leads to a just society. In this paper I outline the reasons why sociologists investigating the criminal justice system must recognise everyday life experiences. I employ the work of social interactionists, critical theorists, organisational sociologists, and criminologists to develop a unique methodology for this purpose. The findings of my paper demonstrate the benefits of this methodological and theoretical framework, proposing institutional reforms that will engender a fairer and more inclusive criminal justice system in Australia.

Rafi Alam is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology and Social Sciences at the University of Sydney. He focuses on the impact of ethnographic social research on social and legal reforms.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Sociology’ - Y3A.194
Transtemporal approaches to historical research are similar to transnational studies in that they remove perceived barriers, such as geography, or time periodisation. By taking a telescopic, rather than microscopic lens to history, we can trace trends of human behaviour and experiences over time. The phenomenon of spiritual pregnancy is uniquely suited to this method. A spiritual pregnancy occurs when a person articulates that they have received a divine blessing and are ‘pregnant’ with the Holy Spirit. I further define this experience and how examining it across the medieval and early modern era reveals continuities in female spiritual discourse. The transtemporal approach in my work shows how an examination of spiritual pregnancy across two time periods yields new insights into gendered patterns of behaviour in religiosity.

Rachel Allerton is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. She is the Deputy Chairperson for the NSW Branch of the Richard III Society and the Postgraduate Representative for the Society of the History of Emotions. Her thesis investigates the agency and authority of female prophets through spiritual pregnancy in both the medieval and early modern period.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Women, Religion & Emotion’ - Y3A.246
What does posthuman young adult literature teach teenagers about society?

It is widely accepted that texts written for children and adolescents seek to influence their perception of the world. Young adult texts with posthuman themes often model strong, ‘othered’ female bodies that strive for subjective agency against the forces of oppression. The posthuman protagonists depicted in my Master of Research thesis model different varieties of posthuman body (cyborg, clone, neural transfer, human-animal hybrid and genetically engineered girl), but share two common attributes: each is owned by an external authority, and each has a commercial value. The imagined and futuristic worlds of these texts allow for, even encourage, teenagers to conceptualise a future in which they resist dominant models of power and femininity. These models act as an analogy for the different types of power relations which affect adolescent subjectivity in the real world. These texts seek to make young people aware of various debates surrounding biotechnology, while simultaneously presenting a variety of potential misuses of power for which young people should remain vigilant. In the current world climate, it is particularly important to model these forms of resistance for adolescents.

Hannah Andrews is a Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. She holds a Master of Arts in Children’s Literature, and, prior to returning to study this year, was a children's specialist bookseller for 13 years.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘History, Humanity and Society’ - Y3A.218
Monument Functions in Herodotus’ Histories

The historiography and narratology of Herodotus’ Histories is a continually exciting area of research, often unveiling the contextual tropes imbedded in the text to deepen modern understanding of the past. This paper expands the study of monuments in Herodotus’ text from the inevitable and often intentional functions of physical monuments, to their literary function in the interplay between monument descriptions and the Histories as a text. Considering the remarkable frequency of intense descriptions of monuments, this paper first limits the definition of a monument by detailing the author’s concept. Drawing from my previous work, this paper examines one of three overarching literary functions of monuments in the Histories – monuments as memory aids - and its interaction with the text. Monuments as memory aids anchor and represent the tropes of the author, transcending their physical context to interact with narrative display and interpretation. It is argued that in the interaction with the narrative, monuments provide historical context, symbolise the glory of past people, and define cultural identities. This paper shall demonstrate the instrumentality of monuments in fulfilling Herodotus’ aims set out in Histories’ proem.

Edward Armstrong is a Master of Philosophy candidate in the Department of Classics and Ancient History at the University of Sydney. He is currently researching Classical Greek religion. His Honours thesis examined monuments in Herodotus' Histories. He enjoys reading extensively on history, philosophy, and Christianity. In his spare time, Ed often drinks overpriced coffee or goes for a long run. He intends to continue higher education to a PhD.
Is there a hidden legacy of Ancient Greek philosophy in Husserl and Merleau-Ponty?

My research investigates the hidden legacy of Ancient Greek philosophy in the approaches of philosophers Edmund Husserl and Maurice Merleau-Ponty to phenomenology. As the founder of contemporary phenomenological method, Husserl refers to Ancient Greece and its terminology as the beginning of Western philosophy. However, unlike fellow philosopher Martin Heidegger, Husserl does not directly utilise these Ancient Greek concepts as indispensable elements in his phenomenological method or rationalization. On the other hand, as the most famous disciple of Husserl, Merleau-Ponty’s criticisms of post-Husserlian phenomenology, as well as his own contributions to the school of thought, highlight the mark of Ancient Greek philosophy on these two philosophers. The impactful new perspective this work makes will re-conceptualise some of the most important questions in philosophy. How did philosophical thinking and scientific investigation begin? How can phenomenology help us better understand the problem of origin? The significance of my work for future research is its potential to establish new horizons in the field of phenomenology, through renewed understanding of the relationship between Ancient Greek philosophy, Husserl and Merleau-Ponty.

Cenk Atli is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University. He holds a Bachelor of Arts from Middle East Technical University, Ankara and a Master of Arts in Philosophy from Istanbul University.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Philosophical Marks’ - Y3A.246
How My PhD Could Save the World: An Alternative to Market Consumerism

The phenomenon of property, or private land, sits at the ideological and practical heart of capitalism. In this system, a ‘good citizen’ must rent or buy land, and so has no choice but to undertake market employment. This is no small commitment, the term ‘mortgage’ coming from the Latin: ‘debt until death’. A problem with this market commitment is that it is has increasingly serious social and environmental problems, related to its competitiveness and its need for endless growth/consumerism. This paper juxtaposes this capitalist imperative—to buy land through paid work, with a much older (and widespread) mode of economic operation. In this economic model, indigenous peoples are found everywhere, not owning land, but rather, residing on land commons. As such, their economic security is not dependent on paid work, but on local and productive collaboration. By way of a western exploration of urban commons, my paper explores a public housing case study, where residents are found on public land and engaging in cooperative activities such as food gardens. As a critical exercise, this paper re-frames this case study—not as a form of ‘welfare dependence’, but as a possible demonstration of ‘commons’ tenure and sustainable economic development.

Alex Baumann is a PhD Candidate, tutor, lecturer and unit co-ordinator in the School of Social Science and Psychology at the University of Western Sydney. His research explores pre-market or ‘Commons’ approaches to public resident participation—where public land provides the foundation for non-commercial local cooperation and productivity. This approach recognises that ‘alternative participation spaces’ are critical, as people increasingly find themselves alienated by an ever more competitive and unsustainable market system.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Environmental Studies’ - Y3A.212

Lightning Round and Poster Presentations
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Lightning Round’ - Y3A.T1
Australia - the hospitable nation?

A compelling concern of the twenty first century is the worldwide refugee crisis with more people displaced than any time since World War Two. Australia takes around 14,000 refugees a year and is known as an ‘immigration nation’ (Castles & Miller, 2009), with first class settlement services (Fodzar and Hartley, 2013). However, the relationship between refugees, asylum seekers and the local community is a complex one, particularly with the ongoing detention of asylum seekers. Rather than showing hospitality and safe refuge, increasingly Australia is demanding that refugees prove their allegiance to the nation. The relationship between refugees and the receiving community is an under-researched area (Neumann, 2013). Refugee mentoring programs, where a trained volunteer is linked to a refugee individual or family, offer the promise of sustained intercultural contact and reciprocal relations. But how does this work in practice? Does mentoring provide beneficial bridges between refugees and their local communities? How is this imagined and enacted? This paper draws on my PhD research with refugees, asylum seekers, and their mentors, where hospitality has emerged as a strong theme.

Phillipa Bellemore is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Macquarie University. She investigates the relationship between refugees and the receiving community in Australia. She examines refugee mentor programs in Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane, and collaborates with faith-based and non-government organizations in her research. A social worker and teacher, she has a long interest in mentoring programs for children, young people and refugees.
This paper provides an introduction to ‘process philosophy’, and to a research project investigating process philosophy’s contribution to global social and ecological justice (‘positive peace’). The research addresses a gap between process philosophy’s contribution to positive peace in theory, and its realisation in practice. Through this work, I hope to make a few small but important ‘marks’ both in academia and on Western culture. These include (a) demonstrating a unity across marginalized process-oriented sub-disciplines such as peace theory, process theology, big history, human ecology and ecofeminism; (b) examining the ways in which the tensions between process philosophy and mainstream Western philosophy are reflective of the relationship between the right and left brain hemispheres; (c) exploring where the worldview espoused by process philosophy can be found in the real world among religious and non-religious beliefs, conducted through quantitative analysis of World Values Surveys and primary research into the beliefs and attitudes of self-identified process philosophers. I will discuss some of the challenges faced by reflecting on the research journey.

Juliet Bennett is a PhD candidate in the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sydney. Her research explores an interface between ecology, religion, philosophy and peace. She has presented her research at international conferences, and published papers in academic journals and edited books. She has taught at Lenoir Rhyne University, North Carolina, and the University of Sydney. Juliet is also a co-convener of the Peace and Ecology Commission of the International Peace Research Association.
Mothering for survival in Paydirt (2007) and Mullumbimby (2013)

Twenty-years after the release of the 'Bringing Them Home Report' (1997) and almost ten years after the National Apology to the Stolen Generations (2008), the rates of government removal of Indigenous Australian children remain staggeringly high. In this paper I ask - how do mothers of Indigenous Australian children act to ensure their children’s survival within a hostile external culture? Australian novels Paydirt (Fallon, 2007) and Mullumbimby (Lucashenko, 2013) depict women – a White Australian foster mother and an Indigenous Australian mother – raising Indigenous children within a culture that contests their children’s very identities. Crucial to their journeys as mothers and their children’s survival is the embracing of a connection to their children’s respective traditional cultures. Drawing on the work of Patricia Hill Collins and Sara Ruddick, I will examine how individual and cultural survival are intricately linked for these mothers, and how each author invokes the universality of mothering to pass comment on the past, present, and future status of Indigenous Australians.

Victoria Brookman is a PhD candidate in English and Creative Writing at Macquarie University. Her research explores the interaction between mothering and communities in contemporary literature.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Australian Literature’ - Y3A.210
The Future of Food Politics

Lang et al. (2009) argue that food governance in most advanced economies fails to respond to the mounting challenges of environmental degradation, climate variability, social inequalities, and over-stretched public health systems. Inspired by their work, my PhD thesis asked why advanced industrial societies conceptualise and develop food policy differently, and where these differences originate. From this, I now propose three main lines of further enquiry, not only to advance our understanding of how national food policies vary across borders, but also to imagine how national food policy may look in the future. As national approaches to food provisioning are unique to their historical heritage, future research may argue that the studied patterns of development are examples of wider phenomena across Continental European countries and former settler states. Further, considering that national variations in the commodification of food can be associated to the dynamics of food policy integration, future research may provide firmer analytical grounds to ascertain the nature, purposes, and modes of attribution of value relations to the food economy. Finally, I consider that further theorising is required to better understand the relationship between the political economy of food production and the political culture of food consumption.

Brigit Busicchia recently completed and submitted her PhD thesis, undertaken in the Department of Sociology at Macquarie University. She has been interested in the politics of food for many years, in both her personal and academic lives. She uses the findings of her thesis to reflect on the key social and political dynamics important to the provisioning and redistribution of food resources.
Family in the Lives of Gay Men

The predominant framework used to conceptualise the relationships of gay men and lesbians is the notion of choice. Such a framework is problematic for understanding gay men’s attachments to the significant people in their lives. These connections cannot be solely reduced to the idea of choice. A more complex understanding of gay men’s emotional ties has the potential to illuminate spaces where they can take action toward bettering their lives. Gay men of South Asian descent highlight, in interview data on their lives, that attachment to ‘blood’ family is an important source of connection. This finding conveys the need to provide support not only for gay men, but also for the significant people in their lives. Further, gay men’s biographies outline the maintenance of such connections as an enriching aspect of their lives. It is by supporting the people attached to gay men, that one may in fact create a better life for all involved.

Shiva Chandra is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology and Social Sciences at the University of Sydney. His research interests include the sociology of family, friendship and community. His doctoral research focuses upon the relationships and identities of gay men of South Asian descent. He is interested in exploring how gay men understand the relationships in their lives and the implications this has for their identity. He understands personal life to be an important area of study if one is to truly comprehend social life in the contemporary context.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Gender & Sexuality—Y3A.T1
Paristhiki sewa: A critical analysis of global ecosystem services discourse in Nepal

‘Ecosystem services’ (ES), directing attention to human dependence on ecosystem processes and its services, is rapidly gaining momentum in science, policy and practice. Diverse organisations, from global to local, are adopting the concept to halt ecosystem degradation for human and non-human development. However, ES discourse is criticized for its Western-centric focus. So far, very few studies examine the advancement of the discourse in developing countries. This paper tracks this advancement by assessing the explicit and implicit adoption of ‘ecosystem services’ in policy, and analyses its implications in shaping the human-nature relations in Nepal. I undertook in-depth interviews and content analysis to track the progression of the discourse. The findings show a rapid advancement in the discourse, with a distinct change from traditional views of forest-people relations. Policies explicitly identified international organisations, donors, and experts as the most influential actors in advancing the discourse. This could, however, marginalize the national priorities and pertinent issues for the country. Instead of solely focusing on international discourse, this study suggests a re-contextualisation of the practice of ES at a local scale, considering national priorities and issues for sustainable conservation and development outcomes.

Sunita Chaudhary is a PhD candidate in the Department of Geography and Planning at Macquarie University. She explores how the global ‘ecosystem services’ discourse is unfolding at national and local scales through a case study in Nepal. She holds a Master of Science in Management of Protected Areas from the University of Klagenfurt, Austria and completed a graduate leadership program from the University of Hawaii, USA. She is passionate about just ecosystem management and has more than five years’ experience in the South Asian conservation and development sector.
The hospitable nation?

Survey data indicates that Australians like to see themselves as friendly, tolerant and hospitable. Politicians frequently state that Australia takes more refugees (on a per-capita basis) than almost any other nation in the world. Since multiculturalism became official policy in the early 1970s, successive governments have funded a host of programs and services for immigrants, including free English classes, community language centres, a multicultural broadcasting network, migrant support services, antiracism programs, cultural events and much more. Despite this, research also suggests that immigrants often do not feel they are accepted as fully ‘Australian’, sometimes even many years after settling here. Inclusion and belonging are contingent on many factors, including the background of the ‘newcomers’, the history and demographics of the receiving community, and wider national and international political contexts. Although many recognise Australia as one of the most culturally diverse countries in the world, ‘diversity’ still tends to be limited outside of the largest cities. This presentation draws on doctoral research to argue that the settlement experiences and trajectories of migrants in regional areas can be quite different to those of settlers in urban centres. This is due, in part, to a focus on intentions rather than outcomes.

Neroli Colvin is a PhD candidate with the Institute for Culture and Society at Western Sydney University. Her thesis examines cultural diversity and responses to demographic changes in regional schools, and is currently under examination. She questions whether participants' discourses about diversity align with policy proclamations of diversity as a social and economic asset. She hopes her research will benefit teachers and teacher educators, especially those involved in rural education.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Social & Humanitarian Issues 2’ - Y3A.T1
Who is the subject involved in politics? This is an old philosophical question, dating as far back as ancient Greece. There has been sustained interest in political philosophy regarding the image of the political subject that accompanies the theory of political norms and political institutions. Since the Greeks, questions about the embeddedness of subjectivity in the establishment of the polis and the conduct of governing and being governed in the community have remained highly relevant. Indeed, the topic of political agency is still important in contemporary political philosophy. To further explore the issues inherently tied to political subjectivity, I focus on the works of the French philosopher Jacques Rancière. He famously argues that politics itself, in fact, is a process of subjectification. That is, the very process of creating political subjects. My work traces the intellectual history of Rancière to explore the development of political subjectivity in his writings, while at the same time answer the question: who is the subject involved in politics?

Darlene Demandante is a PhD candidate in the Department of Philosophy at Macquarie University. She is interested in politics and aesthetics. Her work mainly focuses on continental philosophy and the work of French philosopher Jacques Rancière.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Philosophical Marks’ - Y3A.246
Cooking with opinions: Making a mark in an area of noise and bluster

Being a first year Master of Research student, I am not far into my research career. My world consists of coursework, assignments, reading and thinking -- it is a world of questions with, as yet, very few answers. I have not fully defined my thesis topic, but my research area is home cooking and attitudes to healthy eating. While under-researched, this is an arena crowded with strong and vocal viewpoints, popular debate, experts and celebrities, conflicting advice and misinformation. Cooking is an everyday, common household practice, on which everybody has an opinion. Therefore, my presentation will examine the central question: how do you research a topic or make a mark in a subject area which is full of noise and bluster? I will examine a number of approaches to this conundrum and argue the benefits of careful listening, with golden, useful nuggets to be found amid that noise and bluster. My presentation will conclude by asking for others' experience and insight into making a mark in an area of strong opinions.

Kathryn Elliot is a first year Master of Research student in the Department of Sociology at Macquarie University. She is a nutritionist and cookery writer. However, intense frustration with this work has led her back to study and a research path. As a first year student, she hasn't yet settled on a final thesis topic, but her areas of interest are attitudes to home cooking, media portrayals of cooking and public perceptions of healthy eating.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Questions in Research Practice’ - Y3A.210
Both the Apostle Paul and Eusebius of Caesarea were religious leaders during times of significant epochal change for the Christian church and its contextual society. For Paul, the infant church was spreading rapidly and formulating its doctrine - significantly influenced by his missionary and epistolary ministry. Eusebius, however, ministered 250 years later in the time of Constantine. Christianity had shifted from a persecuted religious minority to the official religion of the Roman Empire. My research is a study of Paul’s mission. It considers the ‘mark’ Paul made on the foundational churches, and the consequent ‘marks’ these churches left on the society around them. This research provides a historical commentary on Chapter 4 in Book III of Eusebius’ Ecclesiastical History, in which Eusebius outlines his understanding of Paul’s missionary legacy, and demonstrates how he used the experiences of the earliest church to comment on his own context. My research is relevant now because of western society’s transition out of Christendom. The church today can reflect on Paul, the early church, and Eusebius when considering how to survive, thrive and positively contribute to society.

David Evans is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University. He is a former high school teacher and Baptist pastor. His research focuses on the New Testament and Early Christianity.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘New Approaches to Ancient Times’ - Y3A.218
Who we perceive as the ‘other’, and how we know the ‘other’ when we encounter them is of increasing importance as more and more people fleeing war enter foreign societies. Those who make it across the border are often met with suspicion within their new surroundings, especially if they are identified as ‘others’ that do not belong. However, misconceptions and implications may also be made by lack of knowledge and awareness. Many forms of theatre address and reflect on these refugee-related topics, displaying concepts of the ‘other’ that are salient to the society staging the play. In this talk, I will discuss different concepts of the ‘other’, as well as the political silencing of refugees, based on the works of Giorgio Agamben, Sarah Ahmed, Hannah Ahrendt and Gayatri Spivak. I analyse two plays to provide insight into Australian and German approaches to depictions of the ‘other’, as well as how different forms of theatre can facilitate or hinder certain perceptions. Examining the impact of the ‘other’ on these two performances provides a new approach to an appropriate and innovative depiction of the ‘other’, be they refugee, migrant, or any stranger entering a new society.

Franziska Fleischhauer is a second year Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. She is an exchange student from the University of Hamburg. She holds a Bachelor's degree in German linguistics and literature with a focus on theatre and media in Hamburg. Her current research examines German Literature with a particular focus on theatre.
How do certain acts, activities and expressions become understood and constituted as ‘feminine’ amongst a group of people? A great deal of work in the social sciences and humanities has answered this question by relying on ideas generally taken for granted about ‘women’ and their socially subordinate relation to men and masculinities. In this paper, I outline my anti-essentialist approach to studying queer people’s enactments of femininities in Sydney, Australia. Drawing on the developing field of critical femininity studies as well as the ongoing debates in queer theory and queer anthropology, I argue that a queer anti-essentialist approach to gender research can enable us to grasp more fully the diverse and dynamic ways in which gender is enacted and constituted across traditional binary conceptualisations of bodies, genders and sexualities. I will outline my in-progress ethnographic research with non-male Sydney residents who identify as both queer and feminine. I will share some insights from the field and discuss how the ideas, values and practices that constitute femininity amongst this group exceed discourses of hetero-patriarchal imposition in ways that could not be accounted for by conventional approaches to studying femininities.

Katherine Giunta is a PhD candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Sydney. Her pronouns are she/her, but they pronouns are fine too. Her research project, methodology and personal enactments of femininity are decidedly queer.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Gender & Sexuality’ - Y3A.T1
Making History: A Contemporary Influence Upon Tacitus' Description of the AD17 Earthquake in Asia Minor

The study of natural events as part of human history is a recent discipline. However, as climate change and environmental disasters come into sharper focus, researchers are starting to take the realm of natural disasters, and their effects on humanity, more seriously. For modern historians studying the Roman historian Tacitus, the AD17 earthquake - a seismic event so massive it ruined twelve large cities in the Roman province of Asia - affords a clearer window into his historical methods than ever before. But where did Tacitus receive his data for this event, given he composed his account a century later? In this presentation, I will demonstrate that Tacitus used contemporaneous seismic events, in the early second century, as descriptive elements in his account of the AD17 earthquake. Thus, the natural world made its mark on Tacitus, and using it as inspiration, the great historian left his own mark on history. Now, by examining both of these marks, we are better equipped to understand history, and historiography, in new ways.

Daryn Graham is a PhD candidate in the Department of Ancient History at Macquarie University. He is a school teacher and former author for *Archaeological Diggings* Magazine. His thesis is entitled 'Roman Responses to Natural Disasters from the Late Republic to the Famine under Claudius and Nero 65BC-AD57'.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Classics & Ancient History’ - Y3A.212
Demystifying Lakemba: Immigration, Diversity, and Expressions of Difference in a Sydney Neighbourhood

This presentation looks at a ‘controversial’ space within Sydney, Australia. The Lakemba neighbourhood is usually stereotyped by the media as a Muslim enclave. This serves as an intersection to explore and illustrate the emerging diversity of this space. While Lakemba includes elderly Anglo and Greek Australians residents, it is increasingly gaining popularity with other newer migrant and refugee communities. Reports from state newspapers, and comments made by their readers, illustrate rising sentiments against Lakemba and those who live there. Through the everyday lived experiences of the various people who live and work in Lakemba, this presentation seeks to understand whether the ethnic diversity found within Lakemba is reflected in the urban form of this space. By understanding the nuances of living in this urban/suburban space, this presentation explores whether flexibility exists for expressions of cultural difference in the city of Sydney.

Wajihah is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Macquarie University. She holds a Master of Arts in Migration Studies from the University of Sussex, UK, and has worked as a research assistant in the Asia Research Institute at the National University of Singapore. Her research interests include migration, labour migration, Space, Identity, and the South Asian Diaspora.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Social & Humanitarian Issues 2’ - Y3A.T1
Digital Identity

The digital inter-mediation of every aspect of our lives changes traditional conceptions of what constitutes personal identity. A myriad of digital technology vendors are rendering increasingly complete digital representations of each of us in private databases beyond our access or control. The data harvested from us is of the most intimate and personal kind. It can include records of not just our financial, geo-spatial and social histories, but also details of our genome and soon our connectome, as well as a plethora of biometric data harvested by on-body and in-body sensors in real-time. If we were to compile all of this data it would comprise a frighteningly complete representation of us as a person. Such a representation could easily be 'enlivened' (in digital form) by behavioural algorithms which could create functional emulations that fulfil most of the traditional criteria for person-hood with the exception of corporeal existence – a limitation that could soon be overcome. This situation gives rise to not just legal and economic issues, but also ethical considerations about who owns and controls any representation of me and the ends to which it can be put.

Alan Hamilton is a Master of Philosophy candidate in the Department of Philosophy at the University of Sydney. He holds a Master of Arts in Philosophy, and has previously worked in the IT industry. He has extensive international experience designing, selling and delivering high value outsourcing projects in the finance and telecoms sectors. He has program managed people transitions on corporate acquisitions, divestitures and outsourcing contracts in over 20 countries. He has lived and worked in Australia, South East Asia and Europe.
In War, Not Everyone is a Soldier': The Value of Using Games as an Empathetic Study of Military History

Can we learn history through playing a game? Can games and gaming be held in the same academic esteem as museums, films and novels? Can we create a new field – one that addresses the phenomenon of the gaming industry - marry with historical academia and ultimately bring history to the forefront of public consciousness? I believe the answer to these questions is yes. Through my research I will the further the scope of public history to include an often misunderstood genre: games. As this medium becomes increasingly popular and present in mainstream society, it is important for academia to seriously consider its potential for the dissemination of historical knowledge. By examining case studies, conducting interviews with both Australian and German gamers and using an interdisciplinary approach, I will prove that games are uniquely suited to delivering historical experiences to the public due to their exceptional ability to create an empathetic connection between the player and the characters presented. Although a controversial subject, there is no doubt that the research I am conducting will influence discussions of public history in both Australia and Germany, and ultimately provide the catalyst for a new field of study within public history.

Abbie Hartman is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. She is a passionate advocate for making historical knowledge available to the general public. Recently she has returned from Europe, where she conducted interviews with German gamers regarding how games present World War One and how this affects understandings of history.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘History, Humanity & Society’ - Y3A.218
Critical Realism: A better ‘under-labourer’ for an explanation of homelessness in Australia?

Answers to ‘why is there homelessness?’ depend on whether: the homelessness is primary, secondary, or tertiary; it is segmented according to duration; the homelessness occurs once or multiple times to the same person or family; the homeless person is young, old, single or part of a family; and in which country, with its particular social, cultural and policy landscape, it takes place. The choices made in each of these dimensions, the heterogeneity of the population in question, and epistemological differences—particularly in understandings of causality—generate different and sometimes conflicting results. Giving a consistent and cohesive explanation of why homelessness exists is challenging when the experience of homelessness varies across and within groups to such a degree. Further, research approaches are informed by such different philosophical presuppositions. In this presentation I identify some issues with current research approaches and give examples of how a critical realist understanding of reality—and its conception of emergence, causal mechanisms, and social structure and agency—can clarify disciplinary explanations in Australian homelessness research.

Catherine Hastings is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Macquarie University. She has previously worked in arts management and as a social research consultant. Her research is a quantitative and critical realist account of Australian family homelessness, focusing on the mechanisms of homelessness in relation to financial and social disadvantage, social networks, and life-‘shocks’.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Social & Humanitarian Issues 1’ - Y3A.211
Remembering and Representing the Holocaust in Jewish-Australian Women’s Autobiographies

Questioning established methodologies and considering new approaches to examining and using autobiographies authored by Jewish-Australian female survivors of the Holocaust has led to new and better-informed understandings of these women’s pre-war, wartime, and post-war experiences. This paper will be based on a research project which examines three autobiographies housed in the Sydney Jewish Museum, authored by Jewish women who emigrated to Australia after the Second World War. This research project aims to investigate how these three women have reflected on and made meaning out of their Holocaust experiences using the literary genre of autobiography. As well as, how their Holocaust experience has shaped their account of migration and resettlement in Australia in the post-war period. This paper will argue that it is important that we approach and examine these women’s autobiographies as not just Holocaust narratives but narratives which reconstruct a ‘whole’ life. Such a methodological approach provides historians with a far deeper understanding of each woman’s life as a ‘whole’ and ensures the stories these women wished to tell are not mistreated by historians during the process of interpretation.

Alexandria Hawkins is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. Her master’s thesis examines the life writing of Australian-Jewish female Holocaust survivors. She is interested in women’s history, gender history, and social history.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Trauma, Memory & Autobiography’ - Y3A.218
Intimacy and Power: Approaching Agency and Marriage Equality in Australia

At its most fundamental, ‘making a mark’ describes a particular mode of human agency. For queer Australians, the struggle for recognition of this agency has long been a feature of queer life in Australia, and its political landscape. In recent years, marriage equality has become the focus of this struggle for recognition, but marriage equality also provides an opportunity to examine the internal mechanics of how power operates in Australian society. This paper will argue that the concept of intimacy is at the centre of the operation of power in this context, and will examine this under the framework of intimate citizenship. Moreover, I will demonstrate that the agency of queer Australians in this political struggle is only further indication that intimacy provides a unique channel through which individuals experience and enact power.

Rhys Herden is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Sydney. His thesis examines marriage equality in Australia, with a particular focus on how queer Australians experience the concepts of intimacy and family. He has previously presented papers on the role of citizenship in the struggle for marriage equality, and on the place of personal life and the family in queer theory. His research interests include intimacy, gender and sexuality, power, and social history.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Politics’ - Y3A.211
Survey development in a haphazard research landscape: Making a mark by developing a tool for person-environment fit

Current research on person-environment fit, defined as the compatibility of an individual and their work environment, focuses on some elements of the environment, while overlooking others. On the one hand, the importance of value congruence between the person and their work group and organisation has been well studied. On the other hand, other parts of what it means to ‘fit’, such as the importance of uniqueness (complementary fit), being given all you need to prosper in the work environment (needs-supplies fit), and fulfilling the requirements of the job (demands-abilities fit) have been relatively neglected in past fit research. Building on this foundation laid by researchers from a diverse range of fields, the current research aims to develop and validate a cutting-edge, tailored survey that will be suitable for use in a health context. This tool will contribute to the theoretical understanding of the components of fit; a controversial topic that has been debated in past research and remains a gap in the literature today. The new tool also has the potential to make a mark on the practical knowledge of how and what part of ‘fitting in’ is associated with staff outcomes, such as job satisfaction, burnout, and stress.

Jessica Herkes is a second year Master of Research candidate and Research Assistant at the Centre for Healthcare Resilience and Implementation Science, at the Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University. As a research assistant, she writes journal articles, literature reviews, and prepares grant proposals for submission. She also assists with presentations for national and international conferences, workshops and seminars. She has a background in physiology and psychology, and holds a Bachelor of Advanced Science.

Lightning Round & Poster Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Lightning Round’ - Y3A.T1
Trailblazing a new method to measure person-environment fit: Forging a new understanding of ‘fitting’ into your workplace

Person-organisation (P-O) and person-group (P-G) fit provide important insight into organisational culture in health care, specifically the compatibility between the individual and their environment. This has significant implications for staff outcomes (e.g., satisfaction, burnout and stress levels) and consequences for patients. Therefore, it is vital to properly measure and improve fit. Unfortunately, conflicting definitions and methods in P-O and P-G fit literature have led to ambiguities including what the components of fit are, their importance, and how to effectively measure them. This research project draws on previous fit methodologies from fields including psychology, accounting, and business. It improves the understanding of how to measure P-O and P-G fit in a multi-dimensional tool that encompasses both quantitative and qualitative components; something that has not yet been attempted in fit research. This is significant for future researchers across disciplines as it provides a validated, empirically tested instrument which measures the importance of the multiple components of fit in different contexts. The significance of this research can be evaluated through take-up of the instrument and further research into fit, to ultimately improve understandings of the relationship between fit and organisational outcomes.

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Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Sociology’ - Y3A.194
Despite extensive academic interest in organisational culture research, there is no current systematic review investigating person-organisation (P-O) and person-group (P-G) fit, and its associations with staff outcomes in a health care context. This review bridges this gap by synthesizing the literature and presenting the overarching findings of this area of research. Literature is included through the following criteria: English language, empirical research, peer-reviewed journal articles, conducted in a health context, measures P-O/P-G fit and staff outcome/s, and discusses the relationship between these entities. I included twenty-three articles in the final analysis. Of these, two measured P-G fit, 17 measured P-O fit, and two measured both P-O and P-G fit. Ninety one per cent of included studies (21/23) reported that greater ‘fit’ was beneficial to staff outcomes, for example, increased job satisfaction and decreased intent to turnover. These outcomes are important, as they have known consequences for patients. This work reminds researchers and front-line clinical staff of the importance of P-O and P-G fit in the delivery of health care, and paves the way for further research into how to improve fit.

Jessica Herkes is a second year Master of Research candidate and Research Assistant at the Centre for Healthcare Resilience and Implementation Science, at the Australian Institute of Health Innovation, Macquarie University. As a research assistant, she writes journal articles, literature reviews, and prepares grant proposals for submission. She also assists with presentations for national and international conferences, workshops and seminars. She has a background in physiology and psychology, and holds a Bachelor of Advanced Science.
This paper forms part of a larger PhD study investigating the concept of an urban/industrial uncanny in early twentieth-century Hungarian photography. This paper looks at the ways in which the concept of the uncanny can be read in photographs of Budapest in the first half of the twentieth century. It examines the photographs of Hungarian photo-artists Rudolf Balogh, Imre Kinszki, Károly Escher, with additional archival images. It sits within an art-historical framework and within the socio and geo-political framework of interwar Hungary. The images are viewed through the prism of post-war territorial and political changes and amid twentieth-century modernity and Modernism. This historical landscape threatened familiar cultural practices, traditions and national identity, and most importantly their artistic depictions. Further, it investigates the central role of material spaces, land- and cityscapes, and civic/industrial landmarks as signifiers of both tradition and modernity in this paper. The photographic representation and depiction of Budapest testifies to the ways in which the city was perceived, and the ways its landmarks were emblematised as signifiers of national/civic identity. It also testifies to the pivotal role photography played as the modern medium of visual expression, and the paradoxes inherent in views and representations of interwar Budapest.

Eniko Hidas is a PhD candidate in the Department of Art History and Theory at the University of Sydney. She is currently in the final stages of her thesis which investigates the concept of an uncanny modernity in photographs of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century Budapest.
Becoming - Global Citizenship Education

Under the influence of other countries, a movement of Global Citizenship Education (GCE) has begun to take shape in Chinese high schools. However, the lack of a clear definition of GCE prevents schools from efficient practices that create actual competent global citizens. Rather, efforts cease beyond organizing relevant but easy activities. It seems that a definition will remain absent: with each school granted conferred autonomy to develop their curricula, schools will be less likely to reach consensus regarding preferred forms of GCE. Furthermore, the situation become far more complex when there is little interest from the Chinese government in making GCE related policies, and when scholars contest the interpretations of GCE found in both theories and existing practices across the world. By applying a Deleuzian approach, this study uses the Delphi method to provide agency for Chinese educators to generate their own conceptions of GCE. The methodology design has uses far beyond answering the question ‘what may be a definition of GCE that is ready for use in Chinese schools?’ Any topics that are related to the genesis of concept in an emerging but ambiguous context may utilise this methodology.

Yi Hong is a second year PhD candidate in the Sydney School of Education and Social Work at the University of Sydney.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Sociology’ - Y3A.194
My research seeks to uncover the experience of early nineteenth century sailors, specifically during the War of 1812. By drawing on the memoir of Samuel Leech, this paper contextualises and examines how sailors helped craft an archetypal image that continues to influence popular imaginings of the period. Leech began service in the Royal Navy at the age of twelve aboard HMS Macedonian. His life took a dramatic turn, however, when after a lengthy battle Macedonian surrendered to the USS United States. Leech took the opportunity to desert and eventually joined the United States Navy in its war against Britain. He was later recaptured, but avoided execution by disguising his origin and returned to America. While writing his memoir, Leech recast his role in the war to suit an emerging image of sailors as the quintessential agents of American ideals and patriotism. By challenging the mark left by Leech and his ilk on popular memory and imagination, this paper uncovers the nuances of shipboard life. It reveals how sailors understood their experience and how, through popular literature, they helped to engineer an icon of antebellum America that continues to influence our understanding of the maritime world in the early nineteenth century.
My PhD research explored contemporary retellings of the Arabian Nights. My exegesis argued that there is a literary tradition of using the collection, with the frame story in particular, as a platform from which to critique power. In my creative writing, I became fascinated by the character of Scheherazade, and sought to reimagine her as a richly corporeal and increasingly autonomous narrator. In late 2016, towards the end of my PhD journey, I began a new creative project. My Year as a Fairy Tale (MYFT) emerged out of a Centre for 21st Century Humanities start-up workshop. The central premise is that from 1 May 2017 I will dress in historically accurate costume as Marie Antoinette, and go about my everyday life in Maitland. By bringing together the disciplines of history and the creative arts, the project aims to promote Maitland as a creative city and tourist destination. Connecting with my focus on the corporeal, MYFT extends the literary conceit of ‘getting inside the skin of a character’ into the social landscape of regional Australia. Just as Scheherazade was used to interrogate gender-based power relationships, so Marie Antoinette speaks to the disparities of class and privilege in contemporary Australia.

Helen Hopcroft is a PhD candidate in Creative Writing at the University of Newcastle. She is an artist, writer, poet and Marie Antoinette impersonator. She holds a Master’s degree in Painting from London’s Royal College of Art. She has published in numerous media outlets, and has produced two books: 100 Women and The Silver Tales. Her latest creative project, My Year as a Fairy Tale, is sponsored by the University’s Centre for 21st Century Humanities.
The Power of the Literary Image: Mediating Memory and Managing Emotion in the Literary Memoirs of Virginia Woolf and Helen Garner

Academics often acknowledge society’s avid, long-standing engagement with autobiographical literature. Yet, none has undertaken further critical work to elucidate the impact of skilful writing and nuance on the engagement of autobiography readers. Focusing specifically on the literary memoirs of Virginia Woolf and Helen Garner, I identify and articulate some of the potent factors that drive ongoing ‘cultural obsession’ with autobiography (DiBattista & Wittman 1). My transdisciplinary literary analysis considers three components crucial to both life-writing and the human condition: narrative representations of memory, emotion and empathy. By incorporating cognitive scientific findings, I align myself with the ‘multi-perspective approach’ of cognitive literary studies. I intend to explore the ‘complex dynamics between cognition and literature’ (Jaén & Simon 13, 24). This illuminates how the deployment of language and specific literary strategies creates deeply involving autobiography and affectively engaging reading experiences. I will make my mark by actively contributing to scientific research initiatives that particularly investigate the impact of literary imagery on the triggering of autobiographical memory and emotion in readers.

Merril Howie is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of English at Macquarie University. Her research investigates the connection between reader engagement and the level of skill and nuance in autobiographical writings.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Women, Religion & Emotion’ - Y3A.246
Watching From the Windows?: Women's Experience of Religious Spaces in Renaissance Florence

My current research examines patrician women in Renaissance Florence and their gendered experience of the spaces around them, specifically the religious spaces of churches and convents. These women’s experiences of space were dependent on female-specific roles - ‘wife’, ‘mother’, ‘widow’, or ‘nun’. I argue that these culturally assigned roles affected an individual woman’s experience of space, and that society affixed different expectations of behaviour to each role. Consequently I argue that ‘womanhood’ does not provide the basis for collective experience. Each woman experienced space differently. I employ women’s correspondence and poetry to better understand their lives through their own words. I also use frescoes and other visual sources located within churches to question the significance of how women are visually represented within spaces.

Kayla Jacobs is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. Her research uncovers the experiences of Early Modern women who have been historiographically marginalised. She is particularly interested in women’s engagement with religion, art, and politics. She hopes her research brings the lives of forgotten women to light, as individuals who have their own distinct experiences and stories to tell apart from their better understood male counterparts.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Women, Religion & Emotion’ - Y3A.246
The German philosopher Immanuel Kant made an indelible mark on the field of philosophy with his ‘Critical’ works of the late eighteenth-century. Although his Third Critique is one of the most significant contributions to the field of aesthetics of the modern period, very few scholars have written on the meaning and value behind his literary style. Not only was he a philosopher, Kant was also a writer. Therefore, in order to better understand his philosophy we need to look at the methods employed within his very particular style. There exists, however, a great deal of resistance towards an examination of Kant in any other light than as a metaphysical philosopher. Although there have been considerable explorations into the life behind the mind, there have been very few attempts at navigating the complex literary systems behind his methods of communication. My work, interpreting the use of examples in Kant’s Analytic of the Sublime, bridges this divide. In doing so, I have had to overcome issues of interdisciplinary hierarchies, the necessary fusion of different cultural theories, and the need to plumb a few uncharted research streams. It will be a great pleasure to share my difficulties and to listen to colleagues with similar experiences.

Nanda Jarosz is a PhD candidate in the International and Comparative Literary Studies program at the University of Sydney. Her research focuses on communication theories of literary studies and revolves around eighteenth-century works on aesthetics and rhetoric. Her thesis is on the Kantian sublime and uses an interpretation of examples in both the Analytic of the Sublime, in the Third Critique (1790), and in Kant’s earlier Observations (1790), to examine the possibility of artistic representations of sublimity. She holds a Masters of Comparative Studies in English, Polish and French from the Sorbonne in Paris.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Philosophical Marks’ - Y3A.246
Have you ever stopped to think about the true nature of citizenship? If you have an elderly, disabled or chronically ill relative how is their citizenship different from yours? Is it different, or inferior, because of the effects free market economic policies have had on social policies over the past 30 years? Progressively, governments at State and Commonwealth level have shifted social service delivery to churches and charities, alongside the billions of UN tax dollars they already receive. What level of choice did service recipients have in this process? The National Disability Insurance Scheme, the focus of my research, claims to be about choice for people with disabilities. It is a central government funding body which is dependent on charity ‘partners’ to deliver every good or service it provides. Should citizens who were meant to receive ground-breaking social reform spend their lives dependent on charity? Does this fulfil the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability? Given that the welfare state emerged in response to public demands for better living and working standards, how can the government now retreat and call it reform? Equally, what should disabled, elderly or chronically ill citizens expect of a decent life and whom should they expect it from?

Adam Johnston is a PhD candidate at the Macquarie University Law School. He is a solicitor and holds a Master of Laws from the University of New England. He is also a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He has worked in complaint handling roles for the NSW Ombudsman and the Energy and Water Ombudsman NSW. He serves on several advisory and governance committees of the Local Health District and Primary Health Network. Adam is a current, if reluctant participant in the National Disability Insurance Scheme. He would prefer funds went to scientists, like those he meets at the NSW Stem Cell Network, whose work will ultimately cure many.
This paper analyses translators’ choices for key terms in Spanish to English translations of Liberation Theology. It examines the work of translators Gustavo Gutiérrez, Jon Sobrino, Ignacio Ellacuría, and Oscar Romero. The key terms considered are liberación (liberation) and salvación (salvation). When a translator is translating a text, the source text (ST) is the text that is being translated. The target text (TT) is the one that the translator is aiming to produce (Hervey & Higgins, 2002, pp. 273-74). Many of the original academic works on Liberation Theology were originally published in Spanish in the 1970s and early 1980s. This paper considers the original Spanish literature on Liberation Theology before focussing primarily on whether translators’ options have led to misrepresentations of the intentions of ST authors. My research shows that many of the options chosen by the translators have resulted in the translations being subject to translation loss or gain, and that intention is often misrepresented.

Hubert Judge is a Master’s by Research candidate in the Department of Theology at Flinders University. His research examines works originally written in Spanish on Liberation Theology and their English language translations. He is particularly interested in the options employed by translators and whether these choices have resulted in the translators changing or misrepresenting the authors’ original intentions.
Turning the spotlight on the ‘wizard behind the curtain’: How do transgender women experience and navigate male privilege and entitlement, pre and post-transition?

This project explores how transgender women experience and navigate male privilege when they previously lived as men, and now as they live as women. Adopting Raewyn Connell’s concept of hegemonic masculinity, and the ideology of masculine supremacy and claim to authority as a lens, I conducted in-depth qualitative interviews with twelve transgender women from diverse backgrounds. Participants’ responses evidenced that privilege is unevenly distributed among multiple masculinities. Further, both their pre- and post-transition experiences, and their attitudes to male privilege and hegemonic masculinity, reflect this unevenness. They described how society has normalised and institutionalised both the defense of masculinity’s uneven allocation of authority and privilege, and the subordination of women. It is most enlightening that these responses unequivocally reflect Connell’s concept of hegemonic masculinity. They therefore turn a spotlight on this complex social structure that is difficult to identify, define and, therefore, to challenge. This project argues that it is the very complexity and elusiveness of the structure, and the invisibility of the advantages it bestows on some men, that is one of its strengths. It is transgender women’s reflections on their pre- and post-transition experiences of privilege that illuminate these often hidden and taken-for-granted gender norms and social structures, and the gender inequality they perpetuate.

Margaret Kelly is a second year Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. Her thesis explores transgender lived experience as it intersects with hegemonic masculinity and male privilege. Her interest in gender peaked during her Postgraduate Gender Studies course at Macquarie University.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Gender & Sexuality’ - Y3A.T1
The Female Footprint of Early Egypt

This research builds on the preliminary conclusions of my Master of Research thesis, which investigated elite women’s funerary stelae in the Egyptian Early Dynastic period (3150 – 2890 BC). The thesis contested the Western cultural and androcentric bias of previous scholarship that had defined ‘most if not all’ women in the royal cemetery as ‘harem women’. Challenging the classification that characterised women by their sexual/biological roles as the king’s pleasure and entertainment, the recent investigation demonstrated that women played an active role, with significant public participation in the foundations of the early Egyptian state. The current study aims to identify the socio-cultural female footprint by expanding the temporal parameters to include Early Egypt (Naqada II to the end of Dynasty 6); to investigate the continuum of female agency in the archaeological record by considering female deities, royal, and non-royal females. I will apply a multi-disciplinary approach, adopting gender studies and feminist anthropology. I will also combine new analyses with existing scholarship on the visual representations, material culture, mortuary data, and textual sources that document the social, cultural, and ritual involvement of women in early Egypt.

Susan Kelly is a PhD candidate in the Department of Ancient History at Macquarie University. She holds a Bachelor of Ancient History and Masters of Research. She is passionate about the roles, activities, impacts, and influence of women in ancient Egyptian history, especially from the Predynastic era through to the end of the 6th Dynasty.

Lightning Round & Poster Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Lightning Round’ - Y3A.T1
The relationship between bilingualism and cognitive processing is growing in significance, from both scholarly and practical points of view. This study establishes the extent to which there is a link between metalinguistic awareness and cognitive capacity in advanced bilinguals. To approach this question, a group of carefully screened bilingual speakers (N=60) from a non-English background will be compared with a control group of suitably matched English monolinguals (N=60). Both groups will be assessed on a set of tasks measuring two variables: metalinguistic awareness and cognitive capacity. Following the cross-validated ‘dual component model’ of Bialystok and Ryan (1985), I will assess metalinguistic awareness through word concept (word awareness) and sentence-judgment (syntactic awareness) tasks (Bialystok 1987). I will also measure cognitive capacity, conceptualised as a combination of cognitive processing, fluid reasoning and working memory, by administering a Faces task and the corresponding subtests of intelligence test batteries. I will analyse the data obtained from the background measures and experimental tasks using descriptive and inferential statistics. The research is expected to reveal that enhanced metalinguistic awareness in advanced bilinguals results in superior cognitive capacity.

Iryna Khodos is an international HDR candidate in the School of Humanities and Social Science at the University of Newcastle. She is interested in applied linguistics, cognitive science and second language acquisition, with bilingualism and its cognitive effects being of primary significance. Her work examines the relationship between metalinguistic awareness and cognitive capacity in advanced bilinguals by comparing a group of carefully screened bilingual speakers from non-English backgrounds with a control group of suitably matched English monolinguals, measuring two variables - metalinguistic awareness and cognitive capacity.
ELIZABETH KING

‘Created for our Convenience’: Representations of Human Use of Animals in the Writing of Anne Brontë

My Master’s thesis examines Anne Brontë’s representations of how animals are used in human society and explores how she critically engages with the idea that animals exist solely for human use. This discussion will largely focus on her two novels, Agnes Grey and The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. I will systematically examine how Brontë represents the physical use of animals within human society, and her representations of conceptual and figurative use of animals in particular idioms and figures of speech. Then I will bring together these two aspects of how animals are used to demonstrate Brontë’s recognition that conceptual understandings of animals influence the way they are treated. My analytical approach to these areas will involve a combination of close textual analysis, historical research, and the application of relevant theoretical frameworks. My proposed presentation for the NewMac conference will concentrate on this choice of methodology. I will outline my reasons for using this approach to interpret Brontë’s work and explore some of the difficulties and challenges I’ve found in this approach.

Elizabeth King is a second year Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in both Media & Communications and English. She developed an interest in nineteenth century literature, post-humanism and Animal Studies in the first year of her Master’s.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 4 - ‘History, Humanity & Society’ - Y3A.218
Demonstrating the New Female Hero’s Journey Model in a Screenplay

The three stages in Joseph Campbell’s Hero’s Journey narrative model have proven highly adaptable to the three-act screenplay structure, and, like Vladimir Propp’s character functions, are widely referenced in the humanities. Yet, the unique narrative model produced by mythologist Joseph Campbell has been applied almost exclusively to masculine heroes in blockbuster films. Theorists have yet to agree upon a ‘settled’ Female Hero narrative model which embraces Joseph Campbell’s mythological emphasis. To correct this gap in the literature, my research aims to create and demonstrate a socially constructive, culturally resonant narrative model for the contemporary, mythologically-based Female Hero’s Journey in screen narrative. My research involves the use of existing knowledge to experimentally develop and produce a new narrative model for the Female Hero’s Journey in screen media. Therefore, I am undertaking research that will also ultimately be embodied in the creative artefact. This paper will discuss how the new narrative model, devised through my research, can be overlayed upon the basic structure of an original screenplay to tell the story of an authentic Female Hero’s Journey. My new model makes a mark by providing a valuable new narrative template to support the box office success of future female-protagonist-led films.

Sophia Riley Kobacker is a Creative Practice PhD candidate in the Department of Media, Music, Communication, and Cultural Studies at Macquarie University. She is a proud member of the Walanga Muru Indigenous community. Sophia is a media researcher and has previously studied writing for film and television at the National Institute of Dramatic Arts (NIDA) and the Australian Film, Television, and Radio School (AFTRS) in Sydney. Besides successful publication of several short stories, she has also directed short films. She is currently writing a feature-length screenplay set in the West Australian Kimberley region, titled 'Little Bit Long Way'. Think 'Walkabout' meets 'Wolf Creek' for a youthful audience.
This paper focuses on the production of meaning in contemporary British writer Julian Barnes’ novel Flaubert’s Parrot. I propose that ‘parrotry’ and pastiche both pay homage to Flaubert and the ways he realised his intertextual and metafictional reflections on writing. Barnes employs ‘parrotry,’ the direct quotation of words, phrases or passages of Flaubert and other critics, to exemplify a double connotation: first, to celebrate the evocative power of Flaubert’s words; second, to find a backward resonance with Flaubert’s criticism of clichés and stupidity, and his sense of the inadequacy of words to express human feelings. I utilise Gérard Genette’s definition of pastiche from Palimpsests: literature in the Second Degree. However, I also adopt other positive views of pastiche, such as Charles Jenks and Margaret Rose’s pastiche as the intertextual communication and Richard Dyer’s study on pastiche as the means of expressing feelings and metafictional reflection on writing. By analysing Barnes’ unique use of these two devices, we can glimpse the production of meaning in the postmodern novel.

Lixia Liu is a Cotutelle PhD candidate between the Department of English at Macquarie University, and Beijing Language and Culture University, China. Her research interests cover contemporary English literature and literary theory. She has published several articles on Samuel Beckett’s plays and early novels and her recent research focuses on contemporary British writer Julian Barnes.
Alongside religious media outlets, non-religious media outlets are quickly becoming one of the influential sources of knowledge and discourse on religion, especially in diverse social contexts. TED (Technology, Entertainment and Design) is a non-profit global conference media organiser that curates formatted brief speeches called ‘TED Talks’. They present them as offline conferences and also publish them on an online platform. This paper explores the representation and character of discourses on Islam in a digitally mediated secular platform – TED Talks. This paper argues that TED’s discourse has the characteristics of postsecular discourse on Islam, and explores this postsecular turn from two different but intersecting angles. It examines the language of postsecular Islam, postsecular critique, and the nature of engagement with the postsecular condition in TED Talks. Using this discussion, I then argue that the postsecular turn challenges both secular modernity and traditional religiosity, enhancing the possibilities for constructing certain ideological patterns and images of Islam.

Jasbeer Musthafa Mamalipurath is a PhD candidate at the Institute for Society and Culture at Western Sydney University. His research yields insight into the emerging discourses on identities and characteristics of Islam. He has a post-graduate degree in Communication Studies from Bangalore University, and has worked as a journalist in India and the Middle East. He provides research assistance for Australian Cultural Fields, an Australian Research Council Discovery Project.
Trying not to make a mark: Respect and boundaries in human research

When we conduct research with human participants, it is hard to avoid making a mark on them. When researchers ask questions, they often enter personal or private territory and can proceed only with the cooperation of the participant. This unique position gives researchers a degree of privilege that comes with certain pitfalls. How deep should we dig, and how far can we insert ourselves into the lives of the people and places we research? Where does the balance lie between satisfying our desire for data and consideration for the boundaries and privacy of our participants? This presentation discusses how these questions played out in recent fieldwork for a Masters of Research project.

Patrick McEvoy is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Geography and Planning at Macquarie University. His research investigates the political effects of the development of White Rock Wind Farm on the nearby community of Glen Innes and its surroundings.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Questions in Research Practice’ - Y3A.210
Outside combat casualties, the dirty and mud-filled environment of Great War trench warfare spurred the onset of various medical conditions. Yet, when soldiers fell ill, it was not immediately recognised that some maladies stemmed from contamination – soiling, infestation and poisons – in their uniforms. With a new focus on preventative medicine, doctors and medical scientists investigated numerous medical conditions that spread through contaminated uniforms. It is well known that these medical professionals developed a body of knowledge on the prevention of uniform contamination. It is far less known, however, that soldiers also developed a set of medical ideas. Two separate ‘systems of medical ideas’ developed simultaneously during the Great War, and this is demonstrated through the study of lice. While the voices of medical professionals have received ample attention, the voices of the soldiers who also discussed medicine have been neglected. This paper employs these soldiers’ voices to highlight their reliance on ‘folk medicine’ in the trenches.

Georgia McWhinney is a PhD candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. Her work examines medical, military, and textile history. She is interested in contaminated army uniforms and soldiers’ medical practice.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Conflict & the Armed Forces’ - Y3A.212
Remembering the war in Iran

My Master’s thesis will examine the memorialization of the Iran-Iraq war in contemporary Iran. This 1980-1988 conflict has had a deep and lasting effect on Iranian society. I am especially interested in the visual representation of the war and State depictions of casualties as martyrs. Public mural art, as well as public and private spaces of remembrance are also within the scope of the project. The thesis will be an ethnographic monograph within the department of social anthropology, and will involve extensive fieldwork over the course of my Master’s degree program. Acquisition of Farsi is integral to speaking with people about their experiences; accordingly language competence is the primary challenge to be overcome. The thesis aims to enrich academic understanding of Iranian history and culture since the revolution of 1979, foregrounding the lived experiences of those who lived during the conflict and also subsequent generations of younger Iranians.

Hugh Myers is a first year Master of Research student at Macquarie University. He is a professional antiquarian bookseller with twenty years’ experience. After spending a fascinating month in Iran in 2016, he decided to learn Farsi and undertake postgraduate anthropological research on Iran.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Trauma, Memory & Autobiography’ - Y3A.218
A Critical Review of Everyday Life in Iranian film since 1990

I undertake critical studies of everyday life which both examine and incite change. Using Lefebvre’s theories and Fairclough’s model of critical discourse analysis, I analyse Iranian cinema. Examining the films of Iran, a proverbial ‘black box’ to the world, provides insight into differing discourses of power and their performances in everyday life. This unique methodology provides a deeper understanding of Iran and the Middle East. Using the results from my analysis, I argue for the creation of alternative portrayals of everyday life in filmmaking, culminating in my own original filmic production about everyday life. This kind of research communication conveys the importance of making a mark in humanities and social sciences both inside and outside academia. The most significant researches are those which employ creativity and develop new methods, but most importantly bring sociology into a dialogue with audiences beyond the academy.

Habib Moghimi is a PhD candidate at the University of Sydney. He is an Iranian Sociologist who previously studied Social Sciences in his home country. He is a founder of the Arrhythmia Social Researching Group, which explores film, everyday life, and the city, with a lesser focus on history. They specialise in constructing documentaries from researcher’s results. His most recent work is a photographic project about Aging, completed in February 2017.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Representing & Understanding Otherness’ - Y3A.218
Interpreting memory texts and informing understanding of the German Democratic Republic

This project explores and interprets the sometimes surprising and conflicting memories of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) from the 1980s onward. I want to know how memories of the GDR can inform our understanding of its past. I analyse memoirs, novels and film to illuminate the workings of memory and to highlight the texts’ potential to influence long term historical understanding. Analysing memories of the GDR holds significance, as German unification in 1990 inhibited debate about the GDR past. Early post-unification historiographical interpretations of the GDR and many cultural representations have emphasised its oppressive, totalitarian nature. Until quite recently those with positive memories or positive interpretations of memory texts were accused of being overly sympathetic to the GDR. Interestingly, many former citizens remember both positive and negative aspects of the GDR past. This research will lead to a more nuanced understanding of the GDR past and will make its mark on current historiographical thinking which seeks to abandon moralistic and politically driven interpretations of the GDR past.

Joanna Molloy is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. She has a background in history and linguistics and is fascinated by many aspects of 20th century European history. Her research focuses on the German Democratic Republic and how it has been remembered in cultural representations since German unification in 1990. She explores the interplay between individual and collective memory and the impact of the State on memory though analysis of cultural artefacts including novels and film.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Trauma, Memory & Autobiography’ - Y3A.218
This paper reviews the case studies of two malware writers, Robert T. Morris and Evgeniy M. Bogachev. By reviewing the malware architect, criminology will be better equipped to frame malware under criminological theory. I will discuss in detail how the malware of each case worked, and how an understanding of the craft and known trade-marks of malware architects help identify additional malware written by the same malware architects, individual central distribution locations for the various malware authors, and how long the architect has been operational, and as such their career projectiles. Computer sciences and information security experts have undertaken studies using the above methodology, but as yet no studies have crossed the interdisciplinary boundary to criminology to further the accuracy of offender profiles.

Sarah Morrison is a second year Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. She holds a Master’s and Bachelor’s in Criminology, and a Bachelor of Social Science (Honours). She worked in both the public and private sectors undertaking internal investigations into fraud, corruption and maladministration as both a Senior IT Risk Manager and Business Manager. It is within these positions that she gained a passion for cybercrime and cybercrime awareness.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Theory & Practice’ - Y3A.211
The traumatic legacy of Iris Chang

In 1997 Iris Chang, a young Chinese-American author, released a book about a relatively unknown episode in China’s modern history. *The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II* was a graphic and emotive account of Japanese atrocities committed some sixty years earlier. It was an instant success. The book sold half a million copies, made Chang a household name, and left an indelible mark on both contemporary understandings and the historiography of the event. My research aims to discover what gave Chang’s book its potency and why a Western audience was so readily prepared to bear witness to an event which had barely registered on Western consciousness at the time. In conducting my research, I aim to make my own mark in the small but rather crowded field of Nanking historiographies. By using elements of political science, sociology and historical trauma studies, my research will shed light on the internationalisation of representations of the past, and with them, collective memories. In an increasingly connected world with ever increasing diasporic communities, the internationalisation of histories and the convergence of historical understandings may be of assistance in coming to terms with, and moving beyond, the traumatic events of the twentieth century.

Jody Musgrove is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. His interest in Chinese modern history developed alongside an interest in politics during the early stages of his undergraduate degree and continues to this day. He works at Sydney Opera House as a tour guide and usher, and enjoys Italian operas and Formula 1.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Trauma, Memory & Autobiography’ - Y3A.218
Exploring language attitudes in a bilingual Australian school - a case study

Language attitudes make an important mark on language policy and practice in schools. Based on this insight, my study investigates how a German-English bilingual school environment impacts on students’, teachers’, and parents’ attitudes towards language learning. Following a long research tradition, I explain the nature of language attitudes, societal attitudes towards both the German people and language in Australia, and refer to the cyclical developments in Australian language policies that mirror an ever changing rationale for language learning. I create a link to individual attitudes and introduce my case, highlighting elements of bilingualism and bilingual education. My work thus responds to a call for research on language attitudes in the field of language learning in Australia. This paper questions: what characterises the language attitudes in a bilingual Australian school? How can these insights inform decision-making processes about language policy and practice in other Australian schools? The results of such questions importantly impact on other disciplines, especially education and politics. Moreover, variables within my context, such as age and gender, allow scholars to undertake additional research in the future.

Nicole Mutlow is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University. She is a high school language teacher, specialising in German-English bilingual teaching. She holds a degree in secondary teaching from Paderborn University, Germany. She has worked as a teacher and assistant teacher in both Germany and Australia, teaching English, EAL, and German. It was a combination of her passion for different languages and cultures, as well as her experiences in the teaching profession, that led her to research language attitudes.

Lightning Round & Poster Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Lightning Round’ - Y3A.T1
This paper focuses on the effects of discoursal variables on the English translation of *War and Peace* by Leo Tolstoy. I argue that the English translation is a stand-alone literary genre. By identifying micro-discoursal tools of transitivity and ergative case, metafunctions, fictional voice, and event types, I illustrate how the generic design of this literary text is not particularly close to that of a novel. In fact, the typology of this rendered text is an amalgamation of sub-genres. Using Systemic Functional Linguistic discourse and genre theories my work examines the oscillation between infinitesimal and historical events to pinpoint the nature of this new genre. I employ in-depth qualitative and quantitative procedures through discoursal prominence analyses to show a reflective influence on the architecture of the text’s genre.

Joumana Naja is a PhD candidate in the Department of International Studies at Macquarie University. She holds a Bachelor of English Language and Literature and a Master of Applied Linguistics. She has taught English to foreign language speakers for over 17 years. She is also, however, fascinated by history and cultural phylogeny.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 3 - ‘International Literature 2’ - Y3A.211
Fabricating a Steel City

The city and its urban environment are largely under-theorised in Anthropology. This paper considers the theorisation of urban environments in a study of the steel industry in the Illawarra region. The economic profitability of the Port Kembla, or BlueScope, Steelworks has decreased over the past ten years, leading to an increased threat of closure. It is imperative then, to question how macro and micro processes impact on people’s lives and the urban industrial environment. This paper investigates four contributing processes: the rise and fall of the steel city, and the politics both for and against the production of steel at Port Kembla, the existence of local activism, particularly the ‘Save Our Steel’ (SOS) campaign, which has been instrumental in the creation and execution of the steel protection bill, and finally, questions concerning the region’s development in the future with or without steel, based on policy projections, case studies, and the fears and hopes of my field participants.

Jesse Negro is a second year Master of Research candidate in the Department of Anthropology at Macquarie University. He holds an undergraduate degree in Anthropology, and grew up in the Illawarra region, which has guided his research interests. He plans to further continue his research by pursuing a doctoral thesis.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Marking the Environment’ - Y3A.246

My PhD thesis explores the largely forgotten area of ‘pulp’ paperback publishing in Australia from 1960 to 1972. The central focus is Sydney-based Horwitz Publications; the largest and most prolific of Australia’s post World War II pulp publishers. It explore Horwitz’s editorial, marketing, printing, and distribution processes, the characteristics and writing careers of Horwitz’s stable of authors, and some of the key textual themes in Horwitz’s pulp fiction output, and how they related to events in Australia during this time. I examine the concept of Horwitz as an Australian ‘fiction factory’ - a term used to describe the activities of American mass pulp magazine publishers, from their origins with the rise of the ‘dime novel’ in the 1850s to the 1950s. The ‘fiction-factory’ is a useful conceptual starting point to understand how the company functioned in the context of post-war Australian publishing. This involved authors working to produce fiction to tightly regimented production schedules, within the confines of genre formulas clearly stipulated by the publisher concerned, in return for financial rewards. This paper will explore the challenges involved in researching a topic with an almost complete absence of formal archival materials.

Andrew Nette is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University. He has written extensively on pulp publishing in Australia and overseas. He is the co-editor of Girl Gangs, Biker Boys and Real Cool Cats: Pulp Fiction and Youth Culture, 1950 – 1980, forthcoming from PM Press in late 2017.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Australian Literature’ - Y3A.210
Fear as the mark of the Leviathan in the religious policy

No one doubts one of the most present emotions in society is fear, in particular, a fear of the ‘other’. This fear of the ‘other’ often provokes a defense mechanism, which constructs the ‘other’ as a rival or potential enemy to the achievement of societal goals, most obviously, a ‘good’, quiet and peaceful life. Therefore, before we create an impression of others we need to think carefully about our own knowledge and investigate the origins of the psychological ideas that label individuals as ‘other’. In particular, this study focuses on the link between a fear of the ‘other’ and the deep cultural heritage of medievalism. This research revolves around fear as a consequence of power, as established in Thomas Hobbes’ seventeenth century text *Leviathan*. This text exemplifies the church’s power over the state, through its use as an instrument of religious fear in society, a use that still survives today. Ultimately, uses of *Leviathan* are constantly updated and used to label those outside a specific society as different and ‘other’. Today, with customs and clothing that speak of different languages, races, and religions, it is important to understand that difference does not necessarily make enemies, but citizens of the world.

Campo Elías Flórez Pabón is a PhD candidate at the University of Campinas, Brazil. He holds a Bachelor’s and Master’s degree in Philosophy.
Macquarie University has a concession to re-record the 12 decorated tombs of the Middle Kingdom governors of the 16th Upper Egyptian Nome at Beni Hassan. One problem is to determine the correct chronological sequence of these governors. Scholars have heatedly debated ‘who succeeded who’ since the site was first recorded in c.1890-1893. Establishing the accurate chronology of the site gives perspective and impact to the events that unfolded during this period. Using the three dated Beni Hassan tombs as anchor points I am examining the architectural features of the undated tombs to see if common features exist and where there are points of departure. Then, I extrapolate my findings to dated tombs in other sites to see if there are similarities to support the findings at Beni Hassan. The results are promising, showing a definite architectural development from simple to complex with the introduction of extra elements such as columns, shrines and porticoes. The results of this research should assist archaeologists who face similar problems at other sites. On the broader scope it sheds light on the political and administrative development of an ancient state.

Robert Parker is a PhD candidate in the Department of Ancient History at Macquarie University. After retiring from an engineering position he has spent the last few years working with the Australian Centre for Egyptology. He holds a Master of Arts in Egyptology.
The term presence in Western culture holds a cluster of different connotations. Is presence a skill or an innate quality that only a few lucky people possess? Can it be achieved with practice? Is presence a state that our minds experience every day or is it a special condition that can be accessed only by some, or under very particular circumstances? This research sets the problem of presence within the cognitive sciences, embracing a phenomenological and ethnographic perspective. Specifically, I investigate presence’s variations by tackling the phenomenon of stage presence. Historically, theatrical and performance studies which have addressed the problem of presence have focused on the singular actor’s ability or on the performer’s relationship with the audience, what Zarrilli (2012) considered the ground for the emergence of presence as experience. In this work, I propose a performative and cognitive ethnography of a set of diverse dance practices: Contemporary Ballet, Contact Improvisation and BodyWeather. By privileging the first-person perspective and a direct involvement in the process of enculturation and enskilment of these practices, I address the role played by a larger ecology that includes other performers on stage, different technologies, various objects and unusual environments, in shaping the experience and perception of presence.

Sarah Pini is a PhD candidate in Cognitive Science at Macquarie University. She conducts interdisciplinary research on embodied cognition in different systems of skilled movement, and intends to shed light on the role played by environmental, cultural, social and historical contexts and aesthetics in shaping the embodiment of stage presence among skilled movement performers. She is professionally trained in ballet and contemporary dance.
At the centre of Nabokov’s poetics is the notion of poshlost’. This notoriously hard-to-translate word picks out a peculiarly Russian aesthetic that Nabokov, for whom it is an idée fixe, glosses as ‘a kind of shadow world’ that peddles a malicious mimicry of ‘the very highest level of art and emotion.’ Poshlost’ infuses every level of Nabokov’s fictional worlds, filling them with the anxieties and temper of the kind of totalitarian state he twice fled in his early life. Indeed, he claims that propaganda in all its forms – from political jingoism to print and A/V advertising – ‘could not exist without a generous supply of and demand for’ poshlost’. In this paper I explore both the role of poshlost’ in Nabokov’s work, along with its enduring prescience for a turbulent socio-political climate in which Donald Trump is president, and the Oxford Dictionary can name ‘post-truth’ their Word of The Year. As my research has deepened, I have been continually surprised by the unexpected resonance of Nabokov’s poetics with the world we live in. He has given me a unique vocabulary and lens through which I can interpret daily developments, and I am eager to share my findings with peers.

David Potter is a Master of Philosophy candidate in English at the University of Sydney. His research explores authorship and artifice in several of Nabokov’s English-language works. He has previously presented some of his original research at the Vladimir Nabokov Museum in Saint Petersburg, Russia. He is also due to present a paper at the upcoming ANZASA conference at the Australian Catholic University.
The nexus between human rights and international trade

It is impossible to consider international trade without accounting for the influence of human rights law on the current execution of trade. This relationship, though regarded as symbiotic, is rather peculiar. Each is a highly developed legal regime that evolved independently of one another, and their current association stems from deliberate action rather than natural occurrence. There remains an ongoing debate on the necessity and practicality of this nexus. That it exists, however, is indisputable. The current challenge is to make it mutually beneficial. In this paper I examine the mark that human rights have had on the international trade system. To fully understand the current landscape, I will critically examine the existing literature on the relationship between human rights and international trade. I will also investigate the human impact of globalisation expedited by trade on least developed countries and other marginalised members of the trade system. I then explore the extent to which current international legal doctrine and international institutions are equipped to fulfil these obligations, using this analysis to identify and address existing gaps in the literature. My findings from this paper provide better comprehension for strategists, policy makers, and academics of the field as well as serving as a pilot study for further research.

Menaka Pradeep is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University. She holds Master’s degrees in International Relations and International Trade and Commerce Law. While volunteering in India, she ran a workshop for disadvantaged women regarding their basic legal rights. Most of these women worked in garment factories that mass produced goods for export. She became interested in the human effect of globalisation and now researches how countries can champion human rights while still protecting their economic interests.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘International Relations’ - Y3A.246
Crow comes from this place, this place comes from Crow: White anxiety and dislocation in Australian children's fantasy and time-slip

This is the first wide-ranging study of Australian children’s fantasy fiction, focusing on what makes fantasy for children recognisably ‘Australian’; its landscapes, social concerns, and perceived characteristics of its people. My interest is in how—and how successfully—Australian writers have incorporated Australian tropes, landscapes and cultural interrogations into the Northern Hemisphere fantasy tradition. My research inevitably brought me to representations of Aboriginality in these texts. While much work has been done on the question of cultural appropriation and representation (particularly in the works of Patricia Wrightson), a different set of questions has emerged: how do these texts represent and interrogate white anxiety and sense of disconnection from Country? How (successfully) do they offer ways in which the non-Aboriginal Australian child reader can understand and move beyond their own inherent experience of deracination?

Judith Ridge is a PhD candidate at the University of Newcastle. She is a writer, editor, teacher, and critic of children’s and young adult literature. She has published articles, reviews and interviews since the early 1990s, and has chaired and presented at conferences, seminars and festivals in numerous International locations. Her first book, The Book That Made Me, was published in Australia in 2016 and the US in 2017. It is a collection of personal essays by writers for young adult readers.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Australian Literature’ - Y3A.210
My research investigates the experiences of young adults with autoimmune diseases as they grapple with periodic episodes of acute sickness, periods of wellness, and life with a chronic disease. For many people with chronic illness, wellness and sickness take turns in the foreground. There is little enduring identification with either. At times their bodies may signal a need to ‘pay attention!’ or teeter on the edge of a flare or relapse. In other moments, the disease - and the body as a troublesome object - slips into the background, overshadowed by a period of good health indistinguishable from any other healthy/able-boded person. These autoimmune diseases are often invisible or at least non-apparent, thereby establishing a choice about whether one will ‘disclose’ the health condition (publicly, or even in private conversations). This is particularly so for young people who are assumed to be in the ‘prime of their lives’. What is risked by marking oneself as not-quite-healthy, not-quite-able-bodied, and not-quite-disabled? What is there to be gained? Between the standard of able-bodied health and ‘legitimate’ disability exists the space of chronic illness and episodic disability. My thesis illuminates and marks out this important area of research.

Tayhla Ryder is a second year Masters of Research candidate in the Department of Anthropology at Macquarie University. She researches the experiences of chronic illness for young adults with autoimmune diseases. More broadly, her research interests include the realms of disability and medicine, with attention to the value of difference and the how people in the margins of ‘normalcy’ may resist, subvert, or comply with cultural models which lend shape to their experience.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 1 - ‘Illness & Personhood’ - Y3A.210
How do people with a lived experience of mental illness seek to transform their personal stories into narratives that create meaningful change? The answer lies within my ethnographic fieldwork conducted in urban and regional settings in Australia in 2017. Conducting participant observation with an organisation that offers training in story-telling highlighted the aim to increase the ‘effectiveness’ of sharing personal experiences, in encouraging young people to seek out mental health services. While mental illness survivors have many motivations for joining these workshops, they commonly look to transform their experiences into coherent narratives that can make social change. In this way, participants see their stories ‘making a mark’ by breaking stigma, encouraging help seeking, or spreading awareness about mental health. This research follows the anthropological tradition of collecting illness narratives and seeing these narratives as ‘transformational’ (Kleinman, 1989). It is also informed by work on affect theory (especially that of Sara Ahmed) critiquing the expectation that subjects act as a ‘happiness cause’ for others (2010). In this light, this paper will discuss how and why participants tell their stories, and what cultural forces shape how these narratives are shared, including cultural pressure to be a source of happiness for other people.

Rebecca Sareff is a Master of Research candidate in the Department of Anthropology at Macquarie University. She works in the field of mental illness, recovery, and culture. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and has also acted as a consultant on cross-cultural psychology for a government health project that aims to reduce smoking behaviours in Culturally and Linguistically Different (CALD) communities.
Postcolonialism vs. Globalisation: Complications in Understanding Representations of Race

Since Liverpool local Amy Jackson’s debut in 2010, where she played a young British woman in the Tamil period-drama Madrasapattinam, Jackson has exclusively played Tamil/Indian characters in her films. Despite her Caucasian background, Jackson is ‘nativised’ for these roles, her skin spray-tanned, her hair dyed, and her blue eyes hidden behind dark-brown contact lenses. Most baffling is perhaps the in-film references to the reality of Jackson’s race. This thesis focuses on a reoccurring reference to Jackson’s Tamil characters as “the white girl,” in the films Thangamagan (2015) and Gethu (2016). These films position two vastly different Amy Jacksons: the on-screen Indian and the off-screen Westerner. This unusual self-awareness displayed by Tamil films is fundamentally incompatible with certain western approaches to film, which view films as individual texts. Understanding the signification of Jackson in her films as simultaneously native and foreign establishes a need to rework such theories. Recently, the Tamil film industry has struggled to maintain traditional values while also keeping up with India’s emergence within a globalized world. The conflicting portrayals of Jackson certainly indicate the tension between these opposing motivations. This study attempts to understand how Jackson’s femininity is produced through the clash of these opposing motivations.

Meenaatchi Saverimuttu is a second year Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. Her primary research interest is representation in film. Her thesis focuses on the South Indian Tamil film industry, with a particular focus on representations of race and gender.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Representing & Understanding Otherness’ - Y3A.218
Mass violence and humanity: A hundred years of research and interpretation – The centenary of a Western view on the First World War

One hundred years after the First World War, the dominant narrative and focus in history and commemoration is still that of trench warfare on the Western Front. When people read the news about IS atrocities in the Middle East, they would not often think about the connection of the modern Middle East with the distant war of their grandfathers. However, the modern Middle East is the legacy of events that occurred a century ago. My PhD deals with Western diplomacy in the Middle and Far East before and during the First World War. I analyse Western diplomats’ perceptions and discourses on mass violence, reform, and intervention – most of which advocated for Christian minorities. This research breaks away from traditional Eurocentric war narratives by focusing eastwards. The entanglements and limits of Western diplomacy are best seen through a wider geographical framework, which includes comparable entities like the semi-colonial Ottoman and Chinese empires.

Thomas Schmutz is a PhD candidate between the Centre for the History of Violence at the University of Newcastle and the University of Zurich. He has studied History, Political Science and German Literature at the University of Zurich and Paris Diderot 7. His doctoral thesis examines Western diplomacy in Asia before and during the First World War, focusing on violence, intervention and reform. He particularly investigates the relationship between Western diplomacy and Asian Christians and Jews, and challenges Eurocentric views by considering the ‘global war’ and high imperialism from a diplomatic perspective.
Throughout history various cultures have practised tattooing, and Europe in antiquity was no exception. The Persians, Greeks and Romans practised tattooing on their slaves and condemned criminals, but around these Mediterranean cultures were a number of people with whom they had early and prolonged contact, such as the Scythians and Thracians, who did the opposite: they tattooed their elites. Then, when the Romans first encountered and later conquered a number of tribes in the British Isles, it was remarked that these people also similarly decorated their bodies with designs. This endured well into the early medieval period, with the people known as the Picts, euphemistically translated as ‘people of the designs’ or ‘the painted people’. Opinions have differed over the nature of these marks, and this paper discusses a select portion of the evidence for tattooing within the British Isles in the first millennium CE.

Erica Steiner is a Master of Philosophy candidate in Celtic Studies at the University of Sydney. She holds both a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Medieval Studies and a Bachelor of Science in Marine Geophysics. Her interests lie in the intersection of these two disparate fields. She uses scientific methods and evidence to broaden understandings of the early medieval period in Northern Europe.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Classics & Ancient History’ - Y3A.212
Mastering the English tense system is a daunting task for many non-native speakers of English. Raquiya Hasan attributes this phenomenon to the fact that languages encode time differently and that the mother tongue realises meanings in a way natural to the speaker, making all other systems unnatural. Therefore, a language learner must understand ‘the English way’ of expressing time before being able to use English tenses with ease. I believe that a functional approach to teaching English can facilitate such understanding because it is based on systemic-functional linguistics (SFL). SFL describes the logical architecture behind the tense system. My research investigates how teaching tenses in a meaningful context, using the SFL concepts of time and tense developed by Michael Halliday and Christian Matthiessen, can enhance the learning process for speakers of other languages. I undertake a case study of English teachers and learners in my home country, Serbia. I make a mark by introducing a functional approach to second language acquisition for overseas teaching professionals. This will help them improve their students’ language learning experience.

Dragana Stosic is a second year Master of Research candidate at Macquarie University. She has previously specialised in English language teaching for both academic and teaching specific purposes. She holds a Master’s degree in English language and literature from Belgrade University. Her research investigates the application of systemic-functional linguistics in teaching English tenses to speakers of other languages.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Linguistics & Education’ - Y3A.194
13 Reasons Why We Need to Rethink Suicide

Earlier this year Netflix released *13 Reasons Why*, a thirteen-episode fictional TV series that revolves around the suicide of high school student Hannah Baker. The series follows her classmate and friend Clay Jensen who soon after Hannah’s death receives a box with thirteen tapes she recorded to explain what brought her to her decision to kill herself. With this series, Netflix has unapologetically thwarted media guidelines for suicide reporting and, amidst fears of copycat behaviour, has received hefty criticism from psychologists, educators, governments, and the public alike. In this paper, I interrogate the ways in which concerns over *13 Reasons Why’s* portrayal of suicide are framed around risk management, and how this overlooks the show’s complex engagement with the topic. I argue that these concerns fit within a broader approach to suicide that consistently frames it through prevention, and ask what this means for conceptualisations of agency. Considering that what we know about suicide is not natural or pre-given, I intend to expose the labour that goes into upholding our narrow understanding of suicide, and ask what it might mean to think of suicide differently.

Saartje Tack is a PhD candidate in the Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations at Macquarie University. Her research interrogates common conceptions of suicide that are framed through narratives of prevention, and the discourses these prevention narratives generate, reinforce, and exclude. She was awarded the Bruce Mansfield Prize for her Master of Research thesis, *Transing Trans: A Queer Response to the Field of Transgender Studies*. Her research interests include somatechnics, queer theory, and politics of (re)presentation. Saartje also tutors in a range of undergraduate gender studies units.
Foreign Support in the Syrian Conflict Between 2011 and 2017

Six years have passed since the Syrian Uprising began, yet the Assad government has survived the Syrian opposition’s attempts to overthrow it. Some have attributed this resilience to Russia and Iran’s substantial support of the Assad government. Others argued that the lack of consistent external support, especially military support, to the Syrian opposition has been a major factor in the opposition’s failure to topple the government. This poses two important questions: to what extent has external support contributed to keeping the Assad government in power (and the opposition’s failure to overthrow it)? What causes variations in the influence of external support on the power struggle between the Assad government and the opposition? This thesis explores the impact of foreign support on the Syrian conflict between 2011 and 2017, and argues that foreign support has contributed to militarising, escalating, and internationalising the Syrian conflict, helping the Assad government remain in power.

Rifaie Tammas is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University. He also teaches numerous units. He is a Syrian activist whose research interests include foreign intervention, collective violence, and internal conflicts. He worked as a citizen journalist between 2012 and 2013 reporting on the conflict from Syria. He has been interviewed by, and featured in, many media outlets including the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the Independent, Al Jazeera English, Syria Direct, and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC).
On the Subject of Theory: Easing theoretical angst and Portus’ bandy legs

Although happy with my Master of Research examiner reports, which were incredibly helpful for the next stage of my research, the thought of sustaining a strong theoretical focus in a much longer thesis fills me with trepidation. Although full of confidence after completing the degree and embarking on my PhD journey, theory still challenges me - it is like there are too many choices and ways of seeing things, and I dream of the day when I feel that my content and theory are nicely knitted. If you are like me and early in your thesis I say, with great hope, don’t worry – all will happen in the fullness of time providing we keep working at it step by step, day by day. Collegial connections can ease the angst and help find a way out of theoretical misery. My collegial connections include someone writing about G.V. Portus an Australian economic historian. It was a thrill to recently report to my colleague that in 1939 my doctoral subject described Portus as having bandy legs. I mean, you’ve got to have a good laugh as you go along, so let’s all make sure we have some (solid) theoretical fun as well.

Anne Thoeming is a PhD candidate in Modern History at the University of Sydney. Prior to completing a Master of Research degree at Macquarie University in 2016, she undertook postgraduate studies in Educational Leadership, and undergraduate studies in Geography and Economics. Finding history more interesting than management, Anne’s PhD continues her examination of Dr Herbert Moran, an Australian footballer, cancer specialist, Mussolini supporter and prolific writer who wrote quite critically about Australia in the interwar period. The thesis will explore the significance and impact of Moran’s bodies of work.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Questions in Research Practice’ - Y3A.210
The concept and definition of magic has continuously evolved to suit contemporary fears. Magic is represented in numerous books, films and TV series and has left its mark on modern culture and imagination. Gaming culture, as a newer media, also uses magic to reflect on fear - through the appropriation of antiquity's ideas on magic, mythology and religion. While fears are rarely overtly portrayed in gaming, the fears of contemporary opinions are often incorporated within the gameplay itself. Dungeons and Dragons in the 1970s had several spells based on noxious gases. These spells are seemingly innocuous until placed within the context of the stark chemical warfare that occurred in WWII, Vietnam, and Korea. Fears of death, war and weaponry are raised again in the contemporary game Age of Decadence, which uses Roman imagery and a post-apocalyptic environment to explore fears of a holocaust, and mass dysphoria. This game equates magical elements with technology which has destroyed society and essentially ended civilisation. Once the fantastic elements of these games are stripped away, there is an undeniable correlation between contemporaneous fears, and how gaming culture reflects on them.

Adam Turner is a Master of Philosophy candidate in the Department of Classical History and Media Studies at the University of Newcastle. His work examines the manner in which the gaming industry reflects upon contemporary fears. He is particularly interested in violence, gender, sexuality, race and religion as represented by the gaming industry.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Uncanny, Magic & Fear’ - Y3A.212
Authenticity

This 'work in progress' panel discussion introduces the early conceptual focus of my research - the interrogation of 'authenticity'. Authenticity, as argued in my Master of Research thesis, is an evasive concept that is hard to isolate within the literature. In this panel discussion I will examine the conceptual challenges authenticity presents to researchers. Using Jean Baudrillard to unpack authenticity, in particular, his earlier work, I will then focus on the collaborative work of Louis Vuitton and Jeff Koon’s 'Masters' collection as a contemporary example of authenticity. This juxtaposition between Baudrillard and the ‘Masters’ collaboration highlights the changing nature of authenticity in the luxury sector, conveying the ways in which heritage, tradition, and time intersect to create an audacious cultural product.

Clementine Vanderkwast is a PhD candidate in the Department of Media, Music, and Cultural Studies at Macquarie University. Her research interests include authenticity and inauthenticity, conspicuous and inconspicuous consumption, counterfeit cultures, and Baudrillard.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Performance & Authenticity’ - Y3A.246
Taking Ourselves Seriously: How the Marks We Make Last Forever

The idea of ‘making a mark’ is typically understood within a substantialist metaphysical paradigm. By this, what is meant is that the true nature of reality is composed of substances that influence and interact with each other externally. To make a mark under this paradigm is to come as a definite, self-contained entity to another definite, self-contained entity and then to externally exert a causal force upon that entity, thus ‘making a mark’. Whether this is a fingernail into soft clay or a student impressing new research onto the walls of the ivory tower, the substantialist model has dominated the activity of mark making. There is an alternative however — found within the metaphysics of process — and in the works of Alfred North Whitehead in particular. This alternative counters the substantialist narrative of external relations and instead offers us a world where internal relations are predominant and ontologically formative. This paper shows that process metaphysics posits a world where the business of mark making is an intricate, complex and largely internal phenomenon between a multiplicity of infinitely interrelated entities; and that each mark made is in a very real sense, eternal.

Glen Veitch is a PhD candidate in Philosophy at the University of Newcastle. He has a background in differing theological interpretations and early Christian origins. His research examines the ontological significance of human language. His interests include the philosophy of language, and the metaphysics of process.

20 MIN Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Theory & Practice’ - Y3A.211
Makers' marks

In my Master’s thesis, ‘Things that Speak’, I traced a partial history and geography of a strange prosopoetic figure where an artefact is inscribed ‘me fecit’. The object says: ‘I was made by [name of craftsman].’ Each of these inscriptions is an elaborate maker’s mark. In my doctoral study, currently entitled ‘Thinking through things’, I am looking at the marks that researchers in training make when they speak across disciplines. Or rather, the marks they make in order to speak across disciplines. As in my earlier work, I want to know how these objects speak to their audience. What meanings can diagrams, sketches, concept maps and other visual artefacts carry? What function do they serve in interdisciplinary work? I am interested in the creative re-use of these visuals, and I want to know how they represent interdisciplinary conversations when aligned and compared with the talk, gesture and writing that emerges from these groups.

Penny Wheeler is a PhD candidate in the Department of Linguistics at Macquarie University. She also teaches technology-enhanced learning to academics at the Australian Catholic University. She has worked in Latin classrooms, art galleries, a state department of agriculture, writers’ workshops, and community colleges, as well as five universities. Her interests place her uncomfortably on the fence between the humanities and the social sciences: so this conference is ideally situated to test her intellectual loyalties.

Lightning Round & Poster Presentation
Parallel Session 2 - ‘Lightning Round’ - Y3A.T1
Making their mark: How women (re)claim public space(s) through activist events

My research advances sociological understanding of how women experience and use public space(s) in everyday life, and how participation in activist events affects women’s understanding of their relative exclusion from those spaces in a male-dominated society. Through participant observation and in-depth interviews, my research will generate knowledge about the gendered meanings of public spaces, and about the larger social world, through the lens of women's concrete, contextual experience. My work also explores the role of public spaces – including social media – in the formation of collective action.

Sue Wilson is an Honours student in the School of Humanities and Social Science at the University of Newcastle. She is the student representative for the School, and is an active member of the University's Ourimbah campus community. She advocates for women’s rights, and is an active member – and former moderator – of the Destroy the Joint community. She has a strong interest in place-making and its implications for community engagement and resilience.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘Marking the Environment’ - Y3A.246
My research investigates how youth workers learn and develop their practice in an Australian context. There is no single pathway into youth work. Not yet a regulated profession, the youth work sector recruits qualified and unqualified workers who may come with one of up to 50 related or unrelated qualifications ranging from certificate to postgraduate degree qualifications in line with the Australian Qualifications Framework. While a great deal of literature addresses the concerns of young people, it does not go beyond advocating for young people and their place in the world. If our primary aim and purpose is to ensure best practice in our engagement with young people — to maximise current and potential outcomes — then it is of equal importance that we recognise the value in understanding the qualities, strengths and practices of those who walk beside them: youth workers. Few accounts give a voice to youth work practitioners, and fewer accounts examine their lived experiences as they learn and develop their practice. My research addresses this shortcoming.

Lisa Windon is a Doctor of Education candidate in the School of Education and Social Work at the University of Sydney. She has recently submitted her thesis for examination. Her research presents a hermeneutic phenomenological study that investigates how youth workers learn and develop their practice. She has spent 10 years as a part-time student and full-time worker while completing her Doctorate, and she looks forward to making a contribution to her field.

Future Fellows Competition
Parallel Session 4 - ‘Future Fellows Competition’ - Y3A.T1
Changing technology in the past and the present – new approaches to stone artefact analysis

Outside of archaeology the term ‘Stone Age’ often conjures images of static or outmoded technology, but the people who regularly used stone artefacts were as adaptive and intelligent as we are, and the artefacts they made and used changed over time in complex and varied ways. The way archaeologists have approached the analysis of stone artefacts has also changed over time, as a result of changing research interests and the development of new methodological techniques and technologies. This talk explores how the application of new technologies, principally laser scanning and the analysis of 3D models, can help archaeologists better understand the meaning of the marks people left on stone and the broader impacts of material culture research.

Simon Wyatt-Spratt is a PhD candidate in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sydney. He researches the archaeology of Indigenous Australia. His thesis explores variations in the way cores were reduced during the Holocene to address contemporary questions about the dynamics of cultural change and transmission in Aboriginal societies. His research forms part of the Australian Research Council project Traditions, Transformations and Technology in Aboriginal Australia.

Work In Progress
Parallel Session 3 - ‘New Approaches to Ancient Times’ - Y3A.218
After decades of intense scientific debate, it is now commonly agreed that the language of literary texts offers a strong reason for using literary texts in second/foreign language education. In fact, it is difficult to imagine another didactic instrument that is as rich and versatile as literary texts. They are a precious source of authentic linguistic input and represent effective motivation and performance boosters that stimulate curiosity and language awareness. Literary texts expand vocabulary, promote pleasure and help learners develop their ‘fifth language skill’: the knowledge of the target culture. However, it is precisely the intrinsic versatility of this written genre that poses serious methodological questions. Should the literary text be exploited: linguistically (as a ready-to-use illustration of language in use accompanied by drills), literarily (as a source of aesthetic education), culturally (as a means of transmitting culture-specific knowledge) or a combination of these three? Should it be used to teach reading strategies and train reasoning skills? Practical implementations of these and other theoretical approaches will be discussed, with a subsequent focus on Russian L2 field, with particular attention devoted to the role and impact of empirical research in second/foreign language literary reading.

Sofya Yunusova is a PhD candidate in the Department of International Studies at Macquarie University. Her research examines the role of literary texts in second/foreign language education and embraces both methodological and practical questions of didactisation of literary texts. She is an experienced practitioner of foreign language acquisition, with a particular focus on Russian and Italian. She has strong academic interests in second/foreign language didactics, literary theory, translation and cultural studies.
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