

AAAPS 3rd Conference “OCEANIC TRANSFORMATIONS”



April 8th – 11th

**Main venue: Victoria University Conference Centre,
300 Flinders St, MELBOURNE**

**We acknowledge the Elders, families and forebears of the Wurundjeri and Boonwurrung
tribes of the Kulin Nation
who were the custodians of University land for many centuries.**

**We acknowledge that the land on which we meet was the place of age old ceremonies of
celebration, initiation and renewal
and that the Kulin Nation people's living culture had and has a unique role in the life of this
region.**

A MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

Welcome to Oceanic Transformations, the 3rd Conference of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies.

The Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies (AAAPS) was founded in 2005. Its main activity is a biennial conference. The first one, "Australia in the Pacific - the Pacific in Australia" took place in January 2006 at the Queensland University of Technology (QUT). The next, "Oceanic Connections", was in April 2008 at the Australian National University (ANU). This is the third, "Oceanic Transformations" organized by a planning committee of members from Victoria University, Deakin, Monash, the Burnet Institute and other Melbourne institutions interested in the Pacific Islands region.


This conference, following on Oceanic Connections in 2008 at the Australian National University looks at the implications of Australia's role in the region close to our shores. In the 21st Century Oceania, as well as Australia is faced with issues such as climate change, the collapse of global financial institutions, the uncertainties of mining, and the unsustainability of agriculture and fisheries.

While the globalization of markets has been seen as an inevitable process, recent events point to a need for more attention to be paid to local solutions to global problems within the Oceanic region. In this Australia's role seems marked by contradiction. Official institutions are attempting to increase their influence in the region, yet Australians learn less and less from their educational institutions and media about Oceania. At the same time, a growing Diaspora community of Pacific Islanders in Australia is making its presence felt in fields of culture, sport, music, education and civil society.

Some members of AAAPS are concerned that little on the Pacific Islands and Australia's relations with them seem to be planned for the national curriculum for secondary schools in History. This will be a topic of discussion during the conference.

Organizing Group Members

(see the table for biodata on each of these)

	Helen Hill [Chair]
	Ben Anwyl
	Beverley Snell
	Emeretta Cross
	Emma Wong
	Guy Powles
	Helen Gardner
	Irene Paulsen
	Jane Landman
	Jeff Wild
	John Wallace
	Jonathan Ritchie
	Kilisitina Sisifa
	Loketi Latu
	Nic Maclellan

At this conference, we have taken advantage of a large number of participants interested in the Pacific being at the same place at the same time to institute a series of pre-conferences based on interest groups. One day or half-day meetings are planned for those interested in Civil Society linkages, in the role of the Media in informing Australians about the Pacific and the role of the Churches in communicating between Australia and the Pacific Islands. A workshop of postgraduate researchers will take place at the same time.

Stream Co-ordinators

Emma Wong – Tourism

Beverley Snell – Health

Grant McCall – Anthropology

Susan Cochrane – Pacific Art

Emeretta Cross – Environment

Katerina Teiawa – Pacific Studies

Guy Powles – Pacific Governments,

Nic Maclellan – Regional Organizations

Irene Paulsen – Teaching and Learning

Kilisitina Sisifa – Language and Interpreting

Jon Ritchie and Helen Gardner – Historical Approaches

John Wallace & Sean Dorney – Media and Communications

Helen Hill – Advocacy, Civil Society and Social Transformation

The conference is determinedly inter-disciplinary, fields such as Tourism and Health, which have hitherto not featured as separate streams make their appearance for the first time in an AAAPS Conference. The result is a packed program of academic papers, the stream co-ordinators were overwhelmed with offers of papers, and inevitably people will find clashes between more than one paper they would like to attend. The detailed table of speakers, presenters, organizers and topics in this booklet will provide a good basis for networking among like-minded participants.

The Conference committee is very grateful to the following organizations for giving varying amounts of support in cash and in kind to the running of this conference:-

- **Victoria University,**
- **The McFarlane Burnet Institute,**
- **Ernst & Young,**
- **the Tongan Professional Translating and Interpreting Services,**
- **Deakin University,**
- **Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA),**
- **Pacific Asia Observatory for Cultural Diversity (UNESCO).**

AusAID – the Australian Government' Agency for International Development has kindly provided a grant to enable the participation of six presenters from the Pacific Islands:-

- **Ms 'Alisi Taumoepeau of Tonga,**
- **Ms Siula Bulu of Vanuatu,**
- **Dr. Michael Mel**
- **Mr Wep Kanawi of Papua New Guinea,**
- **Dr Lyndes Wini of Solomon Islands**
- **Ms Mosmi Bhim of Fiji.**

OCEANIC TRANSFORMATIONS

The Third Conference of
the Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies (AAAPS)

with support from Melbourne's Pacific Islands community

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Thursday 8 April

9 am – 5.00 pm **Pre-conference seminars and meetings**

- Post graduate researchers
- Churches' Forum
- Journalists and media workers
- Civil society organisations

AFTERNOON **Registration**

2.00 – 5.00 pm AAAPS Executive Meeting

EVENING **PUBLIC MEETING** - Richmond Town Hall, Bridge Road, Richmond

7.00 Welcome

7.30 – 10.00 pm **CONFERENCE OPENING AND PLENARY SESSION**

'New Directions in Australia's relations with the Pacific Islands'

Speakers: **Hon Richard Marles MP,
His Excellency Mr Charles Lepani,
Dr Teresia Teaiwa
Professor Clive Moore**

Friday 9 April

7.30 am Registration continued

8.30 – 10.30 am WELCOME and INTRODUCTIONS

PLENARY SESSION: **Pathways Towards Sustainable Development in the Region**

Speakers: Dr Tim Anderson,
Prof David Harrison,
Emeretta Cross
Wep Kanawi

10.30 – 11.00 am Morning Tea

11.00 – 12.30 pm Concurrent Sessions

For further details of sessions, please refer to the **TABLE OF SPEAKERS, PRESENTERS AND TOPICS** in this booklet

GOVERNMENT 1	HISTORY 1	SOCIAL CHANGE / CLIMATE CHANGE	HEALTH STUDIES	ROUNDTABLE: Pacific Studies in Australia
<u>Vanuatu</u> * Don Paterson * Miranda Forsyth * Lucina Schmich	<u>The Past in the Present</u> * Chris Ballard * Doug Hunt & Janine Hiddlestone * Peter Cahill * Agnes Hannan & Felecia Watkin Lui	<u>Bougainville panel</u> * Sana Balai (Chair) * Rae Smart * Alex Dawia (film 'There once was an island')	* Rohan Sweeney (PNG) * Karen Carter (Fiji & Nauru) * Eman Aleksic (Kiribati)	<u>Pacific Studies and Community Outreach in Australia</u> * Katerina Teaiwa * Teresia Teaiwa

12.30 – 1.30 pm **Lunch**

2.00 – 3.00 pm **PLENARY SESSION: 'Cultural Heritage in Australia's links with the Pacific Islands'**

Speakers: Max Quanchi (chair),
Sana Balai,
Prof Amareswar Galla

3.00 – 4.30 pm

Concurrent Sessions

GOVERNMENT 2	ANTHROPOLOGY 1	TEACHING AND LEARNING 1	SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 1	DECOLONIZATION, IDENTITY AND BIOGRAPHY
<u>People and government</u> * Peter Larmour (chair) * Serah Sipani (PNG)	* Grant McCall * Helen Lee * Jacqui Durrant * Joycelin Leahy	* Ceridwen Spark * Julie McLaughlin * Sonia Lacabanne	<u>Communication for social change</u> * Verena Thomas * Evangelia Papoutsaki * Michael Mel	<u>Roundtable</u> * Clive Moore (Peter Kenilorea) * Jonathan Ritchie (Ebia Olewale) * Helen Gardner (Sethy Regenvanu)

4.30 – 5.00 pm

Afternoon Tea

5.00 - 6.30 pm

Concurrent Sessions

REGIONALISM 1	HISTORY 2	TOURISM	SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 2	HEALTH – HIV WORKSHOP
<u>The Forum: PACER, RAMSI and New Caledonia</u> * Wes Morgan * Nic Maclellan * Susan Merrell	<u>Islander religion and the state</u> * Michael Webb * Kirstie Close * Kevin Salisbury & Iotia Nooroa	<u>The future of Pacific tourism</u> * David Harrison * Joseph Cheer * Emma Wong * Louise Klint * Glen Hornby	* Kevin Barr (ECREA – Fiji) * Helen Hill (Gender) * Camellia Webb Gannon (West Papua)	<u>HIV - lessons from Tinging Laip</u> * Simon Kange, * Andrea Fischer

EVENING:

7.00pm to 12.00

CONFERENCE DINNER

Richmond Town Hall, Bridge Road, Richmond

Speaker:

Clement Paligaru, ABC International
'Australian voices telling Pacific stories'

Saturday 10 April

9.00 – 10.00

PLENARY SESSION: 'Pacific Initiatives for Social Change'

Speakers: Siula Bulu of Won Smol Bag Theatre Company, Vanuatu
Lyndes Wini of Vector-borne Disease Control Program, Solomon Islands

10.00 – 10.30 am Morning Tea

10.30 – 12.00

Concurrent Sessions

For further details of sessions, refer to the [TABLE OF PRESENTERS AND ABSTRACTS](#) in this booklet

GOVERNMENT 3	ANTHROPOLOGY 2	LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS AND INTERPRETING	HEALTH - AID EFFECTIVENESS AND HEALTH	REVIEWING MUSEUM COLLECTIONS
<u>Constitutions and political change</u> * Joanne Wallis (Bougainville) * Malakai Koloamatangi (Tonga) * Katy LeRoy (Nauru)	* Imelda Miller & Kirsten McGavin * Tate Lefevre (Kanaky) * Fukushima Byrom	* Nick Thieberger * Jean Mulder * Kilisitina Sisifa	* Lyndes Wini * Alexandra Martiniuk * Joel Negin	* Yvonne Carrillo-Huffman * Michelle Stevenson * Loketi Niua Latu

12.00 – 1.00 LUNCH

1.00 – 2.30 pm

Concurrent Sessions

REGIONALISM 2	HISTORY 3	PACIFIC ART 1	ENVIRONMENT	PACIFIC IDENTITY
<u>History and future of the Pacific Islands Forum</u> * Jonathan Schultz * Helen Ware * Derek McDougall	<u>Representing the Pacific</u> * Max Quanchi * Frances Steel * Samantha Rose * Jemima Mowbray	<u>Exhibitions and cultural events</u> * Joycelin Leahy * Susan Cochrane * Pam Zeplin	* Doug Woodring * Peter Gorgievsky * Karl Fitzgerald * Elizabeth Worliczek	<u>Panel</u> * Michael Leach * Heather Wallace * James Scambury

2.30 – 4.00 pm Concurrent Sessions

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION	HISTORY 4	PACIFIC ART 2	SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 3	TEACHING AND LEARNING 2
(with Sean Dorney and John Wallace) * Mark Hayes * Marie M’Balla-Ndi	<u>Colonialism & decolonization</u> * Elizabeth Wood Ellem * Chris Waters * Kim Godbold * Sam Kari	<u>Current exhibitions:</u> <u>Tapa is the new Black</u> * Sana Balai * Fiona Davies * Joan Winter	<u>Land and Livelihoods</u> * Rebecca Monson (Solomon Islands) * Leo Keke (Nauru) * Tim Anderson Aidwatch video	* Jack Maebuta * Seiuli Luama Sauni

4.00 – 5.30 **PLENARY SESSION: ‘Experiences of Democratization in the Pacific’**
Speakers : ‘Alisi Taumoepeau, Mosmi Bhim and Nic Maclellan

5.30 pm bar open in VU Centre
AAAPS Annual General Meeting

Sunday 11th April

Morning:

Networking meetings

- future AAAPS activities,
- Pacific diaspora connections: country meetings, e.g those interested in particular countries
- thematic meetings arising out of related sessions, e.g. Pacific Media, Environment, Trade.

Afternoon:

2 pm – 4 pm: AAAPS Executive Meeting

TABLE OF SPEAKERS, PRESENTERS, ORGANISERS – AND TOPICS

NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Eman Aleksic	<p>Ms Eman Aleksic is currently working as a Research Assistant in the Clinical Research Laboratory, Centre for Virology at the Burnet Institute. She began her career studying a Bachelor of Science (Hons) at Monash University. Research interests include HIV and TB research and diagnostics, with much of her work involving the PICTs. Email: eman@burnet.edu.au</p>	<p>HEALTH STUDIES</p> <p>Friday 11.00 – 12.30</p>	<p>Tuberculosis in Kiribati – Where does it come from?</p> <p>With an incidence of 372 cases/100,000 people, Kiribati has the highest TB burden in the Western Pacific region. Current data indicate 21 diagnosed cases/month. As HIV testing services are not well established and data concerning prevalence are limited, the extent of the effect of HIV on the incidence of TB is not fully understood. A high proportion of the population are highly mobile fisherman, among whom the prevalence of STIs is high and condom use is low, providing a perfect transmission environment for HIV.</p> <p>The study addresses molecular and epidemiologic factors associated with the recent increase in cases in Kiribati. To date, we have enrolled 230 patients with newly diagnosed TB. Epidemiological data are gathered, sputum collected and both sent to Australia for culture, DST and identification of MTb. Eighty-nine were culture negative and are only included in the epidemiology analysis.</p> <p>Using two genotyping techniques, MIRU-VNTR and spoligotyping we have examined the relatedness of strains from patients. Molecular mapping reveals >40% of strains are Beijing genotypes. Thirty-nine percent of the tested population are fishermen, administration workers and students. Approximately half the participants are female (46.5%) and the median number of people living per house is 8 (1–20). Fourteen (6%) individuals reported prior TB. Eleven patients have been tested for HIV: 2 negative, 9 not knowing their result.</p> <p>The finding of multiple strains of TB suggests that there is a diverse TB epidemic occurring in Kiribati, with overcrowding and mobility as contributors. The presence of the Beijing genotype is of concern as this genotype is often associated with multi-drug resistance. Currently, patients with TB are not routinely tested for HIV, and those that do not necessarily return for their results.</p>
Tim Anderson	<p>Dr Tim Anderson is a Senior Lecturer in Political Economy at the University of Sydney. He writes on development in the Pacific and Latin America, and on rights in development. He can be contacted at - tim.anderson@sydney.edu.au</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 3</p> <p>Land and livelihoods</p> <p>Sat 2.30-4.00</p>	<p>AusAID’s Pacific land programs – why all the money?</p> <p>AusAID is spending more money than ever before on land programs in the Pacific, yet it has no real policy on land and its semi-official publications are full of contradictions. Canberra appears to be distancing itself from the clear agenda on land set up by the mining companies and banks, but has not indicated how a newfound recognition of customary land might influence its practice. This paper considers the history of Australian ‘land reform’ programs in the Pacific, before turning to the new emphases suggested by the post-2007 Labor Administration. Should Pacific peoples, most of them small landowners be afraid?</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Ben Anwyl	Ben Anwyl holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours from Victoria University and a Master of Arts (International Relations) from Deakin University.		Ben is a member of the conference organising group and convenor of the pre-conference workshop for post-graduates Currently he is completing a PhD titled 'Australia and September 11' whilst studying at Victoria University. This examines whether and in what direction Australian foreign policy has changed in demonstrable and enduring ways since the terrorist attacks of 9/11. He is also the Vice President of Education for the Victoria University Postgraduate Association.
Sana (Susan) Balai	Sana (Susan) Balai was born on Buka Island, Bougainville. An applied science graduate, Sana began her museum career in the Indigenous department at Melbourne Museum, 1997-2002, which led to her employment as Assistant Curator of Indigenous Art at the NGV in 2004. Sana is an active member of the PNG community in Melbourne. She was a member of the Pacific Islands' Advisory committee to the Melbourne Museum, 1994-99 and a member of the planning committee of Pacific Islands' festival for the 2006 Commonwealth Games, Email: sana.balai@ngv.vic.gov.au	PLENARY SESSION Friday 2.00 – 3.00 ----- PACIFIC ART 2. Sat 2.30 - 4.00 Sana will also chair panel :Social change / climate change Friday 11.00 – 12.30	Cultural Heritage in Australia's links with the Pacific Islands ----- Wisdom of the Mountain: Art of the Ömie – the Exhibition Wisdom of the Mountain: Art of the Ömie - the exhibition of barkcloths from Oro Province in Papua New Guinea introduced audiences to an art form revealing the beauty and spiritual inwardness of designs of spiderweb, bark of trees, jungle vines and mountains, customs dyed into cloths with fluid complexity. It also showed the dynamism of great art form expressive of a vital living culture. Working outside the perceived conventional art form and environment, Ömie women artists draw from within the heart of their culture, their land and their artistic talents to produce the most amazing master pieces.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Chris Ballard	<p>Dr Chris Ballard is a Fellow in Pacific History at the ANU, who has conducted long-term research as an archaeologist, historian and anthropologist in Papua New Guinea, Indonesian Papua and Vanuatu. His current research interests include land reform in Vanuatu, the history of racial science in Oceania, and Indigenous historicity and cultural heritage in the Pacific.</p>	<p>HISTORY 1</p> <p>The Past in the Present</p> <p>Friday 11.00 - 12.30</p>	<p>Atonement and Restitution: Making Peace with History in Contemporary Vanuatu</p> <p>'Sorry ceremonies', in which the historical events of killing (and sometimes consuming) missionaries and their assistants are re-enacted as the prelude to a memorial service, have emerged as a highly choreographed and stylised form of engagement with the past in contemporary Vanuatu and elsewhere in the Pacific. Through their acknowledgement of responsibility, these acts of atonement appear to constitute claims to agency, points of indigenous entry to a documentary history that is largely produced and controlled by non-Vanuatu authors. This paper considers the cultural politics of history in Vanuatu, seeking to contrast the strategy of atonement with a possible response on the part of professional historians, which I characterise here under the rubric of 'restitution'. The challenge of this second strategy is not simply to promote the return or repatriation of the material traces of the past in documentary or photographic form, but to advocate for an active de-fetishization of the document, and to assist in the staging of a creative encounter between radically different historicities. This argument is illustrated with reference to my collaboration with the Lelepa community of northwest Efate, and to the inextricable linking of the past in Vanuatu with contemporary questions of land ownership.</p>
Kevin Barr	<p>Father Kevin Barr is a long term resident of Fiji and the author of numerous books linking Catholic Social teaching to issues of social justice in the Pacific, such as housing, access of the poor to education and youth livelihoods. He currently works as a programme consultant for the Ecumenical Centre for Research, Education and Advocacy in Suva. As a result of ECREA's advocacy work he has been appointed Chair of Fiji's Wages Council.</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 2</p> <p>Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>Advocacy for Social Justice and in Contemporary Fiji by ECERA (The Ecumenical Centre for Research, Education and Advocacy)</p> <p>The paper will focus on two case studies of ECREA's work in Advocacy in Fiji, The first issue is wages and shows how ECREA's research led to it to commissioning a full study of Wages and Wages Councils by Professor Wadan Narsey. His conclusions and recommendations were then advocated around the country and with government. As a result the Wages Council were restructured and Father Barr was asked to be a Chair of the Wages Councils. The second issue is bus fares. When they went up ECREA did some research in selected schools around Suva to show that there was a strong co-relation between the bus fare increase and decreased attendance at school. This research was presented directly to the Prime Minister who then set in place a program for government to pay the bus fares (and other travelling costs) of all students whose parents combined income was below F\$15,000. Other areas of advocacy have been empowering squatter settlements to "stand up and walk, stand up and talk" and fight for their own issues.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Mosmi Bhim	<p>Ms Mosmi Bhim has been employed as a Communications & Advocacy Officer at the Citizens' Constitutional Forum from 2007-2009. CCF is an NGO that educates and advocates for good governance, human rights and multiculturalism in Fiji. She completed an MA in Governance from the University of the South Pacific in 2007, and has published two research papers. She hopes to pursue doctoral studies.</p>	<p>PLENARY SESSION</p> <p>Experiences of Democratization in the Pacific</p> <p>Sat 4.00 – 5.30</p>	<p>Democracy disabled due to uninformed citizenry</p> <p>Democracy in Fiji has been top-down where primarily the middle class and the rich have understood its true merits and values. Therefore, politicians, business people, civil servants, professionals, academics and civil society organisations have been at the forefront of advocating against coups, rather than the grassroots population. Results of past elections in Fiji reveal that votes were cast in response to emotional appeals by politicians as opposed to a criteria of better services and accountability of government. The lack of widespread protests against coups is seen here in the context of: - the need for basic services at the grassroots level, including the lack of infrastructure (roads, water, electricity and telecommunications) and its contribution to the mal-functioning of democratic processes in Fiji through a citizenry that is inadequately informed by media or research. The lack of good leaders has contributed to this problem, as has the discomfort ordinary citizens have with asking their leaders for accountability and transparency.</p> <p>Ordinary citizens' understanding is essential for democracy to work, as is a realisation of economic, social and cultural rights.</p>
Siula Bulu	<p>Siula Bulu is Director of Wan Smolbag (WSB) Theatre which has been working in the Pacific region since 1989 bringing plays on governance, health and environment issues to the people of the region in order to promote community discussion and action. Based in Port Vila, Vanuatu, they operate in the media of theatre, video and radio and offer performance training in all three media. <sbulu@wansmolbag.org></p>	<p>PLENARY SESSION</p> <p>Sat 9.00 – 10.00</p>	<p>Pacific Initiatives for Social Change</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Rieko Fukushima Byrom	<p>Dr Rieko Fukushima Byrom specialises in Development Anthropology, gender studies and social development planning and management. Rieko recently completed a PhD in International Development, focused on gender issues in a rural fishing community in Solomon Islands. She has development experience with Japanese Foreign Affairs at the Embassy in Solomon Islands, has experience as an officer with JICA and has lectured at Universities in Japan and was a visiting research fellow at the University of Queensland, Australia. She has published academic papers and has lectured at international conferences in Europe and Japan. She has research experience in Yap Islands, FSM, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Australia and Japan. riekob@io.ocn.ne.jp</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 2 Sat 10.30 - 12.00</p>	<p>Feminist Anthropology and Transformation of Gender in the Pacific: A case Study of Women's Group in Solomon Islands</p> <p>Feminist anthropology developed a range of theories in relation to women in the 1970s. They were influenced by women's movements globally and concerns about women in development generated by the United Nations. The study of gender was not considered central to anthropology until feminist anthropologists of the 1970's established gender as pivotal to anthropological concerns. In the 1970s, most feminist anthropologists focused on 'women's subordination', 'women's roles' and 'sex (or gender) roles'. Recent work by gender scholars in Oceania has contributed articles on the church related women's group in South Pacific Countries. In the Pacific, contemporary gender roles were found to be multifaceted and diversified as men undertook some 'domestic work' and women engaged in 'social activities', which did not occur in traditional days.</p> <p>Therefore we should not presume women's roles are limited to child bearing and rearing 'domestic workers', reducing their spheres of activity. Indeed, the Western dichotomy of production-reproduction and nature-culture cannot apply to all societies. Church related women's groups played crucial roles in society and their activities were visible with regard to the society and people. Women's agency should be acknowledged so their opportunities and movement are not limited. Western feminists tend to claim women are 'subordinate' and face 'inequality' in developing countries, However, such claims need to be carefully investigated as gender relationships differ between societies which are multifaceted, complicated, and transforming via globalization and, in the case of the Solomon Islands, should be critically analysed in relation to local 'kastom', norms, and values.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Peter Cahill	<p>Dr Peter Cahill has held research and project positions in the Papua New Guinea Administration, and has Masters and PhD degrees in PNG history. He has published widely, and is the collator of material donated to the PNG Association of Australia (PNGAA) collection in the University of Queensland's Fryer Library.</p>	<p>HISTORY 1</p> <p>The Past in the Present</p> <p>Friday 11.00 - 12.30</p>	<p>The Australian influence in colonial Papua New Guinea</p> <p>The Papua New Guinea Association of Australia (PNGAA) holds hard copy and photographic records of residents of the former Trust Territory of Papua, and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. It is rich in photographs, supported by diaries, letters, reports and maps. Although not a primary source for research on Papua New Guinea, it could complement or supplement research or suggest others.</p> <p>Two contrasting areas were selected for examination. Patrol reports, patrol diaries and reports of patrols record in laconic Australian prose the difficulties and dangers faced by young men in Papua as they slogged through mud and lowland sago swamps or toiled over jagged, freezing limestone mountains. Social isolation, the threat of attack, fear of accidental injury hundreds of miles from medical aid were balanced by the loyalty and devotion of native members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.</p> <p>Life was easier in (former German) New Guinea occupied by Australia in September 1914 and mandated to it in 1921. German residents, companies and the administration were dispossessed of everything. Australians moved into their houses, offices and businesses. Society in Rabaul had a military flavour as many soldiers were discharged in Rabaul, tendered for and won German plantations. The colony was far wealthier than Papua, with solid infrastructure and well-trained native workers. Australians quickly settled into a comfortable life on lush coconut plantations boosted by high world prices for copra. There was a malleable work force, well-trained and amenable native servants and shipping connections to Asian ports for holidays.</p> <p>The PNGAA Collection illustrates these two selected areas well. Others will be quickly mentioned towards the end of the talk</p>



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Yvonne Huffman Carrillo-	<p>Yvonne Carrillo-Huffman is a Collection Officer for the Pacific Collections at the Australian Museum. For over a decade she has been actively developing initiatives to make cultural collections more accessible and relevant to and for Pacific peoples. A main focus of interest is the role objects play in reviving and strengthening cultural identity and how they are reinterpreted into contemporary artworks. She has been responsible for initiating cultural reawakening projects in partnership with communities living in Sydney and the Pacific region. She has a BA in Anthropology, Macquarie University, and is currently involved in documentary film work</p>	<p>REVIEWING MUSEUM COLLECTIONS</p> <p>Sat 10.30 - 12.00</p>	<p>Holding onto the thread of culture: The dynamics of painted Sentani <i>Malo</i> (barkcloth) and Papuan artcrafts identity. The Australian Museum's West Papua (Irian Jaya), Indonesia 2009 collection.</p> <p>This paper relates to a recent acquisition of contemporary ethnographic material from West Papua (Irian Jaya), made for the Australian Museum in 2009. The Acquisition criteria behind this collection was to explore the contemporary dynamics of cultural identity of decorated barkcloth or <i>Malo</i> painting from Lake Sentani as well as Indonesian crafts sold in the main urban area of Jayapura. The multiple dimensions of Sentani barkcloth production become relevant through its traditional utilitarian use, ceremonial exchange, status, and ritual use to its conversion as a result of Globalisation, Modernisation and other outside pressures, into a commodity, art form, and symbol of regional identity.</p> <p>In this presentation, I will argue that in spite of major outside influences, the importance of specific designs represented in Sentani <i>Malo</i> paintings are still strongly interwoven with people's ancestry, cosmology and relationship with their natural world. The major interest of this north east West Papuan collection is the unique artistic expression showcasing important changes taking place in West Papuan society and the way these are reflected in material culture.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Karen Carter	<p>Ms Karen Carter is a research officer in the International Mortality and Health Metrics Unit, School of Population Health, University of Queensland since 2007. She has a background in environmental health, infectious disease surveillance, and outbreak investigation and control. With several years in Micronesia, she has a strong interest in the Pacific and is currently working on a project investigating causes of death in the region. Email:k.carter1@uq.edu.au</p>	HEALTH STUDIES Friday 11.00 – 12.30	<p>Mortality Trends and the Epidemiological Transition in Fiji and Nauru. <i>Purpose:</i> To evaluate mortality levels and trends in Fiji (1940 - 2008), and Nauru (1960 - 2007); and review accuracy of previous estimates for these populations. <i>Methods:</i> Mortality measures for Fiji were obtained from empirical data from the Ministry of Health (1996 - 2004); and published reports. Reported life expectancy (LE) and infant mortality rate (IMR) were tabulated over time. Sources were assessed for reliability and plausibility based on method of estimation, original data source and data consistency; with implausible/unreliable estimates censored from further analysis. For Nauru, death certificate data and published material were used to construct life tables and calculate mortality rates. For both countries mortality levels were compared with proportional mortality by cause. <i>Results:</i> Extensive variation in published estimates of mortality for Fiji was noted. After censoring, LE estimates (2000's) were 64 and 69 years for males and females respectively; with no significant improvement since 1980's-1990's. IMR declined and cannot account for this trend. In Nauru, female LE varied from 61-57 years with no significant trend. Age-standardized mortality for males (15-64 years) doubled from 1960-70 to 1976-81, then decreased to 1986-92, fluctuating more recently. Proportional mortality attributable to cardiovascular disease reached over 45% of deaths in Fiji, with cardiovascular disease and diabetes reaching 20-30% in Nauru; increasing substantially in both countries. <i>Discussion:</i> Both countries demonstrate substantial stagnation in LE, driven by increased premature adult mortality probably due to chronic non-communicable diseases; similar to patterns seen previously in Australia and New Zealand. In Nauru adult mortality has shown no sustained downward trends over 40-50 years. Severity of impact of premature adult mortality on LE has potentially been “masked” through considerable variation in published mortality estimates by different sources in Fiji, and lack of confidence intervals contributing to over interpretation of data in Nauru.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Joseph Cheer	<p>Mr Joseph Cheer is Lecturer in the Graduate Tourism program and PhD candidate at Monash University. Joseph's PhD examines the development of sustainable livelihoods through tourism in Vanuatu and Fiji. Joseph is also researching the practice and efficacy of tourism-led foreign aid interventions in the region. Joseph was born and raised in Suva, Fiji and is now based in Melbourne, Australia. (Email address: joseph.cheer@arts.monash.edu.au)</p>	<p>TOURISM</p> <p>The future of Pacific tourism</p> <p>Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>Examining tourism-led foreign aid interventions in Vanuatu: A stakeholder-centric view</p> <p>Tourism and foreign aid underpin the Vanuatu economy and have a profound influence over the country's development prospects. Research on the efficacy of tourism-led foreign aid interventions in Vanuatu and in developing countries generally is sparse. There are numerous examples of multilateral and bilateral donors actively funding tourism sector programs of varying magnitudes. However the effectiveness of tourism-led donor interventions building long-term sustainable livelihoods is generally unclear. Although tourism in Vanuatu is responsible for the majority of formal employment, investment activity and foreign currency inflows donors have generally overlooked the sector's full development potential in favour of remaining focused on basic needs. Donors have accorded the tourism sector a piecemeal approach to funding and this may be because of the tendency for tourism to be dominated by international travel intermediaries and expatriate investors, and to labour under the weight of economic leakages and a variety of negative social, cultural and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Accordingly this will report on findings from research conducted into how tourism sector stakeholders including government, non-government, private sector and community in Vanuatu can position the sector to leverage increased donor interventions. Donor funding decisions are predicated on data that supports the notion that programs are contributing to the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals and favouring the advancement of ni-Vanuatus. Therefore this paper contends that if Vanuatu's tourism industry is to achieve increased recognition from donor agencies, it must validate its credentials as a development and poverty alleviation tool. In the absence of such validation, the tourism sector will remain at the periphery of donor programs. The need for research directly addressing the efficacy of tourism as an aid vehicle is pressing. The implications of these findings are significant for the development of sustainable tourism livelihoods in Vanuatu and for developing countries in a similar context.</p>
Kirsty Close	<p>Kirsty Close is in her first year of PhD studies at Deakin University.</p>	<p>HISTORY 2</p> <p>Islander religion and the state</p> <p>Friday 5.00 -6.30</p>	<p>Nationalism and the Methodist Church in Fiji: The lead up to Independence</p> <p>This paper will be a historical analysis of the place of Methodism in Fijian nationalism in the decade leading up to the Fiji's independence in 1970. The paper will identify important sites of this time, such as the Methodist Theological College – Davuilevu - various figures active within the church during the 1960s such as Setareki Tuilovoni, Peter K. Davis and Cyril Germon. I will also discuss the church's independence in 1964 and whether this may have been a precursor to the Fiji's independence.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Susan Cochrane	<p>Susan Cochrane is an independent researcher, curator and author dedicated to raising the profile of contemporary Pacific art and maintaining Australia-Pacific cultural exchange. She has published extensively on Pacific art and invited curator of major exhibitions in Australia and overseas. Her work has been recognised by several national competitive awards at UQ, the National Library of Australia, the National Museum of Australia and Australia Council. Email: s.cochrane@uq.edu.au</p>	<p>PACIFIC ART 1 Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>Across Oceans and Time</p> <p>Is Taiwan the original Pacific Island? Instead of our preoccupation with colonial history, including separate spheres of influence created by Western and Asian powers, perhaps we should retrace the paths of Austronesian ancestors across several millennia. Contemporary artists are re-discovering the paths of their ancestors and coming to grips with the issues and tensions of Indigenous people facing urbanization and globalization. Since 2006, a new wave of exploration, the Contemporary Austronesian Art Project, initiated by the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (KMFA) with leading Pacific cultural institutions, has resulted in three major exhibitions and an extensive residency program linking artists ‘across oceans and time’</p>
Emeretta Cross	<p>Emeretta Cross is Director of Merethan Vision and fulltime with HR division of Ernst & Young. Board member of Global Dialogue Foundation as Director of Pacific Operations. A member of the UNITAR team trained for the prevention of conflict amongst indigenous regionals, with tools for engagement at high level negotiations. Integrated operations of small-large business, NGO’s and Government sectors where standards used by international ‘developed’ worlds, become a part of the transparent operations in the remote regions. email: Emeretta.cross@au.ey.com</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENT 1.00 – 2.30 PM</p>	<p>Emeretta is a member of the organising committee and convenor of the Environment stream</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Emeretta is speaking in the plenary session on ‘Pathways Towards Sustainable Development in the Region’</p> <p>FRIDAY 8.30 am</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Fiona Davies	<p>Fiona Davies is a visual artist with an ongoing interest in examining the role of cultural values particularly as it relates to personal histories and Australia's relationship with the Pacific. She has exhibited widely since completing her B.A Visual Arts in 1986 at U.W.S. and a M. F.A. at Monash in 2003. She undertook an art residency at the Oceania Centre, Suva Fiji in 2005 with Epeli Hau'ofa. Email: fhdavies@bigpond.com.au</p>	<p>PACIFIC ART 2 Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>Tapa in Four Ways</p> <p>This paper will examine some of the ways in which Pacific Tapa has been presented and labelled or contextualised in four contemporary exhibitions on the eastern seaboard of Australia in 2010. These exhibitions are -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talking Tapa, a touring exhibition through main city galleries and museums as well as regional galleries in Queensland, NSW and Victoria 2. Beyond the Paperskin at the Queensland Art Gallery 3. 'Teitei vou' (A new garden) 2009' by Robin White, Leba Toki and Bale Jione, part of the current Asia Pacific Triennial at the Queensland Art Gallery and Gallery of Modern Art 4. Stage one of a collaborative project between the Australian artist Harry Newell and the Pacific Women's Tapa Group in Campbelltown Sydney exhibited in the group exhibition Edge of Elsewhere at Campbelltown Art Centre as part of the Sydney Festival 2010. <p>The focus is on the very marked curatorial differences in the production and presentation of the works and their relationship with the contemporary diasporic Pacific communities.</p>
Alexander Takarau Dawia	<p>Alexander Takarau Dawia's research interests are on the effects of climate change in the Cartaret Islands, with which he has a personal connection. Born in 1955 at Mamagota Village, Siwai, South Bougainville, he attended the Universities of Papua New Guinea and Sydney. His professional career in social justice began as Regional Advisor (Community Justice Groups) Far North Qld, then he became Senior Project Officer (Special Projects), and Manager Diversionary Centre, Intensive Support Case Manager (Victorian Prisons). Email alexdawia@gmail.com</p>	<p>SOCIAL CHANGE / CLIMATE CHANGE Friday 11.00 – 12.30</p>	<p>Islands of the Rising Sun</p> <p>Through oral history and poetry, this presentation gives an insider's look at the realities facing Bougainvillians, especially the cultural impact rather than the Western scientific view of climate change. The disaster of climate change drowning atolls is forcing the entire populations of the Carteret Islanders and Takuu to move to the main island of Bougainville. My topic covers how we receive the news of climate change and latest research, how our cultural psychology responds and copes with the situation, the profound effects on our people of moving entirely away from their homelands, and my own personal story. I will also discuss the assistance given to these island groups by the Bougainvillian government and outside bodies.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Sean Dorney	<p>Sean Dorney has been covering news and developments in the Pacific Islands region for 36 years. Before taking on the ABC/Australia Network Pacific Correspondent's job in June, 2006, Sean was the ABC/Radio Australia Pacific Correspondent based in Brisbane. He took up that job in February 1999 after having served for 17 years as the ABC's Papua New Guinea Correspondent. Sean has written two books - Papua New Guinea: People, Politics and History since 1975 (1990); and The Sandline Affair - Politics and Mercenaries and the Bougainville Crisis (1998). ABC Books published an updated revised version of the first book in 2000 to coincide with the broadcast of Sean's two hour television documentary series, Paradise Imperfect, on PNG's first quarter century of independence.</p>	<p>MEDIA AND COMMUNICAT-ION Sat 2.30 -4.00pm</p>	<p>Discussant, and co-convenor of the Media stream</p>
Jacqui Durrant	<p>Dr Jacqui Durrant holds a PhD in cultural history from La Trobe University. Jacqui works as a visual arts writer, recently contributing features to <i>Artlink</i>, <i>Art Asia-Pacific</i> and <i>Art Monthly Australia</i>, where she also writes the <i>Pacific Artnotes</i>. Recently awarded a Manning Clarke House Fellowship, she has a strong interest in the contemporary and traditional art and material culture of the Cook Islands, as well as ethnographic history. jacqui@jacquidurrant.net</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 1 Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>Mangaian Masks in Performance: Ethnohistory and Enchantment</p> <p>One of the larger islands of the southern Cook group, Mangaia has a distinctive history of material culture and performance. At the turn of the nineteenth century there emerged a new and highly idiosyncratic form of performance costume featuring masks known as <i>pare 'eva</i> and <i>katu tūpāpaku</i>. These were used in <i>tarekareka</i> (glossed as 'entertainments'), in which <i>peu tupuna</i> (ancestral activities) were recounted. It seems that by 1930 the masks were no longer being made. In this presentation I will explore the cultural context of the masks by focussing on an enchanting series of photographs from a <i>tarekareka</i> performed on Taputapuatea <i>marae</i> in Rarotonga in 1906. Recent scholarly works have devoted their energies to analysing various aspects of Cook Islands material culture as materialisations of cultural and political transformation. I will discuss what an ethnohistorical approach – <i>viz</i> focussing on a single event in which 'the past [can be returned] to its present, a present with all the possibilities still in it, with all the consequences of actions still unknown' (Denning) – might contribute to this conversation.</p>
Karl Fitzgerald	<p>Karl Fitzgerald completed a Bachelors Degree in Economics at Monash Clayton in 1993 and currently runs Earthsharing</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Speculators Selling Sovereignty; Why resource profiteering is tearing up the Pacific. What we can do</p> <p>The Pacific's recent adoption of Torrens Title has delivered both positive and negative outcomes to communities. The</p>



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	Australia, educating the public on the urgent need for Geonomics. Part of this role includes a weekly 'Renegade Economists radio show' podcast on Community Radio station 3CR. k2@earthsharing.org.au	Sat 1.00 - 2.30 pm	economic fundamentals to this juggernaut of a privatized planet must be understood. In what situation does private trump public land title? Who benefits? Land speculation undermines sovereignty by pushing land prices higher and higher (witness Vanuatu). From Carbon Cowboys in PNG, to deep sea exploration/ fishing near Fiji to the urban drift and resulting youth unemployment influenced by land speculation, the people must understand the carrot driving such behavior. With the higher ground being snapped up by property moguls in expectation of rising tides, Pacific Nations must become aware of the mechanisms to counter this, especially with PACER PLUS on the horizon. An understanding of these damaging trends will be delivered using fundamental economic concepts such as economic rent. This Geonomics knowledge base was presented to the Shepherd Alliance Party's national Congress in Efate in late 2008. Earthsharing Australia is soon to launch a land awareness campaign in Vanuatu with Bislama based documents and a small volunteer team. If successful, we are hoping this could assist other Pacific nations to overcome the loss of sovereignty that land sales compromise.
Miranda Forsyth	Dr Miranda Forsyth taught criminal law and intellectual property law at USP Law School in Port Vila for eight years and was also a public prosecutor in Vanuatu for a year. Her doctoral thesis, now a book, explored the possibilities of legal pluralism in Vanuatu.	GOVERNMENT 1 Friday 11.00 - 12.30	Sorcery in Vanuatu: an Opportunity for Legal Pluralism This paper suggests that the law and order problems created by belief in sorcery in Vanuatu are a perfect starting point for the development of a true partnership between state and customary legal systems. Belief in sorcery has been behind several recently recorded murders, the 2007 riots in Port Vila, and many other undocumented crimes and community unrest. However, as the 2007 riots clearly showed, it is currently often not being successfully dealt with by either the state or the customary authorities. This paper will analyse the shortcomings of the current state regime in dealing with problems relating to sorcery, and also discusses the current customary approach. It will then outline some proposals for a way forward that would involve both state and customary systems working together in a more meaningful and fruitful way than hitherto.



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Amareswar Galla	<p>Professor Amareswar Galla of University of Queensland has extensive experience in many countries of the Pacific region in cultural heritage policy and planning, in particular as it impacts on sustainable development. He is a trustee of the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA), Convener of UNESCO's Pacific Asia Observatory for Cultural Diversity in Human Development, Chairperson of the Cross Cultural Task Force of the International Council of Museums in Paris and Editor-in-Chief, of the International Journal of Intangible Heritage.</p>	<p>PLENARY SESSION Friday 2.00 – 3.00</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage in Australia's links with the Pacific Islands</p>
Camellia Webb Gannon	<p>Camellia Webb Gannon Ph D Candidate, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 2 Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>Peace in West Papua: Diasporic and generational perspectives</p> <p>For forty years West Papuans have experienced both direct and structural violence in their territory since its annexation by Indonesia in 1969. Over this time they have repeatedly attempted by means peaceful and non-peaceful to bring about peace with justice (commonly envisaged as the formation of an independent West Papuan state). This paper explores a number of significant peacemaking strategies and associated tactics used by West Papuans during this forty-year struggle including: waging guerilla warfare; attempts at peaceful political mobilization for dialogue with Indonesia with or without third party mediation; efforts to elicit humanitarian and/or political intervention; and attempts to hold Indonesia accountable for the 'proper' implementation of the 2001 Special Autonomy Law. This paper draws on interviews conducted with West Papuans in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Theoretical frameworks derived from anthropology of peace, conflict transformation, and diaspora politics perspectives are used to examine previously unconsidered inter-generational shifts in West Papuan peacemaking goals and strategies resulting from globalization, diasporic spread and forty years of Indonesianization. Visions of peace with justice, along with analyses of past and current strategies for achieving peace, collected from three generations of West Papuan leadership (from 1969-2009) offer potential lessons for peacemaking in West Papuan and other Pacific cultural contexts.</p>



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Helen Gardner	Dr Helen Gardner , Senior Lecturer in the School of History Heritage and Society, Deakin University. Her PhD was on the Methodist Missionary George Brown, which was subsequently published as a biography, <i>Gathering for God: George Brown in Oceania</i> . Her recent work is on the decolonisation of Melanesia and particularly the role of the nationalist clergy in the nation building of the region.	DECOLONIZATION, IDENTITY AND BIOGRAPHY Roundtable Friday 3.00 – 4.30	Decolonisation, Identity and Biography – Round Table with Jonathan Ritchie and Clive Moore
Kim Godbold	Kim Godbold is completing her PhD in Pacific History at Queensland University of Technology. Her research concerns agricultural development in colonial Papua New Guinea. She currently resides in Papua Barat, where she is teaching and engaged in community work.	HISTORY 4 Colonialism & decolonization Sat 2.30 – 4.00	William Cottrell-Dormer (1946-1961) and Agriculture Development in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea After the cessation of hostilities in World War II, William Cottrell-Dormer became the first Director of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries (DASF) in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (TPNG) from 1946-1951. He resigned to become the Regional Agriculture Officer in the Milne Bay District where he remained until his retirement from DASF and TPNG in 1961. On taking up the position of Director, Cottrell-Dormer became responsible for the organization and establishment of DASF with a special insistence on the creation and maintenance of a Division of Extension. This was to operate separately from Research Divisions within DASF to facilitate agricultural extension work amongst indigenous farmers. He envisaged a gradual introduction of a mixed-farming system based on individual smallholdings capable of producing adequate subsistence for families and in addition enough cash crops to obtain money for taxes and other material wants. He was also responsible for the introduction of a simple form of co-operatives known as Rural Progress Societies. Cottrell-Dormer relinquished his position as Director in 1951 to be able work closer with indigenous people. In this capacity, he introduced and established Village Agricultural Committees and Village Women Committees. Cottrell-Dormer retired from DASF and left TPNG in 1961. This paper will discuss the work of Cottrell-Dormer firstly as Director of DASF and then as the Regional Agricultural Officer in the Milne Bay District.
Peter Gorgievsky	Peter Gorgievsky is a humankind enthusiast devoted to humanitarian progress. He's a global citizen with a broad perspective and ability to connect heart and mind with all people. His greatest passion and focus is Peace on Earth. He is co-founder of GDF and Unity in Diversity - Project International. 2001-08: Managing Director, DGX-Asia Pacific. Jointly establishing and developing new companies in several countries.	ENVIRONMENT Sat 1.00 – 2.30 pm	We are not politicians, nor religious leaders, nor diplomats, therefore we leave those matters to the respective professions. We are ordinary citizens from beautiful Planet Earth, and as ordinary citizens we will try in an ordinary manner to articulate what we think is important for humankind in general, as well for our planet as a unique living entity in it's own way, and with appropriate friendly actions, try to help others with dialogue. With modest capacity and knowledge, we attempt handling these matters in a democratic and friendly manner, for a safer and a brighter future for all, everywhere. Our efforts hinge on our beliefs that spiritual and material balanced re-union with ourselves is the only guarantee and is fundamental for our brighter future and for that of our next generations. As we have the same origin, it is time we unite around that which is common to all of us; feelings, emotions, our emotional/spiritual and material life. As well, our connections and relationships, our identity in anatomical structure and in our spiritual energy, our spiritual and



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			material needs and so on.
Agnes Hannan	Dr Agnes Hannan completed her undergraduate degree in History at Monash University and her postgraduate studies at James Cook University. She currently lectures at the School of Indigenous Australian Studies at James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland. Her main interests lie in Pacific Islander migration and cultural retention in Australia and she is currently working on the Pacific Islander influence in the Torres Strait.	HISTORY 1 The Past in the Present Friday 11.00-12.30	God and Pearls: Pacific Islander influence, culture and social integration in the Torres Strait See Felecia Watkin Lui (below) for abstract
David Harrison	Prof. David Harrison is Head of School of Tourism and Hospitality Management at USP. A sociologist of development, his work has focused on the economic, social and cultural aspects of tourism in less developed countries. Before joining USP, he was at the Overseas Development Institute in London and at London Metropolitan University, and before then he spent more than twenty years at the University of Sussex. (Email address: Harrison_d@usp.ac.fj)	TOURISM The future of Pacific tourism Friday 5.00 – 6.30	Sustainable tourism development in Pacific Island States? Mass tourism commenced in the mid-19 th century but, over the last three decades, the increase in mass <i>international</i> /tourism has been phenomenal. At the same time, it has increasingly been considered a tool for ‘development’ by governments and the tourism industry, especially in less developed countries. Tourism academics have not always been supportive of this position. Some influential writers, adhering to underdevelopment (world systems) theory, have been highly critical of its role, while others have enthusiastically embraced modernisation theory, which is more capitalistic in its orientation. Despite such debates, many island states, including a growing number in the South Pacific (though not necessarily their intellectuals), have come <i>increasingly</i> to rely on tourism as a major service industry and source of foreign exchange and employment. In such endeavours, they are intensely supported by government and non-governmental aid agencies. The key characteristics of the region’s tourism are described, and the extent to which tourism can be considered a contribution to sustainable development is discussed in some detail, along with several historical reference points that might add our understanding of the present. It is emphasised that such tend to be highly ideological and that, in fact, there are massive gaps in our knowledge of tourism’s economic impacts in the region, and even more so its social and environmental impacts, some of which are discussed in the presentation. In order to deal with these, it is necessary to develop intra-regional linkages across numerous stakeholders, to bring about a more coherent and shared approach, including in research, to these problems.



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Mark Hayes	<p>Dr Mark Hayes is a lecturer in journalism in the School of Journalism and Communication at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, where he is the School's Pacific media specialist, and a founder member of the Pacific Freedom Forum, a new NGO which monitors and responds to threats to and assaults upon media freedom in the Pacific. His research interests include nonviolent direct action as a means of communication. Email: mark.hayes@uq.edu.au</p>	<p>MEDIA AND COMMUNICAT-ION Sat 2.30 -4.00pm</p>	<p>What to Do When the Statements Fail ~ <i>Responding to Assaults on Media Freedom in Fiji and the Pacific</i></p> <p>During Easter, 2009, the Fiji constitution was abrogated and Public Emergency Regulations (PER), together with 'rule by decree', were instituted by the Fiji military, ruling the country as a military dictatorship. Section 16 of the PER imposed active, rigorous censorship on all Fiji media, including 'ministry of information' military backed censors and police being installed in all newsrooms vetting stories, rather arbitrarily banning 'inciteful' stories, always with the threat of closure should repeated infractions occur. This paper examines aspects of the Fiji media's preparation for, and responses to, the imposition of rigorous, active, censorship, highlights and analyzes examples of defiance and resistance, and proposes ways in which such assaults on media freedom can be better prepared for and resisted through the development and deployment of nonviolent direct action strategies and tactics. Inevitable, and predictable, reprisals for defiance and resistance can also be responded to by deploying the technique and tactic of Backfire. The paper draws on first hand stories of resistance and defiance told to its author by some of Fiji's journalists. Close attention to the Fiji situation has implications for other situations where assaults on media freedom occur, and these will also be considered.</p>
Janine Hiddlestone	<p>Dr Janine Hiddlestone is a lecturer and tutor in the Department of Humanities at James Cook University. She has published on the place of Vietnam Veterans in Australian history, utilising oral sources in research, and popular culture in the United States.</p>	<p>HISTORY 1 The Past in the Present Friday 11.00-12.30</p>	<p>Pacific Island Labour in Australia: the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries With Doug Hunt – see him for abstract</p>



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Helen Hill	<p>Dr Helen Hill did her MA at Monash in 1978 on the early days of the nationalist movement in Portuguese Timor, she completed a PhD on Non-formal Education and Development in Fiji, New Caledonia and the US Trust Territory at the ANU Centre for Continuing Education. She spent two years at the Commonwealth Youth Program at USP devising and teaching a Diploma Course on Youth and Development. Helen was appointed to a lectureship in Sociology at Victoria University in Melbourne in 1991. She introduced a BA (Community Development – Asia-Pacific) based on ideas she had developed at the CYP. This includes a sociology unit ‘Social and Cultural Change in the Pacific’. Since 2000 she has been working with the National University of Timor Loro Sa’e to introduce a curriculum in Community Development in addition to her work at Victoria University.</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANSFORMAT- ION AND ADVOCACY 2 Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>Practical Needs and Strategic Interests revisited; comparing Gender issues in the Pacific Islands and Timor-Leste</p> <p>After years of working in Pacific Island environments and also meeting with Pacific women activists at international women’s conference it was a surprise to re-immense myself in the situation of Timor-Leste (from which I was barred for 24 years) after their vote for independence.</p> <p>The situation of women in Timor-Leste contrasts in many ways with that of women in the Pacific Islands (in particular the English-speaking Pacific). This paper makes use of the work of British policy-analyst Carolyn Moser, who distinguishes between women’s practical needs and women’s strategic interests in identifying different advocacy paths for women. In the Pacific the conventional wisdom has been that women’s practical needs (health, education, housing, food etc) must be achieved first, only then can strategic needs (such as women in Parliament, favourable laws, reproductive rights, access to education and the workplace on a similar basis to men etc.) be struggled for, using various advocacy techniques. The case of Timor-Leste contrasts starkly with this. In Timor-Leste there are many women in Parliament, gender favourable laws have been enacted and many women are in decision-making positions; and yet maternal mortality is very high, cooking technology in the rural areas is much more rudimentary than one would find in the Pacific Islands and malnutrition is the major threat to health.</p> <p>This paper will show how Moser’s typology can be instructive in comparing some of the very real contradictions one finds between the status of women in the English speaking Pacific Islands (colonized by the British, New Zealanders and Australians) and Timor-Leste (colonized by the Portuguese and later occupied by Indonesia).</p> <p>What can women in the Pacific learn from their counterparts in Timor-Leste and vice versa? The paper will give examples of work by civil society and governments in both the Pacific and Timor-Leste which can help both our level of analysis and empower women’s groups in Timor-Leste and the Pacific Islands.</p>



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Glen Hornby	<p>Dr Glen Hornby is an academic in the Griffith Business School at Griffith University. After completing his PhD in 2007 on destination marketing, in 2009 he took leave from the academic role to apply his knowledge as an Australian Youth Ambassador for Development in Kiribati, working at the Kiribati National Tourism Office. He now focuses his research on culture and tourism in the Pacific. (Email: ghornb@gmail.com)</p>	<p>: TOURISM</p> <p>The future of Pacific tourism</p> <p>Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>I-Kiribati culture and intersection with tourism development</p> <p>This paper looks at the intersection of tourism development and cultural behaviour and attitudes in Kiribati. The Republic of Kiribati is hardly synonymous with tourism, averaging a mere 4,300 air arrivals per annum. Very much an alternative tourism destination, there has been some engagement with mass tourism through cruise ship visits to Fanning Island (Tabuaeran), and between 2004 and 2008 there were over 141,000 visitors by sea. In the past few years the Government of Kiribati has looked to develop tourism further. This is not surprising given the advocacy of tourism for island nations where there are few resources to support industrialisation (Weaver, 2004). Tourism is a key priority in the Kiribati Development Plan (2008-2011), and in November 2009, the government officially released a five-year tourism action plan. There are numerous factors that may affect how tourism develops in Kiribati. This paper focuses only on how cultural behaviours and attitudes of the I-Kiribati people may intersect with tourism development. The cultural behaviours and attitudes presented have been developed through reflections on personal experiences engaging with the I-Kiribati culture when living in the community for nine months on Tarawa; and also through engagement with the existing tourism industry in Kiribati through working as a Digital Marketing Co-ordinator at the Kiribati National Tourism Office. In addition, reference is made to early western documentation of cultural norms and traditions.</p> <p>Though not a complete and comprehensive representation of I-Kiribati culture (and primarily from a western point of view), ideas of how the development of tourism may interact with I-Kiribati culture are explored. Aspects of I-Kiribati culture are discussed in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunity or threat (SWOT) that they bring to tourism development.</p>
Doug Hunt	<p>Associate Professor Doug Hunt lectures in Political Science at James Cook University. He has published articles on industrial relations and Queensland political history. He is currently undertaking a research project on the history of the Southwest Pacific labour trade.</p>	<p>HISTORY 1</p> <p>The Past in the Present</p> <p>Friday 11.00-12.30</p>	<p>Pacific Island Labour in Australia: the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries</p> <p>With Janine Hiddlestone</p> <p>This proposed paper is drawn from an exploratory research project, comparing attitudes to the recruitment of indentured labourers to work in Australian agriculture in the second half of the 19th century, with opinions about the seasonal guest worker scheme in the early 21st century. The research is based on material in the public domain (rather than surveys). Its starting premise is the evident similarities in some of the expressed views. While some commentators have noted the historical analogies, the issue is worthy of further investigation.</p>



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Wep Kanawi	<p>After a distinguished career in the PNG public service, Mr Wep Kanawi was recently appointed the Acting Director of the National AIDS Council Secretariat. In this role, he is leading a significant re-structure of Secretariat, responding to a changing epidemic influenced by significant economic development led by exploration of PNG's immense natural resources.</p> <p>"Wep Kanawi" <wkanawi@nacs.org.pg></p>	<p>OPENING PLENARY SESSION</p> <p>Friday 8.30 – 10.30</p>	Pathways Towards Sustainable Development in the Region



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Simon Kange	<p>After working as a Community Health Worker at Mt Hagen Hospital for 5 years, Simon Kange studied Psychology at the University of Papua New Guinea. On completion of this degree, Simon joined the Tingim Laip project in 2006. In this role, Simon works in partnership with Ramu Agri-Industries in the Markham Valley of PNG, to implement HIV prevention interventions in high-risk settings associated with large scale agricultural development, mining and along the Highland Highway. Email: skange@rai.com.pg</p>	<p>HEALTH - HIV HIV - lessons from Tingim Laip Friday 5.00 – 6.30 pm</p>	<p>Building Skills in Private Companies to deliver HIV activities: Lessons Learnt from Tingim Laip, PNG.</p> <p>with Ako Maniana (Tingim Laip – not at the conference) and Andrea Fischer (Burnet Institute)</p> <p>Tingim Laip is a community-based HIV prevention program with 36 sites in 12 provinces throughout Papua New Guinea. The program implements behaviour change interventions with vulnerable populations where HIV is known or more likely to be transmitted: markets and entertainment spots along highways, ports, military barracks, night clubs, factories and villages around mine sites, sugar and oil palm industries and urban settlements. The project has been a Public Private Partnership (PPP) since 2004 with Ramu Agri-Industries in Ramu Valley, where social mapping identified high risk settings. Company activities include oil palm and cattle farming which provide large employment opportunities for semi-skilled labourers. The Ramu Valley also has three mining activities linked with main transport routes to five highlands Provinces, and Mamose by sea/road transport. High levels of income and a seasonal workforce create a setting for high risk activity.</p> <p>Project activities target several groups within the valley, using workplace networks to access permanent and seasonal workers, spouses and families, and surrounding communities. Over the last 12 months, activities have been mainstreamed into the Environmental Health and Safety system of the company, providing leadership, resources and sustainability to HIV prevention, care and support. Lessons have been learnt about how to best develop Public Private Partnerships with private companies.</p> <p>Workshop Objectives: To share lessons and skills for developing partnerships with private companies to address HIV, and other health issues, with communities.</p> <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gain understanding of the influence of private sector activities on HIV risk and vulnerability. ○ Outline the strengths and weakness of working with private enterprise. ○ Examine occupational health and safety mechanisms to improve the health of communities ○ Examine other public health or social issues which could be addressed using this model.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Sam Kari	<p>Dr Sam Sirox Kari is Director of the Centre for Melanesian Studies and Senior Lecturer in the Social Science and Commerce Department at the University of Goroka, Papua New Guinea. He specializes in political history and politics of PNG and the Pacific.</p>	<p>HISTORY 4 Colonialism & decolonization Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea 1946</p> <p>The paper will revisit the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946. This agreement embodied the guiding principles for the administration and development of the New Guinea (Papua New Guinea). The question of whether or not the Territory of New Guinea was administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in pursuance of a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia what this paper will address.</p> <p>The Government of Australia undertook to place the Territory of New Guinea under the trusteeship system on the terms set forth in the following Trusteeship Agreement.</p> <p>Therefore the General Assembly of the United Nations, acting in pursuance of Article 85 of the Charter, approved the following terms of trusteeship for the Territory of New Guinea, in substitution for the terms of the Mandate under which the Territory was administered. Article I. The Territory to which this Trusteeship Agreement applies (hereinafter called the Territory) consists of that portion of the Island of New Guinea and the groups of islands administered therewith under the Mandate dated December 17, 1920, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised by the Government of Australia. Article 2. The Government of Australia (hereinafter called the Administering Authority) is hereby designated as the sole authority which will exercise the administration of the Territory.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Leo Keke	<p>Mr Leo Keke is Chairman of the Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust. A lawyer who practices at the Nauru Bar in civil, land and constitutional matters, he has also practiced in Australia (Vic) and has held the positions of Minister of Justice, Presidential Counsel, Chief Secretary, Secretary for External Affairs, Secretary for Justice/DPP, Resident Magistrate, and member of the Nauru Constitutional Review Commission.</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANS- FORMATION AND ADVOCACY 3</p> <p>Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>Review of Land Tenure in Nauru: Challenges to Government</p> <p>The impetus for this paper is drawn from the establishment of a parliamentary committee, in October 2009, tasked to gather information and material, and undertake consultations with the people on certain land issues in Nauru. This is the first step in a broad review of land and further steps will take place after the Committee reports to Parliament by end of June 2010.</p> <p>In 2005, Nauru established an ambitious National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) as the basis of its vision for the future. The NSDS is the document that will guide the government’s future development of the country, her people and its institutions. The NSDS was reviewed in 2009 and land issues have been added to it as they are deemed important to the progress of Nauru.</p> <p>This paper addresses the impacts of a growing population, climate change, land rehabilitation, economic efficiencies and development on land ownership. Reference will be made to the present land tenure system and its challenges to the government in the post-phosphate Nauru economy. The paper will also touch on stakeholders’ interests and how the government might go about achieving the goals of the NSDS whilst balancing those interests. The paper will also cover possible outcomes for the land ownership system that may result from the broad review now in progress.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Louise Klint	<p>Mrs Louise Munk Klint is a Research Associate and PhD student at Victoria University. Her current research is focused on tourism and climate change in the Pacific with a particular focus on the dive sector in Vanuatu. She was awarded the University of Western Sydney College of Arts Dean's medal for her Bachelor of Tourism with Distinction as well as her Master of Social Science with Distinction. (Email: louise.klint@live.vu.edu.au)</p>	<p>TOURISM</p> <p>The future of Pacific tourism</p> <p>Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>Climate change adaptation processes and dive tourism: understanding the policy environment in Vanuatu</p> <p>Tourism is a growing market in the Pacific region. It is a vital part of the economic fundamentals for Pacific Island Countries and can provide many benefits to this region. The environment in these countries is of key importance to the sustainable growth of this sector, but is affected by climate change as well as Government policies within the areas of tourism, environment, planning and climate change. Climate change is already affecting the Pacific islands by adding to current stressors and the development of new threats to the natural, social and economic spheres of this region. Vanuatu has over the last decade experienced a significant growth in tourism and this has come to be a vital economic sector. It contributes significantly to the country's GDP and represents the largest foreign exchange earner. The majority of tourists in Vanuatu partake in diving activities at some point during their stay and thus dive tourism represents an important sub-sector. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have been highlighted to be more vulnerable to climate change. Therefore, adapting and building resilience will be key factors for Vanuatu to address.</p> <p>This paper provides an overview of the policy environment in Vanuatu. It highlights the policies that are directly impacting on the dive sector. It identifies the types of adaptation processes (explicit, implicit and functional) and critically analyses the current dive tourism related policies for their effectiveness in assisting the country and the dive tourism subsector deal with climate change. This study found that the Vanuatu policies impacting on the dive tourism sector are mainly dealing with climate change through functional adaptation processes and that a change towards a more explicit approach to climate change is needed to ensure a sustainable tourism industry in Vanuatu.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Malakai Koloamatangi	<p>Dr Malakai Koloamatangi teaches European Union politics and development at the National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, NZ. He is working with the Tongan government on Tonga's constitutional and political reform process. He has written a handbook with this in mind, '<i>Fakahalafononga ki he Temokalati</i> (Pathway to Democracy)'. He was invested with the hereditary <i>matapule</i> title <i>Mafua 'ae Lulutai</i> by the late King Tupou IV.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT 3 Sat 10.30 - 12.00</p>	<p>Constitutional and political reform, and democratisation in Tonga</p> <p>Achieving the 'correct mix' in entrenching democratic reforms at the institutional as well as the societal level is crucial not only for the success of the democratic enterprise but also for its stability and long-term value for democratising societies. Tonga continues to traverse the reforming path that was set for it, particularly by King George Tupou I. In recent years the government, monarchy and the people themselves have come together in the recognition that political reforms needed to head in a particular direction and that these reforms ought to be accomplished within a specific time-frame, or at least certain fruits must appear at certain times: the 2010 election is set to be the event which would propel Tonga into democratic nationhood.</p> <p>This paper will take stock of the democratisation process so far, while broaching along the way such questions as: what is the 'correct mix' for Tonga? What is the meaning of democracy in the Tongan context? How has this affected the democratisation process? What are the roles of the various protagonists and why? Will attempts at political reform succeed? What is the likely structure of the Tongan polity post-2010?</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Sonia Lacabanne	<p>Dr Sonia Lacabanne is a Senior Lecturer at the University of New Caledonia where she currently teaches Oceanian literatures and Pacific cultural studies in the Departments of Law and Anglophone Studies. Email: sonia.lacabanne@univ-nc.nc or lacabanne@canl.nc</p>	<p>TEACHING AND LEARNING 1 Friday 3.00 – 4.30 pm</p>	<p>Towards a transformation of higher education through Oceanian and Western epistemologies.</p> <p>Drawing on my personal experiences as a primary, secondary and academic teacher in French speaking Pacific Islands, I shall examine what kind of educational methodologies and pathways could maximise our students' opportunities to become more successful.</p> <p>It is a well-known fact that human beings build new knowledge from their personal experiences. According to the theory of constructivist learning, learners integrate new experiences into an already existing framework. It is therefore effective pedagogy to learn about our students' framework and to use it as the stepping stone for new learning. I shall argue that studying Oceanian literature written in English facilitates students' equipment with an understanding of how language works in a literary text.</p> <p>Another aspect of Piaget's theory is that the learner accommodates new knowledge, new perceptions to their mental representations of the external world, their values, and their knowledge, provided that they do not come into conflict with the new learning. Hence, the importance of the relationship between the academic teacher and the students, which is another matter I wish to discuss.</p> <p>My final point will deal with 'the learning by teaching' methodology which, I believe, improves the students' learning process because it adds practice to the Neo-Caledonian educational system which is characterised at the university level by volumes of lectures but limited practice if any.</p> <p>If it is a pedagogical commonplace in some parts of the world to say that the knowledge cannot be abstracted from the knower, it is a novelty fraught with political danger at the University of New Caledonia, which shows, once again, that an educational system partakes in the culture and the future of a given society.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Jane Landman	<p>Dr Jane Landman teaches media studies in the School of Communication and the Arts at Victoria University. She is the author of 'The tread of a white man's foot': Australian Pacific colonialism and the cinema, 1925-1962 (Pandanus Books, 2006) and has recently co-edited, with Professor Chris Ballard, a forthcoming theme issue of the Journal of Pacific History on film and Pacific history</p>		<p>Jane is a member of the conference organising group</p>
Peter Larmour	<p>Dr Peter Larmour teaches and does research at the Crawford School of Economics and Policy at the ANU. His book 'Foreign Flowers' dealt with policy transfer into the Pacific Islands, and his book 'Interpreting Corruption: Culture and Politics in the Pacific Islands' is due out from the University of Hawaii press in 2011.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT 2 Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>In this conference, Peter Larmour is chair of, and discussant at, the Government session 'People and Government'</p>



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Loketi Niua Latu	<p>Loketi Niua Latu is Curator for the Tonga Ministry of Education, Women Affairs & Culture – a deferred student living in Melbourne who curated the first contemporary arts exhibition in Tonga, Kava Kuo Heka (2009), and ‘Au Mei Moana (2010). Member of the AAAPS organizing committee in Melbourne, also curating Oceanic Transformations Exhibition – I am a Pacific Islander and I don’t swim in the ocean alone.</p>	<p>REVIEWING MUSEUM COLLECTIONS</p> <p>Sat 10.30 – 12.00</p>	<p>The Role of Government in Contemporary Exhibitions and the push for cultural revival through arts in Tonga</p> <p>After the riots of 2006 in Nuku’alofa there was chaos and confusion. The Tongan Ministry of Education, Women Affairs and Culture in partnership with the Traditions Committee sought to help the public understand Tongan cultural experiences.</p> <p>In July 2008 a small working committee came together to give birth to the Tonga Cultural Heritage Exhibitions. By hosting contemporary arts exhibitions the government hoped this would strengthen ties and revive kinships between the locals. These exhibitions would allow the local community to present artistic examples of quality, diversity and spirit from Tongan society for visitors of all ages.</p> <p>It would also be a point of contact between the public, artists, Tongans overseas, museums and government. The stories shared through this exhibition and performances will highlight who we are as individuals within a local, national and global community. By using objects and ideas to interpret the past, document the present, and explore the future of the Kingdom of Tonga.</p> <p>The success of the exhibition has been widely publicised yet the Tongan government is still nonchalant about budgeting and ensuring this will continue to be a successful partnership. Knocking on the doors of funding bodies for help here in Melbourne often leaves me feeling as if I am the Jewish traveller in the bible’s parable of the Good Samaritan, beaten, robbed and left half dead on the road, waiting for my good Samaritan.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Michael Leach	Dr Michael Leach, Swinburne University of Technology	PACIFIC IDENTITY PANEL Sat 1.00 – 2.30	<p>Panel Title: Pacific Nations? Understanding Attitudes to National Identity in Melanesia and Timor-Leste</p> <p>Nation-building remains a key challenge across south-west Pacific societies, including Solomon Islands, PNG, Vanuatu, and the more recently independent state of Timor-Leste. Following decolonisation in the 1970s, it was clear that welding the multiple languages and diverse cultures of the region into unified nations would be a challenge. Recent efforts to reconstruct stable states in the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste have also faced difficulties, as evidenced by resurgent violence in both states in 2006. Empirical research into state-building typically approaches the state from a Weberian rational-instrumental perspective (the task of constructing efficient institutions). This approach is conceptually narrow as it fails consider the correlation between state stability and social cohesion based on a broadly legitimate and unifying sense of national identity. It is important therefore that nation-building - the cultural processes of forming a cohesive political community, to support the development of a functional state - is better understood. The papers in this panel present the preliminary findings of a new survey of attitudes to national identity among tertiary students in Solomon Islands, PNG, and Timor-Leste. The findings cast new light on the attitudes of potential future elites towards regional, ethnic, intergenerational and linguistic faultlines in the region, and the challenges of building a cohesive sense of political community and national identity.</p> <p>Michael's paper :: Surveying East Timorese tertiary student attitudes to national identity, 2002–2010.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
<p>Joycelin Leahy Is presenting two papers</p>	<p>Joycelin Leahy is from a small village in Morobe. Joycelin became a cultural ambassador for PNG at international trade fairs, Pacific curator and consultant. In PNG Joycelin operated Kalem Kollection textiles and the Beyond Art Gallery for 20 years and graduated in Journalism from UPNG. She graduated from UQ with Masters Museum Studies in 2009 and continues work on sustainable cultural heritage in PNG coastal communities. She curated the acclaimed Pacific Storms exhibition (Bundaberg and Brisbane 2009) and has consultancies currently with the South Pacific Commission and National Museum of Australia. beyondart@bigpond.com</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 1 Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>The Effects of Environmentally Induced Displacement on Melanesian Culture</p> <p>Leaving your home and familiar surroundings to re-locate to a new place, community or country is considered in migration as an economic phenomenon. It creates a cultural phenomenon in the homeland and place of destination. It also provides you an alternative that you can return anytime. However, imagine leaving your home–your surroundings, the trees, your land and everything that creates your identity and sense of place knowing that you will never be able to return because it will be under the sea.</p> <p>For many small island communities in the South Pacific, sea level rise due to climate change is the new global attack on their mere existence. Many small island communities such as the Carterets Islands and Malacsiga in Papua New Guinea and Tuvalu, a small nation that lies 1.2 metres above sea level have watched their livelihood disappear right before their eyes and there is nothing they can do about it. Apart from agricultural land and fresh water, the islanders lose fishing rights, significant ancestral land, places of traditional knowledge, cultural materials and many associated tangible and intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>With other Pacific leaders, Melanesian leaders today realize the urgency of action in economic, environment, social and cultural as well as traditional sectors. The issue is how can they design appropriate adaptation processes for this displacement? The new re-location land must be free of other traditional ownerships and potential to pose future social and cultural issues for the climate change refugees. Traditional cultural practices are inextricably interwoven with conservation of the environment while traditional knowledge and cultural practices have governed activities and survival of the South Pacific people for many years. How do the leaders engage traditional knowledge and systems in the adaptation and re-location processes to safeguard their rich intangible and tangible heritage?</p>



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Joycelin Leahy's second paper		PACIFIC ART 1 Sat 1.00 – 2.30	<p>Pacific Storms: Transforming the view of 'The typical Pacific' in contemporary arts</p> <p>Art practice in the Pacific is transforming from traditional and decorative work to cutting edge media and digital creations. The recent <i>Pacific Storms</i> Contemporary Art Exhibition held in Bundaberg Regional Art Gallery and Waterfront Place, Brisbane, places for contemporary artists of Pacific heritage to showcase the social and political issues in the Pacific islands to Australian audiences – through their own eyes. The exhibition engaged Pacific communities in Australia while facilitating collaborations between the islands' artists and their counterparts from the Pacific Diasporas practising in Australia. It has brought to light many pressing issues of Australia's nearest neighbours. The drawing together of Pacific communities during the exhibitions enabled the people to re-connect with their cultures and reinvigorate their intangible practices in the same space, by keeping traditions alive and exploring the contemporary transformations through art and media.</p> <p>In a brief introduction through digital stories we highlight a selection of Pacific Island artists living in Australia and how they interpret and portray their own views of their country of origin using cutting edge media in their contemporary practices. The presentation will also include highlights of Pacific Storms Contemporary Art exhibition in Bundaberg Regional Art Gallery and Waterfront Place, Brisbane</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Helen Lee	<p>Dr Helen Lee is an Associate Professor in Anthropology in the School of Social Sciences at La Trobe University. Helen's research has focused on the people of Tonga, both in their home islands in the South Pacific and in the diaspora. Key publications include, <i>Becoming Tongan: an ethnography of childhood</i> (Helen Morton, 1996) and <i>Tongans overseas: between two shores</i> (Helen Morton Lee, 2003). Her recent research focuses on second generation Tongan transnationalism. Helen has also edited the collection <i>Ties to the homeland: second generation transnationalism</i> (2008) and co-edited with Steve Tupai Francis, <i>Migration and transnationalism: Pacific perspectives</i> (2009). h.lee@latrobe.edu.au</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 1 Fri 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>'I don't think I'd survive there!' Second Generation Views of Tonga from the diaspora</p> <p>The children of Tongan migrants have views of their parents' homeland that are shaped by their experiences in the diaspora and, for some, varying periods of time in Tonga itself. Their views range from highly critical and disparaging to romantic and idealistic, and are complexly entangled with these young peoples' identities. My paper explores this entanglement, and the ambivalent and sometimes contradictory views of Tonga and 'the Tongan way' expressed in the context of interviews about transnational engagements with the homeland. Second generation Tongans aged 18-30, living in five cities and one regional centre in Australia, were interviewed about their connections to Tonga. My paper looks at the factors that may encourage their engagement with Tonga, including the common practice of sending children and youth to Tonga 'to learn the culture'.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Tate LeFevre	<p>Tate LeFevre is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology and the Program for Culture and Media at New York University. Tate's dissertation research examines the role of artistic practice and production in the formulation of new cultural and political identities among Kanak youth living in Nouméa, New Caledonia. Her broader interests include: cultural change in Melanesia, indigeneity and theories of sovereignty, French colonialism and cultural politics, visual anthropology and ethnographic film. tal273@nyu.edu</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 1 Fri 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>“Il faut qu'on bouge!": Kanak Youth, Cultural Production and the Possible Futures in Kanaky/New Caledonia</p> <p>This paper will focus on the construction of ideas about the future—of both New Caledonia and of Kanak identity—in contemporary cultural production among indigenous Kanak youth living in Nouméa. The 1998 Nouméa Accords called for a New Caledonian “common destiny” while promising increased political autonomy and economic parity for the indigenous Kanak population and a referendum on independence from France to be held between 2014 and 2019.</p> <p>Whether or not New Caledonia will gain independence is unclear. Equally uncertain is the social and cultural “destiny” of its people. Kanak youth, a generation too young to have experienced first-hand the cultural and political upheaval of <i>les événements</i> have been greatly effected by the spread of globalized consumer culture and a meteoric rise in migration from rural villages towards Nouméa, the capital city once known as “la ville blanche” for its exclusion of Melanesians. In the midst of cultural dislocation and a rise in delinquency—what government institutions have termed a “crise de la jeunesse,” important networks of cultural production and cultural activism have emerged around youth and neighborhood associations, outside of established, government-funded, institutional frameworks for the promotion of indigenous culture. Kanak in their late-teens and twenties, primarily those who have emigrated from rural villages to attend school or find work, but also those who have grown up in Noumea, are organizing music festivals, producing politically charged rap and Kaneka CDs, hosting dance battles between neighborhood “crews” and running workshops on everything from graffiti to songwriting. Through their participation in grassroots cultural groups, these young people are configuring, contesting and sharing their visions for the future of New Caledonia and the meaning of Kanak identity today.</p> <p>Finally, the paper will also briefly consider the specificities of indigenous cultural activism in a French settler state. How might the particular exigencies of French colonial rule and cultural policy challenge the ways indigeneity has been theorized by scholars working in Australia and elsewhere in the Anglophone Pacific</p>
Charles Lepani	<p>Charles Lepani is the Papua New Guinean High Commissioner to Australia. Previously Mr Lepani worked as an economic and public policy consultant. He was a member of the Aid Review team for the governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia. As Director of the PNG National Planning Office from 1975 to 1980, he was involved in the formulation of PNG's post-independence macroeconomic policy and public sector planning system including aid coordination.</p>	<p>CONFERENCE OPENING AND PLENARY SESSION Thursday 7.30 pm</p>	<p>'New Directions in Australia's relations with the Pacific Islands'</p> <p>Charles served as PNG's ambassador to the European Union from 1991–94. He was Managing Director of Minerals Resources Development Company from 1994–96, leading the partial privatisation of the state's mining and petroleum assets and subsequently heading Orogen Minerals Limited. He holds a Master of Public Administration from JFK School of Government, Harvard University</p>
Katy Le Roy	<p>Katy Le Roy is Nauru's Parliamentary Counsel, and a PhD candidate at the Melbourne Law School. As a UNDP consultant, Katy helped the CRC devise and implement an inclusive process for</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT 3 Sat 10.30 – 12.00</p>	<p>Faltering at the finishing line – Nauru's Constitutional Review Process</p> <p>On 27 February 2010, Nauruan citizens voted in their first ever referendum. The people were asked to vote 'yes' or 'no' to the question whether they approved of a proposed law that would have made 30 amendments to the 1968 Constitution. The principal changes related to strengthening the human rights chapter and changing the method of</p>



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	<p>constitutional review. Katy is former Assistant Director of the Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies and has previously taught Constitution Making in Melbourne Law School's graduate program,</p>		<p>electing the President (to direct popular election). Instead of the two thirds' 'yes' vote that was required for the referendum amendments to succeed, two thirds voted 'no' and the referendum failed. This paper seeks to examine some of the likely reasons for the overwhelming 'no' vote, and looks at what will become of the proposed constitutional amendments as a result of the failed referendum. The paper asks whether the ongoing political instability that has plagued Nauru since Independence will make it impossible to achieve the proposed reforms that seek to remedy that very problem.</p>
<p>Nic Maclellan</p>	<p>Nic Maclellan works as a journalist and researcher in the Pacific islands, writing for <i>Islands Business</i>, <i>Tahiti-Pacifique</i> and other media. He is co-author of: <i>La France dans le Pacifique</i> (Editions La Découverte, Paris, 1992) and <i>After Moruroa - France in the South Pacific</i> (Ocean Press, New York and Melbourne, 1998).</p>	<p>REGIONALISM 1 Friday 5.00 - 6.30</p>	<p>New Caledonia and the Forum: the role of regional organisations in self-determination Conservative New Caledonian politicians have recently been lobbying for full membership of regional and sub-regional inter-governmental organisations like the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). This paper will analyse the engagement of regional organisations with France's Pacific dependencies and the way that New Caledonia and French Polynesia have gained observer status and later associate membership of the Forum. It will look at the Forum's shifting attitudes to self-determination and political independence in the 21st Century, at a time of regional economic integration, improved Pacific relations with Paris and growing military co-operation between France and Australia. As both Bougainville and New Caledonia move to a decision on their future political status within the next decade, the paper will analyse ways that regional organisations could contribute to a peaceful transition towards nationhood.</p>



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Grant McCall	<p>Dr Grant McCall researches and writes about the Pacific Islands, most especially the history and current situation of those in Eastern Polynesia. Grant also tries to teach social anthropology and Oceanic matters at The University of New South Wales. g.mccall@unsw.edu.au</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 1 Fri 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>Anthropology of the Pacific Islands</p> <p>Anthropology has an abiding interest in the history, development and current cultural affairs of the Pacific Islands, with important figures (e.g. Malinowski, Firth) in the development of the discipline having done their research there. What is the current state of play of anthropological studies of the Pacific Islands in Australia? Are there “discoveries” yet to be made in social anthropological research? And how might anthropological research on the Pacific Islands contribute to the understanding of “oceanic transformations” today?</p>
Derek McDougall	<p>Derek McDougall is a Principal Fellow (Associate Professor), in the School of Social and Political Sciences, at the University of Melbourne. His research focuses on Asia-Pacific international politics, with particular reference to Australian engagement and security regionalism.</p>	<p>REGIONALISM 2 Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>International Conflict Resolution in the Pacific Islands Region: The Role of the Pacific Islands Forum</p> <p>The regionalisation of conflict resolution has been a development of increasing interest at the global level. This paper addresses this issue in the context of the Pacific islands region. International conflict is defined to include conflicts occurring within states that have international implications, as well as conflicts arising between or among states. International conflict resolution refers to attempts by actors external to the conflict in question to achieve a settlement or ameliorate the situation. These attempts can range from diplomatic measures to intervention with armed force.</p> <p>The paper reviews the major conflicts in the Pacific islands region in the post-Cold War region with a view to determining the dynamics of international conflict resolution during this period. It argues that these dynamics reflect the ‘power realities’ of the region. Australia and New Zealand have the greatest influence in relation to those island states that are members of the Commonwealth, the United States in relation to its territories and former territories, and France in relation to its territories. Australia and New Zealand attempt to obtain the endorsement and cooperation of the Pacific Islands Forum to advance their own objectives in relation to the Commonwealth island states. The island members of the Forum have some influence over international conflict resolution within that context. The paper asks whether there is scope to develop that influence further.</p>



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Kirsten McGavin	<p>Kirsten McGavin is a descendant of the Tungak people of Lavongai (Papua New Guinea) and pakeha of Aotearoa New Zealand. Kirsten currently works in the area of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Pacific Indigenous Studies at the Queensland Museum, where she continues her research on the anthropology of the Pacific region.</p> <p>kirsten.mcgavin@qm.qld.gov.au</p>	<p>ANTHROPOLOGY 2</p> <p>Sat 10.30 - 12.00</p>	<p>Identity, Museums and Collections</p> <p>Kirsten McGavin and Imelda Miller</p> <p>Queensland Museum's Pacific Collection totals 24,000 objects and 5000 photographs from 22 Pacific Island nations. As with other museums these collections are named and labelled according to the collectors, donors and institutions who contributed them. However, the artefacts are made, owned and recognised by people with their own names, identities, languages, purposes and stories.</p> <p>For millennia people have travelled throughout what we know today as the Pacific Islands. We have all changed in looks, language, trade, names, habits, and spiritual behaviour. However, like most Indigenous cultures around the world, our connection to place, people, kin, is strong.</p> <p>Queensland is home to many Pacific Islanders. The terms 'Pacific', 'Islanders' and 'identity' have many connotations to the observer depending on their experiences, backgrounds and locality in the world. Through this paper, we aim to explore the identity of 'Pacific Islanders' living in Queensland and identify what it means to have connections to Pacific Island nations and Museum Collections. Further, by drawing on our own heritage as Islanders, we hope to highlight Islanders' (especially Islander women's) ways of interacting with the Collection.</p>
Juliana Mohok McLaughlin	<p>Dr Juliana Mohok McLaughlin is a lecturer in Indigenous Studies and Education at Queensland University of Technology. For her PhD research, she explored the outcomes of an AusAID sponsored project for PNG secondary school students in Australian private boarding schools. She is from Manus Island, Papua New Guinea. Email: j.mclaughlin@qut.edu.au</p>	<p>TEACHING AND LEARNING 1</p> <p>Fri 3.00 - 4.30 pm</p>	<p>Sustainable capacity building through higher education programs? A critique of three Masters of Education programs for leading educational change in Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>Currently Pacific Island countries experience considerable education reform projects, many of which are sponsored by various global donor agencies. Australian agencies have become major players as part of Australian aid for international development to the region. Research has revealed that often such projects have detrimental effects as the designs and delivery of such initiatives ignore the economic, cultural and social contexts of recipient countries.</p> <p>This paper explores some of the challenges in developing and enhancing the capacity of educators to lead educational change in Papua New Guinea. It presents a comparative analysis of three Master of Education programs offered to educators and curriculum writers with the intent of leading structural and curriculum reforms. These programs include two AusAID sponsored projects offered by Australian universities in partnership with two PNG universities, and the Master of Educational Leadership program, an initiative of a PNG university, in co-operation with and support of scholars from Australian universities.</p> <p>Discussions in this presentation include issues which arise from comparing funding arrangements, partnerships, sustainability and impact of this professional development programs on the education reform processes in PNG. This paper argues that while genuine attempts in capacity building are offered, contradictions within the reform processes raise serious questions of policy development, curriculum ownership and local capacity in leading educational change. These contradictions relate to sustainability of such programs, collaboration and partnerships between the National Department of Education, PNG universities, donor agencies and Australian scholars who advocate for quality teaching and learning.</p>



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NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Jack Maebuta	<p>Mr Jack Maebuta is a PhD candidate studying under the Australian Leadership Award scholarship at the Centre for Peace Studies, University of New England, New South Wales. Before taking up PhD studies in UNE, he worked as a Lecturer in Education at the University of the South Pacific (USP). Email: j.maebuta@une.edu.au</p>	<p>TEACHING AND LEARNING 2</p> <p>Sat 2.30 - 4.00 pm</p>	<p>Technical, vocational education and training (TVET) and community development: an innovative post-conflict approach to engaging higher TVET institutions in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>This paper examines the intersections among TVET and engagement of higher TVET institutions in Solomon Islands to understand how these commonalities frame community development. The Solomon Islands Government is committed to the achievement of 'Education for All' (EFA) through its various education reform programs. Central to the government's education sector reform is the provision of quality education, which is recognized as an important tool to achieve the millennium development goals (MDGs).</p> <p>To achieve the MDGs, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development has listed technical, vocational education and training (TVET) as one of three key areas in its Education Strategic Framework (ESF). The ESF stresses that for Solomon Islands to achieve the EFA goal, it should improve the quality of learning to enhance student achievement in all areas and forms of education. It is against this policy framework that this paper sets to explore the innovative approaches to engaging higher TVET institutions in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>One of the major post-conflict challenges in Solomon Islands today, is to find ways to sustainable economic recovery. There has been increasing condemnation towards over-exploiting of natural resources, particularly unsustainable logging. Therefore, how to change our ideas and behaviours toward sustainable community development is one of the challenging tasks for educators. Seeing that TVET is one of the pathways to socio-economic development, TVET providers should engage in innovative approaches to community development particularly as one of the post conflict reconstruction initiatives. This paper will review the relationships between TVET providers and the community and suggests innovative engagement approaches.</p>
Richard Marles	<p>Richard Marles was elected to Federal Parliament as the Member for Corio in November 2007. In 2009, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Innovation and Industry. Richard has a LLB (Hons) and BSc from Melbourne University. In 2000, he became Assistant Secretary of the ACTU and ran the Working Hours Case which gave workers the right, for the first time, to refuse unreasonable amounts of overtime. He also led an innovative program of co-operation between the Australian and Papua New Guinea union movements. He currently chairs the Federal Parliament Australia - Papua New Guinea Friendship Group.</p>	<p>CONFERENCE OPENING AND PLENARY SESSION</p> <p>Thursday 7.30 pm</p>	<p>'New Directions in Australia's relations with the Pacific Islands'</p>



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NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Alexandra Martiniuk	<p>Dr Alexandra Martiniuk is an epidemiologist and Senior Research Fellow at the George Institute for International Health, in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney and a Scientist at the Sunnybrook Health Sciences Research Institute and adjunct faculty at the University of Toronto. She has evaluated programs in communities and undertaken health systems research. She works and publishes with colleagues in Solomon Islands, Malawi, Belize, Honduras, Australia, Canada, China, India and Vietnam. Email: amartiniuk@george.org.au</p>	<p>HEALTH - AID EFFECTIVENESS AND HEALTH</p> <p>Sat 10.30 - 12 .00 am</p>	<p>Cooperation, integration and long-term commitment: what Solomon Islanders and development workers say about health sector aid¹</p> <p>Introduction: A recent tsunami and on-going civil unrest has led to an influx of foreign aid into the Solomon Islands. While there are frameworks (eg Sector-wide approach-SWAPs) for coordination of aid there is no published information regarding the actual experiences, requirements and views of the recipients of aid.</p> <p>Methods: Data was collected using previously published literature, government and non-governmental documents as well as in-person interviews with key stakeholders in the Solomon Islands. An inductive content analysis was done using the constant comparative method to identify key words, phrases and themes.</p> <p>Results: Two key themes emerged from the interviews: the need for coordination and integration of aid, and the need for this integration to occur over the long-term. Sub-themes included: negative effects of donations, desire for coordination, the influence on priority setting by external donors, the value of building local capacity through long term relations such as mentorship, importance of local cultural competence, and the importance of trust in aid partnerships. These themes will be presented using quotations from key informants</p> <p>Conclusion: These findings help inform theoretical frameworks for coordination, particularly in conflict-affected states. Several actions are recommended including: increasing the use of information systems to enhance coordination, educating smaller non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on guidelines for good engagement, and fostering local leaders through long-term commitment such as mentorship.</p> <p>1. Based on the publication: Asia Pac J Public Health. 2008;20(4):287-97. Epub 2008 Aug 12. Cooperation, integration, and long-term commitment: what Solomon Islanders and development workers say about health sector aid. Martiniuk AL, Millar HC, Malefoasi G, Vergeer P, Garland I, Knight S</p>



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Marie M'Balla-Ndi	<p>Ms Marie M'Balla-Ndi is a PhD candidate in the School of Journalism and Communication at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia. Of French – African background, she has completed a Masters of Journalism degree focusing on aspects of media practice in Vanuatu, Fiji, and Samoa. Email: marie.mballa-ndi@qut.edu.au</p>	<p>MEDIA AND COMMUNICAT-ION Sat 2.30 - 4.00pm</p>	<p>Reading Habermas under a Coconut Palm ~ <i>Communicative Action and Talanoa – Implications for Theorising Pacific Media</i> The leading European theorist, Jürgen Habermas, is significantly influential in many areas of the social sciences, best known for his work on the 'civil' or 'public sphere' and 'communicative action'. However, his work appears to have found minimal application or purchase in fields associated with Pacific studies, such as anthropology or media critique. In and of itself, this paucity is puzzling, and may be explained by way of its inapplicability to the terrains traversed by Pacific scholars, a contention which, given Habermas' influence elsewhere in the social sciences, deserves closer interrogation.</p> <p>Yet, at least superficially, when the Pacific concept and practice of Talanoa is considered, particularly with reference to the 'Talanoa process' deployed in Fiji and Tonga by Pacific scholar, Dr Sitiveni Halapua, and examined by reference to Habermas' 'communicative action' theory, clear parallels can be drawn between Habermas and Pacific Talanoa.</p> <p>This paper sketches out key components of Habermas' approach to the 'civil' or 'public sphere', where 'communicative action' can be, at least theoretically, said to potentially, and occasionally actually, occur, and then moves to consider Dr Halapua's conception of, and reflections upon, Talanoa, and the application of the 'Talanoa process' with reference to Habermas' theories.</p> <p>Some implications of the foregoing 'reading of Habermas under a coconut palm' for a larger project on re-framing aspects of Pacific journalism and Pacific media critique will conclude this paper.</p>
Michael Mel	<p>Dr Michael Mel was born in 1959 in Wila Village, near Mount Hagen in Papua New Guinea's Western Highlands Province. He is a performance artist, teacher and writer, and is currently an Associate Professor in Indigenous Art and Education at the University of Goroka..Renowned for his expertise in the traditional arts and oral traditions of his people, he uses performance to explore issues of cultural identity and dispossession. He has brought global attention to these issues, and to the complexities of Papua New Guinean culture, through his performances in many parts of the globe. (mmel@uog.ac.pg)</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANSFORMAT-ION AND ADVOCACY 1 Communication for social change Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>Exploring local methodologies through creative collaborations with Pacific communities with Verena Thomas and Dr Evangelia Papoutsaki see abstract under Verena Thomas</p> <p>Through works that engage many senses and use music, dance, body painting and decoration, he encourages Papuan New Guineans to take pride in their indigenous cultures and to challenge assumptions of colonialism. He has incorporated elements of local culture into the Highlands school curriculum, promoting the concept of education through art. For his contributions to the cultural development of Papua New Guinea, and for acting as a cultural bridge between PNG and the rest of the world, Michael Mel received the Prince Claus Award in 2006. He was the first Pacific Islander and the first artist to be recognized in this way</p>



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Susan Merrell	Dr Susan Merrell , BA, MA (with merit), Master Media Practice (with merit), PhD is a Sydney-based freelance journalist. She wrote her doctoral thesis on political nationalism and has published on the 'Julian Moti' saga in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Australia.	REGIONALISM 1 Friday 5.00 – 6.30	<p>RAMSI and the Solomon Islands: Nationalism vs. Regionalism</p> <p>The Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) is an unprecedented regional initiative formulated in response to a national crisis. This paper will discuss the problems for an emerging nation/state that an intervention such as RAMSI raises, including: parallel administrations and police forces, competing motivations of the major players and the problem of intentions versus actions. It will call into question whether the regional nature of the intervention is precarious – constantly threatened by the competing pull of national bonds.</p> <p>To do this, the paper will engage in a brief study of the causes of the crisis and the 'ethnic tensions' in the Solomon Islands in order to establish the major role played by nationalism (lack thereof). It will go on to outline the crisis of nation that still dogs the Solomon Islands and how RAMSI affects this crisis both positively and negatively.</p> <p>The paper will posture that the regional aspect of RAMSI is merely a diplomatic ruse that becomes unsustainable when the national interest, especially of one of the major partners, is threatened illustrated by the Julian Moti affair. It will be contended that the absence of nationalism was an enabling factor of the 'ethnic tensions' in the Solomon Islands and nationalism could well be the country's redemption.</p>
Imelda Miller	Imelda Miller is Assistant Curator, Torres Strait Islander and Pacific Indigenous Studies, at the Queensland Museum, where she has worked extensively with the Australian South Sea Islander <i>Kastom</i> Collection for 13 years. Imelda played key roles in the 2001 <i>Refined White</i> , and the 2009/2010 <i>Paperskin: Barkcloth Across the Pacific</i> exhibitions. imelda.miller@qm.qld.gov.au	ANTHROPOLOGY 2 Sat 10.30 – 12.00	See under Kirsten McGavin and Imelda Miller



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Rebecca Monson	<p>Ms Rebecca Monson is a geographer and lawyer with a background in both research and practice, focusing on natural resource rights, human rights, and emergency management. Her doctoral research is a sociolegal analysis of women and land in several sites in Solomon Islands.</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANS- FORMATION AND ADVOCACY 3</p> <p>Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>Talking about Land: women, property and authority in Solomon Islands</p> <p>Land issues are once again occupying a high place on the agenda of donors and governments in the Pacific region. While Pacific Islanders and scholars of the Pacific know that land and governance are inextricably linked, in some respects these linkages remain under-explored, particularly as they relate to women. In this paper I explore Christian Lund's argument, developed in the context of West Africa, that property and public authority are mutually constitutive and contingent.</p> <p>Drawing on fieldwork on the Bareke Peninsula in Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands, I identify some of the ways in which individuals and groups have struggled to secure their rights to and control over land since the early colonial period. I suggest that the process of adaptation, contestation and recognition of claims to property in Marovo has led to the reification and strengthening of some institutions, while others have declined. As Lund would argue, these struggles over land affect processes of consolidation and exclusion with institutional consequences. Moreover, a long-term, gendered analysis of change in Marovo reveals that these institutional consequences are gendered. I suggest that applying a gendered lens to struggles over land and authority might provide a new angle from which to understand the low numbers of women participating in public authority in Solomon Islands.</p>
Clive Moore	<p>Professor Clive Moore, Professor of Pacific and Australian History, and Head of the School of History, Philosophy, Religion and Classics, at The University of Queensland.</p> <p>His most recent books are the monographs <i>New Guinea: Crossing Boundaries and History</i>(2003), <i>Happy Isles in Crisis: The Historical Causes for a Failing State in Solomon Islands, 1998–2004</i>(2004), and his edited work, <i>Tell It As It Is: Autobiography of Rt. Hon. Sir Peter Kenilorea, KBE, PC, Solomon Islands' first Prime Minister</i>(2008). He is the inaugural President of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Pacific Studies;</p>	<p>DECOLONIZ- ATION, IDENTITY AND BIOGRAPHY</p> <p>Roundtable</p> <p>Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>Decolonisation, Identity and Biography – Round Table</p> <p>with Jonathan Ritchie and Helen Gardner</p> <p>Pacific biography and autobiography has been an integral part of Pacific Island historiography from the first explorations and incursions of Europeans into the region, as the beachcomber, missionary or administrator 'life' spent in exotic locales proved popular with the reading public. Attempts to counter the European 'life' with Pacific Island examples began with the island centred histories of the 1960s and 1970s and include the Davidson/Scarr edited <i>Pacific Island Portraits</i>.</p> <p>In recent years an entire new subsection of the Pacific Island biography/autobiography genre has arisen as the first parliamentarians and prime ministers of Pacific Island nations have produced autobiographies or worked closely with historians to write co-authored lives.</p> <p>This round table discussion on the autobiographies/biographies of Pacific Island leaders will consider the issues and implications of writing the life centred around the experience of decolonisation; the refraction of the nation through the life of the individual; and the political implications of writing a political biography.</p>



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Wesley Morgan	Wesley Morgan completed an Honours Thesis in 2004: "Discourses of Development and Australia's New Interventionism in the South Pacific". Since that time, he has worked in Fiji with the Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG). Wesley is currently undertaking a Masters by Research (Political Science) at the University of Melbourne.	REGIONALISM 1 Friday 5.00 – 6.30	Trading away Island sovereignty? How Australian trade policy is shaping the region's economic future, and the role of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. During the post-independence period, Pacific island economies benefitted from trade and development pacts with European nations and Australia and New Zealand. Agreements provided preferential market access for Pacific exports such as sugar and textiles from Fiji, tuna from Papua New Guinea and car parts from Samoa. By the late 1990s however, a universal 'rules based' trading system had grown in importance through the development of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and 'free trade' had become a byword for progress. In this context, trade rules for the Pacific islands were deemed outdated. From 1999, the Pacific Islands Forum (formerly the South Pacific Forum) increasingly focussed on a work programme of trade liberalisation and compliance with WTO principles and trade rules. Through the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, island countries negotiated the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and continue to negotiate an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union. It is also through the Forum Secretariat that the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) and decisions relating to 'PACER-Plus' have thus far been managed. The Australian government has been particularly aggressive in pursuing reform in the Pacific. Drawing on very recent examples, this paper explores attempts by Australian policy makers to set the regional agenda through careful management of policy formation at the Forum Secretariat. Techniques for the deployment of 'soft power' include the manipulation of regional meetings, the micro-management of staff contracts, the careful alignment of aid with foreign policy objectives, the use of quasi-legal arguments (about WTO-compatibility and other international treaties) and media management. This paper also explores recent campaigns – led by Pacific NGOs, church groups and trade unions – to align regional policy-formation with the economic, political and security interests of Pacific islanders themselves.
Jemima Mowbray	Jemima Mowbray is a postgraduate student in the Department of History at the University of Sydney. Her doctoral research is a history of women, development, and the colonial state in Papua New Guinea (1945 – 75). She is interested in feminist theory; memory and narrative; and gender and the colonial encounter in the Pacific.	HISTORY 3 Representing the Pacific Sat 1.00 – 2.30	Envisaging a 'new woman': Post war representations of the Papua New Guinean woman (1945 - 1965) The Papuan Annual Report of 1964/65 included, for the first time, a 3 page photographic essay depicting the progress made by the colonial state in raising women's status in Papua. 'Among their widening roles', read the caption that sat alongside the five shots of Papuan women at work, at play, and on display, 'Papuan women may be found as air hostess ...nursing ...teaching ... and fashion modelling'. Here was the colonial 'new woman' of Papua and New Guinea. This paper argues that in the post war period (WW2) when the colonial Administration began to engage for the first time with Papua New Guinea women as subjects - and potential, future citizens - of a colonial state, this shift in their relationship was reflected in, but also generated through, an expansion of the repertoire of representations available for imaging (or imagining) indigenous women. Reading primarily from state produced imagery of indigenous women as found in contemporary training manuals, Annual Reports and Administration literature of the period but contextualising these within a broader, older, archive of colonial imagery of Papua New Guinean women, I consider what this new range of photographic images and illustrations tells us about the ideal 'new woman' of colonial imagination and her 'place' within the colonial polity.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Jean Mulder	<p>Dr Jean Mulder completed her PhD at the University of California, Los Angeles in 1988. She has taught at the University of Victoria and the University of Alberta, Canada and the University of Swaziland, Africa and is now Senior Lecturer, School of Languages and Linguistics, The University of Melbourne. Her current research projects include various grammatical and etnopoetic aspects of Coast Tsimshian and conjunctive 'but' un Australian English. She was the author of VCE English Language study guide and has edited and co-authored two textbooks for this subject</p>	<p>LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS AND INTERPRETING</p> <p>Sat 10.30 - 12.00</p>	<p>'IT IS TIME': Designing a Collaborative Tongan Dictionary Project</p> <p>While dictionaries with their documentation of the everyday and the specialized are fundamental in preserving and cultivating language use, there is generally a critical lack of 'current' and comprehensive dictionaries for the Pacific. With much of the linguistic diversity of the region under threat, the need for compiling these references is of the utmost urgency. The focus of this paper is how this need might be addressed in the Tongan community, both in Tonga and abroad. From a survey of the existing print and internet-based dictionaries it is shown why, echoing the words of one Tongan translator, 'it is time' for a new Tongan dictionary. As well the specific benefits a well crafted dictionary would have for the Tongan community are addressed, including the role of documenting past and present language use, recording register and dialect variation where appropriate and codifying standard terminology that has emerged in practice. In considering the challenges in designing such a dictionary, the use of a multimedia encyclopedic approach is explored and illustrated using currently available software tools. The paper concludes by proposing a framework for carrying out a collaborative, community-based Tongan dictionary project along with discussion of how such a project might be initiated.</p>
Joel Negin	<p>Joel Negin is a Lecturer in International Public Health at the University of Sydney and a Research Fellow at the Menzies Centre for Health Policy. His research focuses on aid effectiveness and health financing in the Pacific and multi-sectoral development in sub-Saharan Africa. Joel has lived and worked throughout Africa on research and projects with African governments, UN agencies and NGOs. He maintains an ongoing appointment at the Earth Institute at Columbia University where he previously worked. Email: joel.negin@unws.edu.au</p>	<p>HEALTH - AID EFFECTIVENESS AND HEALTH</p> <p>Sat 10.30 - 12 .00 am</p>	<p>Funding for HIV and Non-Communicable Diseases: Implications for Priority Setting in the Pacific Region.</p> <p><i>Introduction:</i> There has been increasing global interest in documenting funding flows for health, but none focused on the Pacific region. This paper examines external funding for two specific areas of overseas development assistance (ODA) for health in the region—HIV and non-communicable diseases (NCDs)—during 2002-09. These are compared against comparative disease burdens, and initial thoughts are presented on the dynamics of setting donor health priorities in the Pacific.</p> <p><i>Methods:</i> Empirical data on development partner aid funding were accessed through review of publicly available documentation of donor country aid agencies, multilateral agencies and programs of recipient governments. Document review was supplemented by key informant interviews to verify available data. Interviewees were drawn mainly from bilateral and multilateral agencies active in the Pacific and researchers in the field.</p> <p><i>Results:</i> Despite much higher mortality rates from NCDs, external funding for HIV is higher than for NCDs. From 2002 to 2009, funding for HIV totalled US\$68,481,730 and for NCDs US\$32,910,778. External assistance for HIV activities in the Pacific in 2009 was more than US\$18 million, while funding for NCDs the same year was almost US\$12 million.</p> <p><i>Conclusions:</i> Despite cooperation from many agencies, funding data were difficult to gather, highlighting need for greater transparency of funding information and more thorough record keeping by both donors and national health systems. External funding does not align with disease and mortality figures, and further interviews suggested that donor funding decisions in the region are driven not by local priorities but are more strongly aligned with global trends including a strong global HIV community, commitment to Millennium Development Goals and a disease control approach. It seems that lack of coherence in the way NCDs are presented to policy makers may also be an issue.</p>



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lotia Nooroa	Rev lotia Nooroa is writing a Cook Islands history in Rarotongan, and lives in Melbourne.	HISTORY 2 Islander religion and the state Friday 5.00-6.30	Cook Islands Histories - see Kevin Salisbury
Clement Paligaru	Fiji born Clement Paligaru has been reporting on the Pacific for the ABC's international service for over a decade. He was senior producer and presenter of Radio Australia's flagship Pacific Beat program during the period of regional instability a decade ago. He is now co-presenter of <i>Pacific Pulse</i> on the Australia Network and <i>In the Loop</i> on Radio Australia - two programs committed to capturing the spirit and aspirations of Oceania	CONFERENCE DINNER Friday 7.00pm	Australian voices telling Pacific stories
Evangella Papoutsaki	Dr Evangella Papoutsaki is an Associate Professor at the Dept of Communication Studies, UNITEC, and Research Associate at the Pacific Media Center, AUT in Auckland, NZ. She was previously the head of the Communication Arts Dept at DWU in PNG. She is currently involved as a Chief Research Investigator in the <i>Komuniti Tok Piksa</i> project which uses visual echnologies for community dialogue and change in the context of HIV/AIDS in PNG. Her current research interests include communication and development issues within the South Pacific Islands context, Pacific Islands diasporas and diasporic media. She is the co-editor of the "South Pacific Islands Communication Issues" and "Media Information and Development in PNG" (epapoutsaki@unitec.ac.nz)	SOCIAL TRANSFORMAT-ION AND ADVOCACY 1 Communication for social change Friday 3.00 - 4.30	Exploring local methodologies through creative collaborations with Pacific communities with Verena Thomas and Dr Michael Mel see abstract under Verena Thomas



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Don Paterson	<p>Professor Don Paterson, originally from New Zealand, now Emeritus Professor of Law at the Emalus Campus of the University of the South Pacific, has spent most of his academic teaching life in the South Pacific, at first in Fiji, and since 1985, in Vanuatu. His main teaching interests are public law, property law and customary law.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT 1</p> <p>Friday 11.00 - 12.30</p>	<p>Issues facing Vanuatu in the second decade of the 21st Century</p> <p>This presentation will identify and describe some of the basic features of the country of Vanuatu: the economic and social systems, and the systems of governance and adjudication, both traditional and modern. The presentation will also identify and discuss factors which appear to be moving the country in a direction that will improve the lives of its 250,000 inhabitants, and those that appear to be moving it in another direction.</p> <p>The present and projected impact of international factors, such as the global financial crisis, global warming, graduation from the international classification of least developed countries, and the Millennium Challenge Fund, will be considered.</p> <p>The current and future impact of regional factors, such as regional trade agreements, especially the MSG trade agreements, and the proposed Pacer plus negotiations, will also be discussed.</p> <p>Finally, the impact of purely local factors will be discussed, such as rising population, urban unemployment, lack of urban industrial development, lack of adequate land planning, lack of government initiatives in the primary production sector, land disputes, weak urban and provincial administrations, weak national government, and weakened traditional forms of governance.</p>
Irene Paulsen	<p>Irene Paulsen is a lecturer in the School of Education at Victoria University in Melbourne. As a Solomon Islander, she has lived and worked in the Pacific region for many years in a variety of roles including in teaching and curriculum design, youth policy and mainstreaming, ESL and distance education. She has recently enrolled in PhD studies and hopes to research into the transition patterns and pathways to higher education of Pacific Islander young people living in Western Melbourne.</p>		<p>Irene is a member of the organising group of this conference and convenor of the Teaching and Learning stream</p>



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Guy Powles	<p>Dr Guy Powles has lived and worked in several Pacific Island countries over a period of sixty years, practised law, held judicial appointments in Samoa and the FSM, and developed and taught Pacific law courses at Monash University and the University of the South Pacific, at Suva and Port Vila. He was recently a member of the Nauru Constitutional Review Commission and engaged to advise the Tonga Constitutional and Electoral Reform Commission. Email guy.powles@law.monash.edu.au</p>		<p>Guy is a member of the organising group of this conference and convenor of the Pacific Government stream</p>
Max Quanchi	<p>Dr Max Quanchi is Senior Lecturer in Pacific History, School of Social Sciences, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji. His recent publications include <i>Photographing Papua</i> (2007) and <i>Hunting the Collectors</i> (edited with Susan Cochrane 2007).</p>	<p>HISTORY 3 Representing the Pacific Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>Provincial illustrated newspapers: the Pacific in Townsville</p> <p>The north of Australia had a close interest in the southwest Pacific, and the <i>Townsville Herald</i> responded by running regular photographically illustrated reports on the "Islands". Although later than the eastern capital cities, photographs appeared from 1916 onwards and while repeating the themes and concerns of the southern cities, there is also a provincial pattern of expansion and direct involvement. This paper follows the efforts of Regina Ganter, Henry Reynolds and Clive Moore in emphasising the "north", the links across the Coral Sea and the close relationships that existed beyond the major southern cities. It adopts a comparative analysis by following earlier surveys of the photographically illustrated Pacific content of the <i>Sydney Mail</i> and <i>The Queenslander</i>.</p>
Jonathan Ritchie	<p>Dr Jonathan Ritchie, Senior Research Fellow in the Alfred Deakin Research Institute at Deakin University. He is currently working on a history of the life and times of one of PNG's 'founding fathers', the late Sir Ebia Olewale, in collaboration with two of PNG's leading historians, Anne Dickson-Waiko and August Kituai. He is an experienced oral historian with interests in PNG and Pacific decolonisation histories.</p>	<p>DECOLONIZATION, IDENTITY AND BIOGRAPHY Roundtable Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>Decolonisation, Identity and Biography – Round Table</p> <p>with Clive Moore and Helen Gardner</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Samantha Rose	Samantha Rose is a BA (Hons) graduate and now postgraduate student at Queensland University of Technology. Her Honours thesis was on Kanak literature in new Caledonia/Kanaky and her doctoral thesis is on the development of women's groups in Kiribati.	HISTORY 3 Representing the Pacific Sat 1.00 – 2.30	Scones, Smocking and Smokeless Stoves: the implementation of a national women's interest program in the Gilbert Islands In 1961 I-Kiribati woman Catherine Tekanene participated at the Women's Interests Seminar in Apia, Western Samoa. This seminar was the first regional meeting of Pacific women and was to have a profound affect on the women of Kiribati. Two years after and as a direct outcome of the Women's Interest Seminar of 1961; the South Pacific Commission established the Community Education and Training Centre (CETC) in Fiji. The CETC invited women from all over the Pacific region to come together and to be trained in home economics and community education. The trained women would then return to their home islands and become women's interests' workers with the primary role to instruct other women on the basics of home economics, sewing, cooking, nutrition and childcare. This process of disseminating information through community education was based on the agenda of the SPC as laid out in its Work Programme of 1960. To coordinate and strengthen this process, in 1965 Mrs Roddy Cordon was appointed by the British colonial administration as an Education Officer 'to be concerned with the formal education of all girls in the Colony, and the informal education of the women' (Cordon, 1996, 1). Working closely with Mrs Cordon, I-Kiribati women such as Catherine Tekanene and Tekeraia Russell, together with enthusiastic women on Tarawa, established a structure from which to implement a national women's interests program. This program was strengthened during the United Nations Year of Women in 1975 and culminated in the 1977 Women's Conference – the first women's conference to be held in the Gilbert Islands/Kiribati, and run for and initiated by I-Kiribati women. This paper traces the evolution of women's interests from that of an idea instigated by the South Pacific Commission and implemented by the British colonial administration to a formalised and indigenised Kiribati women's movement.
Kevin Salisbury	Kevin Salisbury has studied the culture and language of Pukapuka, northern Cook Islands since 1975. Interest in historical issues continues, particularly Cook Islands contact history and the missionisation process in Melanesia. Currently he teaches a Cultural Identity course at the Pukapuka Training Academy, Mangere, Manukau City.	HISTORY 2 Islander religion and the state Friday 5.00-6.30	Cook Islands Histories - with Rev Iotia Nooroa The writing of histories of various kinds has been done well for many Pacific islands, but less attention has been given to smaller islands or island nations. The Cook Islands situation is unusual in Polynesia, with ten different people groups each with distinct traditions and cultural identities, some with distinct languages. Over 85% of Cook Islanders now live in New Zealand (well over 60,000) and Australia (2006 census 5,600; actual figure much higher*), where huge challenges are faced in maintaining cultural traditions in the migrant setting. There is a comparative lack of published educational resources accessible to young people, particularly in Australia. An interdisciplinary approach is called for, involving Cook Islanders at all levels and with support from established academics in all three countries: the Cooks, NZ and Australia. As the bicentenary since contact approaches in 2021 it is timely to consider the challenges and possibilities of a coordinated and cooperative approach to the reappraisal and writing of Cook Islands histories and ethnographies and other related resources utilising the indigenous languages. Ron Crocombe has estimated the true population in Australia to approach 40,000.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Seiuli Luama Sauni	<p>Ms Seiuli Luama Sauni is a Senior Lecturer and Practicum Coordinator, Pasifica Education in the Faculty of Education at the University of Auckland. Email: l.sauni@auckland.ac.nz</p>	<p>TEACHING AND LEARNING 2 Sat 2.30 - 4.00 pm</p>	<p><i>Mai le VaVau i le Faavavau: Spirituality in Pasifika Early Childhood Education.</i> This paper will identify the notions of 'spirituality' from a Pasifika educator's perspective drawing on personal reflections and evaluations of final year students in a pre-service teacher training programme at the Faculty of Education, University of Auckland. The course promoted spirituality and indigenous religion based on traditional foundations and values of Pasifika cultures. The "spiritual experiences manifested in image, music and other expressions of creativity" (Tisdell, 2003) provided a platform for these students to develop their own sense of spiritual connection that was culturally appropriate. Alipia, 2004 describes the values of respect, love and service as inseparable in Samoan culture. These cultural values are also based on Biblical principles. Discussion of the boundaries between these indigenous values and Christianity were therefore significantly influential in the life changing experiences of these Pasifika women. In the New Zealand Early childhood curriculum, Te Whariki, states that "spirituality is reciprocal, responsible and responsive" (Ministry of Education, 1996). Spirituality is crucial to the holistic development of Pasifika children in early childhood education Therefore, these important factors were fundamental in stimulating the students thinking, in making connections with their cultural histories and reconstructing their own beliefs about "spirituality". As awareness of their own cultural identity increased, their own self confidence developed to engage in other forms of spiritual encounters. The transformation process enabled the formation of respectful relationships towards one another within the group. On reflection, many of the students expressed that, "spirituality was the fine thread and the invisible divine source that "made the difference" in their educational journeys. Albert Wendt reminds us that "our cultures are becoming, changing in order to survive, absorbing foreign influences, continuing and growing." (Wendt, 1998). Indeed, the cultural and spiritual affiliations of the past have provided enlightenment for the future roles of these women.</p>
James Scambary	<p>James Scambary Research Fellow, Institute for Social Research, Swinburne University of Technology jscambary@swin.edu.au</p>	<p>PACIFIC IDENTITY PANEL Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>See Panel paper under Michael Leach Panel Title: Pacific Nations? Understanding Attitudes to National Identity in Melanesia and Timor-Leste Jame's paper is co-authored with Simon Feeny and is called Papua New Guinea - A Nation of Twenty Nations? Tertiary Student Attitudes to National Identity.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Lucina Schmich	<p>Ms Lucina Schmich, BA Asian Studies (Vietnamese) ANU 1997, has lived and worked in Southeast Asia. For the last five years she has worked at the Burnet Institute Centre for International Health supporting program implementation and undertaking research in harm reduction, including a situational analysis of drug and alcohol issues and responses for 16 Pacific countries. She is in her third year of the Monash University Juris Doctor Program.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT 1 Friday 11.00 - 12.30</p>	<p>Exploring the potential for customary law to provide a vehicle for drug diversion programs in Vanuatu</p> <p>Despite increasing international pressure to respond to substance use by adopting a punitive “narcotics control” approach among many Pacific Islands countries and territories there remains an opportunity to develop alternative responses. There is evidence to suggest that customary law can and has been used previously to address social and behavioural and relationship issues an indication that it may be compatible with the economic, social and health issues attendant with the cultivation, refinement, sale and use of substances such as cannabis. While in the past customary law has been criticised for its dynamic and fluid nature, a consequence of it being largely unwritten, it is contended that in the context of substance use this may provide advantages over criminalising the conduct in question. In this context the author is undertaking a post graduate research project using Vanuatu as a case study. Vanuatu was selected on the basis that cannabis cultivation is known to occur on the islands, rapidly changing patterns of substance have been identified and, a perceived willingness to contemplate more pragmatic responses based on the clear economic imperatives of cannabis cultivation and the apparent social determinants of use has arisen. This paper seeks to explore how current legislation, policy and practice are equipped to deal with these issues and the possibility of engaging traditional modes of governance in the response.</p>
Jonathan Schultz	<p>Jonathan Schultz is a PhD Candidate at the University of Melbourne researching the making of Australian policies toward the Pacific islands. His interest in the Pacific was inspired by travels in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea in 2003. He spent nine months as a visiting scholar in 2008 at USP in Suva.</p>	<p>REGIONALISM 2 Sat 1.00 - 2.30</p>	<p>Brother, neighbour or partner? Australian policy-making and Pacific regionalism in the post-independence period.</p> <p>Metropolitan powers began promoting regionalism in the Pacific in the years following the end of World War II. Initially conceived as a device for cooperation among colonial powers, regionalism also had the effect of promoting a sense of regional identity among the states created at decolonisation. These states adopted the agenda of Pacific regionalism enthusiastically, and their interests have played an important role in shaping contemporary regional institutions. Despite the ambiguity of claims by Australia and New Zealand to be part of the Pacific region, they are full and founding members of most of the regional institutions, for which they provide the lion’s share of the financial backing. This last factor in particular makes the relationship between Australia and New Zealand and the other members of the Pacific regional institutions a key one. Analyses of this relationship can be divided into three types, emphasising asymmetry, cooperation and mutual benefit Jonathan Schultz is a PhD Candidate at the University of Melbourne researching the making of Australian policies toward the Pacific islands. His interest in the Pacific was inspired by travels in Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea in 2003. He spent nine months as a visiting scholar in 2008 at USP in Suva. respectively. While each of these analyses is useful, I argue that a fuller understanding of Australian policies with respect to Pacific regionalism requires a closer look at two competing Australian objectives in the Pacific: excluding potential rivals and promoting a community of prosperous states.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Paul Sharrad	Paul Sharrad teaches postcolonial literatures at the University of Wollongong where he also offers a subject on Pacific Literature. He has edited the CRNLE Reviews Journal and the New Literatures Review and is on several boards of journals. His book on Albert Wendt appeared through Auckland University Press in 2003 and he has edited the collection of critical essays, Readings in Pacific Literature. Paul contributed to the AAAPS national report released last year.		Paul is facilitator of the preconference postgraduate workshop
Serah Sipani	Ms Serah Pamolak Sipani is from Papua New Guinea, studying in the Melbourne Law School Master of Public and International Law program. She is a lawyer who has worked as Compliance Manager for AusAID's Democratic Governance Program in Papua New Guinea. She has experience in project management, fraud detection in aid projects and overseeing the legal and regulatory requirements of programs. She was involved with the Emerging Pacific Leaders Dialogue of 2006 and is on the Board of Leadership PNG Inc.	GOVERNMENT 2 Friday 3.00 – 4.30	Redefining development for Papua New Guinea In 2005, Papua New Guinea celebrated its 30 years as an Independent State. During that same year the Government delivered its development vision for the country; the <i>Medium Term Development Strategy 2005- 2010</i> . It was to be the key policy to coordinate development and economic and social growth for PNG. However, implementation has had two problems. It has focused too much on economic development, which has not translated economic wealth into people's living standards, and social development has been neglected. This presentation will argue that development for PNG has failed to engage properly in all sectors because GoPNGs policies have focused on ineffective economic development and has not given priority to its human development. There have been serious flaws in the <i>Medium Term Development Strategy 2005-2010</i> with its focus on economic development coupled with the weak coordination of its government implementation system; the Central Agencies Coordination Unit lacks a social sector Department. Furthermore, external actors, through their foreign policies have also forced the development policies of PNG to align with their economic interests. Compared to other countries, PNG is doing well economically in terms of its gross domestic product. However development for PNG is difficult because of the inefficient delivery of services, lack of transparent and accountable government responses and lack of access to basic services indicating that it has not complied with the constitutional provisions of integral human development. Rather than economical development being the end product of development, economic development should be the process towards achieving integral human development. The implications are enormous and so long as there is relatively minimal support in the national government budget for the social sector and the policy focus remains on economic development, development for PNG will not mean integral human development for all its citizens.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Kilisitina Sisifa	<p>Ms Kilisitina Sisifa is a Postgraduate student of Applied Linguistics, Monash University. She is a NAATI accredited professional translator and interpreter (Tongan and English). She was a member and chairperson of the NAATI Tongan Examiners' Panel (1995- 2006) and has a keen interest in biblical translations and interpretations. kilisitinas@yahoo.com.au</p>	<p>LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS AND INTERPRETING</p> <p>Sat 10.30 – 12.00</p>	<p>A Bridge Less Travelled: Is there a need for Pacific Island Translators and Interpreters in Australia?</p> <p>The presence of Pacific Island Communities in Australia augurs well with the image that Australia is multicultural. In reality however, many of these communities are disconnected at the grassroots level from mainstream Australia. The reasons for this disconnection and the often slow process of assimilation are complex. An obvious explanation is the desire to preserve their culture whereby language becomes the practical vehicle that connects them to their ethnic identity and heritage. The emergence of sub-cultures with strong linguistic and cultural differences can be problematic if there are no professional translators and interpreters available to function as the crucial link between the “host” culture and the people at the grassroots level of these sub-cultures. Choosing Translating and Interpreting as a career path for many students of Pacific Island descent in Australia is a very low priority. It is “a bridge that is less travelled.” The National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) has an excellent framework in place for the training of translators and interpreters in many community languages. The primary purpose of NAATI “is to strengthen inclusion and participation in Australian society by assisting in meeting the nation’s diverse and changing communication needs and expectations.” In this paper I intend to highlight recurring negative perceptions within the Australian Tongan community relating to translating and interpreting as a career, examine the general misconception that pockets of mainstream Australians hold regarding the need for Tongan translators and interpreters and provide data to illustrate these.</p>
Rae Smart	<p>Rae Smart is a textile artist and consultant in sustainable development and design. She went to Bougainville in 1967 and became Head of the Textile and Design School and Business Development, Arawa Technical College, then lectured in textile and design at the National Art School, Port Moresby. From 1981 she was Coordinator for the Tiare Design and Training Centre for Women and Youth, Arawa, until evacuation from Bougainville in 1990. Rae was adopted into a Takuu clan and given the name of Kataha. She is briefed as consultant by the UN, NGOs and corporations throughout the Asia-Pacific region. E-mail rae@tag.tc</p>	<p>SOCIAL CHANGE / CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>Friday 11.00 – 12.30</p>	<p>Safeguarding all aspects of Cultural Heritage, even if the Island is no more</p> <p>This paper reflects the growing concern over the disappearance of the landmass of Takuu (aka Mortlock Islands) and other atolls people in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. It is supported by showing footage of the award winning documentary 'There Once was an Island'</p> <p>The general solution - now underway - is to shift the population of Takuu to the mainland of Bougainville. The paper will explore how the turmoil of moving will effect the Atolls people.</p> <p>One unquantifiable effect of the enforced mass movement is that it may diminish the outstanding high academic achievement of Atolls people, particularly Takuu and Tasman islanders; as per head of population they have produced more MDs, PhDs, lawyers and engineers than any other area of PNG. Unless the paradigm changes, the “BIG Move” may disrupt future levels of academic achievement. This could have flow-on effects to the development of Bougainville and indeed, PNG.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Beverley Snell	Beverley Snell is a pharmacist specialising in essential medicines work in a public health and Primary Health Care framework. Her contributions to the sector in developing countries, including Pacific Island Countries, include program design, and development of policies, manuals and texts. She teaches in the International Health stream of the Master of Public Health programme delivered by the Burnet Institute Centre for International Health for Monash University.		Bev is a member of the organising group of this conference and convenor of the Health stream.
Ceridwen Spark	Dr Ceridwen Spark holds a part-time postdoctoral fellowship in the School of Social Sciences and Psychology at Victoria University. She is widely published, including on indigenous Australian issues, gender and the Pacific. At present she is researching the experiences of educated Papua New Guinean women. Email: ceridwen.spark@vu.edu.au	TEACHING AND LEARNING 1 Friday 3.00 – 4.30 pm	<p>Educated Women in PNG. Each year, various agencies fund scholarships to enable Papua New Guinean women to complete degrees overseas. The assumption underlying this spending is that women's participation in education has flow-on effects, including 'capacity building' and 'development'.</p> <p>The assumption that the education of one person will contribute to overall human resource (and ultimately economic) 'Development' means that the commitment of aid agencies to education scholarships fits 'within the paradigm of Human Capital Theory which relies on social 'Development' occurring once individuals are equipped with skills' (Sales 1999, 415). And yet, as several critics have noted, Human Capital Theory 'discounts important societal forces [because] it presupposes a neutral and ahistorical context' (De Vries 1989, 457; see also Jayaweera 1997a, 1997b). In so doing, the theory significantly overestimates the capacity of education to empower women.</p> <p>Drawing on case studies, this paper examines some of the main impediments to the 'education as capacity building' model in the case of tertiary-educated Papua New Guinean women. Discussing these women's experiences of returning to live and work in PNG, I argue that the very notion that these individuals can engage in 'development' only serves to displace responsibility for societal change on to a group who are regularly cast as suspect because they transcend gender norms in their places of origin. Examining the barriers women face when they return to live and work in PNG, the paper emphasises the importance of confronting societal issues beyond the provision of educational opportunities for Pacific women.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Frances Steel	<p>Dr Frances Steel teaches in the History program at the University of Wollongong, with particular interests in the colonial history of the Pacific, the histories of Australia and New Zealand as places in the Pacific, transnational history and cultural history</p>	<p>HISTORY 3 Representing the Pacific Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>Early cruise tours and ‘Tasman world’ travellers in Oceania</p> <p>The authors of <i>Remaking the Tasman World</i> (2008) have argued for reconnecting the histories of New Zealand and Australia by looking at what was shared across the Tasman Sea from the time of white settlement. In this paper I want to go one step further by reconnecting the Tasman World with its Oceanic pasts. I do this through the historical example of cruise ship tours, first offered in the late nineteenth century, asking: to what extent did a transcolonial or Tasman world settler community share a culture of engagement in Oceania? How did the early cruises make use of, develop or challenge conventional understandings of the place of the Pacific in the western imagination? What did the construction of the Pacific as a space of leisure travel reveal about the Tasman world?</p>
Michelle Stevenson	<p>Michelle Stevenson is an Assistant Curator, in the History and Technology Department at Museum Victoria. She is currently completing a Masters in Cultural Heritage at Deakin University. In 2008 and 2009 Michelle was a research intern in the departments of History & Technology and Indigenous Cultures at Museum Victoria. She has a BA (honours) from Deakin University, which focused on Pacific History. Her research interests are the connections between material culture, museology and the socio-political environment of the Pacific region. Email: mjsteve@deakin.edu.au</p>	<p>REVIEWING MUSEUM COLLECTIONS Sat 10.30 – 12.00</p>	<p>Creating Connections: the changing use of Pacific Collections in Australian Museums</p> <p>Ethnographic collections have formed a significant part of Museum collections, dating back to the days of curiosity cabinets in the 17th Century. With the rise of colonialism in the 19th Century these types of collections took on a new importance, becoming an abstract expression of the ‘other’ and a means of further classifying and understanding these new colonial ‘subjects’. What effect has the end of colonialism and the growing focus on representing cultural diversity within Australia had on the use of these collections in Australian Museums?</p> <p>This paper examines the current usage and perceived importance of the Pacific collections held by the eight major state and territory historical museums in Australia. With the South Australian Museum and Museum Victoria being the only two Museums to have permanent exhibitions of Pacific material, the changing uses of these collections are explored, such as the <i>Virtual Museum of the Pacific</i> Project and the <i>Fiji’s Treasured Culture</i> website. Finally drawing on Australian and International examples other potential ways of using Pacific collections are considered. This includes both the ways in which these collections can be used to establish connections with Pacific communities and to engage the wider Australian community with these collections, the Pacific region and its people.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Rohan Sweeney	<p>Mr Rohan Sweeney is a Research Fellow with the Nossal Institute's Health Systems Strengthening Unit, University of Melbourne. He holds degrees in economics, health economics and public health and has been a lecturer in economic evaluation of health services for developing countries. For the last six years, his work has focused on health systems research in developing countries while his present work is related to strengthening rural health services in Papua New Guinea. Email: rsweeney@unimelb.edu.au</p>	<p>HEALTH STUDIES</p> <p>Friday 11.00 – 12.30 pm</p>	<p>User fees at primary health facilities – are they a necessary evil?</p> <p><i>Introduction:</i> User fees are commonly levied at primary health facilities in PNG. While user fees may benefit improved service delivery if conditions are right, most evidence indicates a negative impact on access to services. This paper considers why user fees are common at primary health facilities in PNG, discusses their positive and negative impacts and explores the policy implications.</p> <p><i>Methods:</i> Based on a review of recent literature, we identify three key rationales for supporting user fees and assess their relevance in PNG. Information on the purpose, extent and type of user fees in PNG was compiled from structured interviews with staff and service users at 55 health facilities across eight provinces and participant observation during a rural health services costing study led by the National Department of Health (NDoH).</p> <p><i>Results:</i> The rationales for user fees are: 1. Creating incentives for behaviour change among users; 2. Improving quality of services; and 3. Increasing community influence on service delivery. PNG service providers argued that user fees were needed to support operational expenses and improve the quality of services. Respondents reported that user fee revenues were commonly used to pay for fuel, pharmaceuticals, cleaning materials and other recurrent expenses at facilities. Some fee structures were designed as a disincentive to violent behaviours in the community by requiring payment for consequent medical care.</p> <p><i>Conclusions:</i> User fees appeared to increase the capacity of health facilities to deliver required outpatient and outreach services. The impact of user fees on utilization rates was unclear. Clearer policy is needed to facilitate community involvement in determining service delivery, and further research is needed to assess the impact of fees as an incentive for behaviour change among service users.</p>
'Alisi Taumoepeau	<p>Ms 'Alisi Taumoepeau is a graduate of Victoria University of Wellington with LLB and LLM (Hons). She was admitted to the bar in New Zealand as barrister and solicitor and is also a member of the Tonga bar. Alisi has worked 27 years with the Tonga government as Crown Counsel, Senior Crown Counsel and Solicitor General of the Crown Law Department. She was appointed as Attorney-General and Minister for Justice where she served for 3 years until she resigned in May, 2009. She is currently in private practice.</p>	<p>PLENARY SESSION</p> <p>Experiences of Democratization in the Pacific</p> <p>Sat 4.00 – 5.30</p>	<p>Tonga's Constitutional Reform</p> <p>This paper will present an update of constitutional reform in Tonga. It will cover the history and development of the reform to put the discussion of the democratisation process in context. The most pivotal development in this process has been the setting up of the Constitutional and Electoral Commission which was set up to make interim and final reports on constitutional and electoral reform. The Commission filed its report on 5 November 2009. There shall be a detailed discussion of the Commission's recommendations and those which have been approved by the Tongan Legislative Assembly in December 2009.</p> <p>Whilst the promised election of November 2010 is still likely to be on, the details relating to voting and amendments to the electoral law has not yet been done. The Electoral Boundaries Commission will be reporting on this at the end of this month. During the uncertainties of this transition period in Tonga it is important to those who lead and those being led, that the rule of law exists regardless of 'political structure, content of law or human rights assertion.' The rule of law requires that government is accountable, gives reasons for Government actions, is transparent, ensures the independence of the judiciary and implements due diligence and good governance.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Katerina Teaiwa	<p>Dr Katerina Teaiwa is Pacific Studies Convener in the School of Culture, History and Language in the College of Asia and the Pacific at the ANU. Her research is on the histories of phosphate mining on Banaba in Kiribati, the Banaban community in Fiji, and dance, popular culture, cultural policy and cultural industries in Oceania.</p>	<p>ROUNDTABLE: PACIFIC STUDIES IN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Pacific Studies and Community Outreach in Australia</p>	<p>Pacific Studies and Community Outreach</p> <p>This roundtable draws on lessons learned from the experiences of building new Pacific Studies teaching programs in the national capitals of New Zealand and Australia. Teresia Teaiwa and Katerina Teaiwa had responsibility for this process in 2000 in Wellington and 2007 in Canberra, respectively. The program at Victoria University of Wellington was greatly shaped by the needs and interests of the Pacific diaspora and the training of its founding lecturers in history, anthropology, and cultural studies. At the ANU, the rationale was regularly described in both instrumentalist and intellectual terms as contributing to Australia's intense engagement with governments and communities in the South West Pacific and ANU's decades of social science research in Oceania.</p> <p>Pacific communities in Australia have rarely been central to this genealogy. This is partly due to a widespread perception that there are no significant Melanesian communities in Australia and that Polynesians and Micronesians are peripheral to Australian academic and government interests. However, it could be argued that an integrated engagement with Pacific communities is central to building sustainable Pacific Studies programs.</p> <p>Teresia will facilitate discussions around issues raised in a forthcoming Pacific Studies journal article: "Humanities and Communities: a Dialogue in Pacific Studies". Katerina will then discuss initiatives in a number of Australian universities involved in outreach including the ANU's Pasifika Australia program. Throughout the session participants will brainstorm and share ideas on how institutions of higher education can conduct effective community outreach and engagement, and how this process can directly contribute to and overlap with research and teaching activities and priorities in Pacific Studies.</p>
Teresia Teaiwa	<p>Dr Dr Teresia Teaiwa was Programme Director, Pacific Studies, at Victoria University of Wellington from 2000-2010. Her current research is on militarism and gender in Oceania and she has published extensively on contemporary political and cultural issues in the Pacific and Pacific Studies.</p>	<p>Friday 11.00 – 12.30</p>	



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Nick Thieberger	<p>Dr Nick Thieberger is currently an ARC QE2 Fellow in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Melbourne and Assistant Professor at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa He worked at the Vanuatu Cultural Centre (mid-1990s) and wrote a grammar of South Efate as his PhD thesis (texts and a dictionary in progress). He is the Project manager for the Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC) and co-director of the Resource Network for Linguistic Diversity.</p>	<p>LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS AND INTERPRETING</p> <p>Sat 10.30 - 12.00</p>	<p>Documenting the documents - preserving language records of Pacific languages</p> <p>Since 2003 an Australian-based project called PARADISEC (paradisec.org.au) has been locating records made by Australian linguists, primarily audio tapes, and digitising them. These include analog field recordings made since the 1950s that were held by researchers concerned to make the material recorded available for others to use, or else were in deceased estates. Often these are the only recordings of speakers of these languages, which are typically endangered languages of the Pacific region. We have provided a web-searchable catalog that conforms to relevant standards (Dublin Core, Open Archives Initiative). The Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures now holds 2,600 hours of audio material and has established a method for describing items so that they can be located on the internet. In order to ensure that current fieldwork results in archival documentation we have run training workshops in language documentation methods. Digital fieldwork results in fragile file formats that need special care, but has the benefit of allowing copies to be made and distributed more easily than before. In this presentation I will outline these methods and give a brief tour of the current collection. PARADISEC has operated without funding for the past few years, but the catalog and collection are accessible (subject to deposit conditions), while the queue of material to be preserved continues to grow. PARADISEC (Inc) is a deductible gift recipient eligible to receive tax-deductible gifts and is seeking sponsorship to enable the preservation of more of these unique records.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Verena Thomas	<p>Verena Thomas is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Health Communication at the University of Technology in Sydney. She is currently based at the University of Goroka in Papua New Guinea coordinating the <i>Komuniti Tok Piksa</i> project about using visual technologies for community dialogue and change in the context of HIV/AIDS. Her research interests include visual and arts-based research methods, communication for social change and health communication. Verena holds a Masters in Media Arts and Production (UTS) and is currently completing her PhD thesis which examines the potential of participatory video-making in Highland Papua New Guinea and the inclusion of indigenous epistemologies in the education of visual media production in the wider Pacific region.</p>	<p>SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ADVOCACY 1</p> <p>Communication for social change</p> <p>Friday 3.00 – 4.30</p>	<p>Exploring local methodologies through creative collaborations with Pacific communities with Dr Michael Mel and Dr Evangelia Papoutsaki</p> <p>This paper seeks to explore the way in which creative, in particular visual, methods can be used in encouraging new engagements between researchers and participants within the Pacific Island context. The paper explores the methodological and conceptual framework of the <i>Komuniti Tok Piksa</i> project, in which creative research tools are used within a Melanesian research framework in order to study behavioural change in regards to HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea. Through collaboration between the team's diverse members (local and non-local, grassroots and academic) and engagement with the participant communities in a holistic approach, the project uses the performative and embedded processes in order to develop communication tools for social change. The focus on the written word within academic disciplines has created a communication gap between researcher and community. Further, predominantly western methods of assessment and (re)presentation have often dismissed the complexity of Pacific thought. The transfer of social knowledge relies much on embodied practices and relationships that are formed within and outside communities. The paper argues that methodological shifts are required in order to better comprehend our "repertoire of embodied practices" (Taylor 2003) as systems of knowledge transmission and transformation. Artistic practices, an important feature of Melanesian society, offer opportunities to explore collaborative creations and encourage self-reflection through individual and group feedback. Such on-going feedback, for example, is in line with the concept of Melanesian reciprocity. The design of the project's research methodologies within a Melanesian framework allows not only for crucial anthropological data to emerge but presents a platform for research capacity building in Papua New Guinea and new spaces of knowledge sharing between university and communities within the Pacific region.</p>
Heather Wallace	<p>Dr Heather Wallace Senior Lecturer in International Development, Deakin University heather.wallace@deakin.edu.au</p>	<p>PACIFIC IDENTITY PANEL Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>See Panel paper under Michael Leach Panel Title: Pacific Nations? Understanding Attitudes to National Identity in Melanesia and Timor-Leste</p> <p>Heather's paper is The Solomon Islands: 'A Nation of Villages'?</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
John Wallace	John Wallace has been actively involved in media development in the Asia-Pacific region for 20 years. He is program director of the Melbourne-based Asia Pacific Journalism Centre, a not-for-profit that runs programs for media workers in developing countries and exchange programs for Australian journalists. He has taught journalism at RMIT and the University of Queensland. Before that was a journalist with the ABC, The Age and Nation Review, where he was news editor.	MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION Sat 2.30 -4.00pm	Discussant, and co-convenor of the Media stream
Joanne Wallis	Joanne Wallis is a PhD candidate in the Department of Politics and International Studies at the University of Cambridge, researching constitution-making in Bougainville and Timor-Leste. She has an MA (Political Science), LLM (Public and International Law), BA (Hons in Political Science) and LLB (Hons) from the University of Melbourne. Email: jew44@cam.ac.uk	GOVERNMENT 3 Sat 10.30 - 12.00	Building political institutions that make sense to people they seek to govern: a case study of the constitution-making process in Bougainville This paper considers the role that constitution-making plays in building formal political institutions in fragmented societies, using a case study of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Constitutions are generally assumed to be a tangible manifestation of a 'social contract' between 'the people' and their formal political institutions. While this presupposes that there is a single 'people', this can be problematic in fragmented societies, where people often identify more with customary social entities – such as clans or tribes – than with formal political institutions. The dominant approach of the international community to such societies has been to ignore the role played by customary socio-political practices, and to seek to remake the political order in the 'Western' liberal democratic image, including through making constitutions which reflect these values. This has been facilitated by the fact that many constitution-making processes have involved little public participation, and have instead been shaped by the international community and select local elite. However, a new literature recognises the 'political hybridity' of fragmented societies, and advocates seeking 'mutual accommodation' between formal political institutions and customary socio-political practices. This occurred during the process of making the Bougainville Constitution, helped by the fact that the process was highly inclusive, educative and participatory. Overall, this paper concludes that the Bougainville Constitution provides an example of the recognition of 'political hybridity' in order to build political institutions that make sense to the people they seek to govern, and which consequently stand a good chance of providing for future political stability.
Helen Ware	Professor Helen Ware holds the Inaugural Chair of Peacebuilding at the University of New England where she teaches, largely in distance mode, students from the USA to the Solomon Islands. A former diplomat and development bureaucrat/'expert' she has three decades of experience of working with Pacific islanders on their home coral.	REGIONALISM 2 Sat 1.00 - 2.30	What do the Forum, SPC and USP actually do? The author spent over a decade working for AusAID in a context where the Forum, SPC and USP all loomed large. This meant learning to believe three impossible things about the Pacific before breakfast each morning. Taking advantage of being at a distance, I attempt to examine the importance of these regional institutions in the real world and to provide some measures of the gaps between what these organisation say they do, what they actually do and what they can realistically be expected to deliver. The current political situation in Fiji makes these questions especially relevant. I will also draw upon perspectives from Bougainville, Kiribati and the Solomon Islands.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Chris Waters	<p>Dr Chris Waters is a Senior Lecturer in International History at Deakin University. He has published widely on Australian international history, most recently <i>Ministers, Mandarins and Diplomats: Australian Foreign Policy Making 1941-1969</i> (2003). He is a member of the Deakin Research team on the Changing Pacific.</p>	<p>HISTORY 4 Colonialism & decolonization Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>Misunderstanding the Decolonisation of the South Pacific in the 1960s</p> <p>For much of the 1960s key Australian ministers and officials failed to understand the pace and the nature of the decolonisation of the South Pacific. My paper is an exploration of the understanding of the future of South Pacific by key Australian ministers and officials, including Garfield Barwick, Paul Hasluck and senior officers in the Department of External Affairs. Three major dimensions of decolonisation are examined: the pace of decolonisation, the suitability of the different colonial territories for independence and the final shape of the territorial settlement of the South Pacific. Until the late 1960s the Australians generally favoured a very slow pace of decolonisation for the region, feared that many territories would never make viable nation-states and actively considered bringing together some of the colonial territories into larger entities. It is the central contention of this paper that the key Australian ministers and officials badly misjudged the views of the Pacific Island peoples and the pace at which independence would come to colonies of the south Pacific.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Felecia Watkin Lui	<p>Dr Felecia Watkin Lui is the Director of Research Training with the School of Indigenous Australian Studies at JCU. Felecia is a Torres Strait Islander woman with family and ancestral links to Erub and Badu islands. Her PhD thesis was titled “My Island Home: A study of identity across different generations of Torres Strait Islanders living outside the Torres Strait”. Felecia’s research interests include Torres Strait Islander history, cultural identity and Indigenous population movements.</p>	<p>HISTORY 1</p> <p>The Past in the Present</p> <p>Friday 11.00-12.30</p>	<p>God and Pearls: Pacific Islander influence, culture and social integration in the Torres Strait with Agnes Hannan (see above)</p> <p>Since the late 19th century, Pacific Islanders have been an indelible feature of the Torres Strait social and cultural landscape, to the extent that few Torres Strait Islander families could not lay claim to some Pacific Island ancestral link. In the 1850s Pacific Islanders began arriving in the Torres Strait to take up work in the pearling industry. Shortly thereafter the London Missionary Society’s deployment of Pacific Islander preachers and teachers to the Torres Strait proved to be a successful conversion strategy with the two groups of Islanders finding allegiances based on familiar cultural and social practices. While Europeans established the colonial new order in the Torres Strait, daily life for the local population was mediated by Pacific Islanders, through missionary work and the maritime industry. The historical ‘cultural union’ of Pacific and Torres Strait Islanders has not been without tensions associated with the recognition of distinctive yet related identities of each group. Such tensions have been exemplified by government policies that have grouped and or excluded Pacific Islanders on everything from protectionist acts to population censuses. Tensions aside, the Pacific Islander / Torres Strait Islander experience represents an interesting site of exploration of shared political and social spaces of cultural fusion and integration. This paper will discuss the significance of the Pacific Island influence in Torres Strait culture and politics and the authors’ recognition of the need to more fully document the numerous strands that comprise this special relationship that has continued to exist for almost 200 years. In doing this it will also address the need to revive and invigorate the study of Pacific history as it relates to multicultural Australia and the tropical north.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Michael Webb	Dr Michael Webb is an ethnomusicologist and lecturer at the University of Sydney. His PhD dissertation was an historical study of musical culture and identity in and around Rabaul, East New Britain, Papua New Guinea, 1875-1975. Michael's current research examines Christian hymnody and 'locality' in urban PNG and rural Vanuatu.	HISTORY 2 Islander religion and the state Friday 5.00-6.30	Heavenly music in a new world: A century of accounts and interpretations of the hymn singing of Melanesian Islanders Across Melanesia since the 19 th century Christian hymnody has served as an arena in which various kinds of boundaries between self and other have been explored. This paper considers the meanings of depictions and interpretations of Melanesian Islanders' hymn singing, which continues to be a context through which Islanders present their selves and are represented by (and as) Others. Since the turn of the twentieth century there has been a gradual shift in tone from ridicule to romanticization in outsiders' accounts of Melanesians' hymn singing. As sung by Melanesians, hymns too have undergone reclassification to become by the end of the 20 th century, 'native chants'. A particular focus in the paper is the period of the Pacific War, a turning point, when hymn singing took on a complex range of meanings in interactions between Islanders and Allied troops, invaders and others, and when the result of the Christianization of indigenous cultures (symbolized in the emotionally moving hymn singing of villagers) was welcomed, if only temporarily. Part of a larger project examining hymnody as an agent in political, social and cultural transformation processes in Melanesia, the paper probes aspects of the cross-cultural politics of emotion and its meanings.
Neva Wendt	Neva Wendt is Senior Policy Advisor at the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID). Neva lived and worked in the Pacific from 1983 until 2002. She was originally based in Noumea, New Caledonia with the inter-governmental organisation, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and was later based in Samoa with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).		Neva is co-ordinator of the pre-conference meeting of civil society organisations During her 20 years in the Pacific working with the 22 Pacific Island countries and territories, she developed a strong commitment to ensuring that donor support is of a form that is relevant to a Pacific Islands context, in line with needs identified by Pacific Islanders themselves. She returned to Australia and joined ACFID in 2002 where she has responsibility for a range of policy matters including Pacific; disability and development; governance; health; education and a growing focus on development effectiveness.



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Lyndes Wini	<p>Dr Lyndes Wini is the Medical Officer of the Vector-borne Disease Control Program (VBDCP) of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Honiara, Solomon Islands. His principal role is overseeing the Case Management Unit of the program. This role involves supervision and training of staff and communities from Honiara to the remotest levels on all aspects of malaria control and treatment.. Email: Dr Lyndes Wini <lyndes.wini@gmail.com>; <lyndes@solomon.com.sb></p>	<p>PLENARY SESSION</p> <p>Sat 9.00 – 10.00</p> <p>-----</p> <p>HEALTH - AID EFFECTIVENESS AND HEALTH</p> <p>Sat 10.30 – 12.00</p>	<p>Pacific Initiatives for Social Change'</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Malaria Control in Solomon Islands. Malaria continues to be a major public health concern in Solomon Islands, posing a high burden in both societal and economic terms as a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. The Vector-borne Disease Control program strives to provide reliable and quality diagnosis and treatment, which is accessible for the total population; provide an increased and sustainable bed-net distribution system to achieve and maintain >85% bed-net coverage; reduce the transmission by reducing the survival of malaria vectors through an expanded indoor residual spraying (IRS) response; adopt malaria prevention measures and treatment for pregnant women and other vulnerable groups; and eliminate malaria in at least one province of Solomon Islands. The annual malaria incidence rate has declined by 50% over the last 5 years, reflecting increased donor funding, hence the financial capacity to introduce more effective interventions for vector control, diagnosis and treatment of malaria throughout the Solomon Islands.</p> <p>For countries like Solomon Islands, the successes of the malaria control programs are largely donor fund dependent. However, to sustain the successes of these donor driven efforts beyond the lifespan of donor funding, it is crucial that Solomon Islanders are empowered and equipped to carry on.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Joan Winter	<p>Joan Winter is an independent curator specializing in cross-cultural exhibitions with community participation which tour nationally, including Fiona Foley's <i>Invisible Voices</i>, <i>Native Title Business Contemporary Indigenous Art</i> and WALALA WASALA <i>The Fabric of African Politics</i>. Presently on tour is TALKING TAPA <i>Pasifika Bark Cloth in Queensland</i>. Joan operated Baboa Gallery - a world indigenous cultures gallery - in Paddington, Brisbane 2006-09. Formerly, Joan was the foundation curator of The Port Phillip Collection and initiated The Rupert Bunny Foundation there. She is a former manager of the Bundaberg Arts Centre, Qld. E-mail: baboaarts@bigpond.com</p>	<p>PACIFIC ART 2 Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>TALKING TAPA Pasifika Bark Cloth in Queensland: A Brisbane Multicultural Arts Centre national travelling exhibition now on display at Monash Gallery of the Arts, Wheeler's Hill, Melbourne.</p> <p>The curatorial premise and exhibition content of <i>Talking Tapa</i> links many AAAPS research interests. Australia's role in the Pacific is marked by contradictions. The arts are sometimes used/promoted as a way to balance such contradictions, where social justice and shifts in demographics are often linked to changing funding selection criteria. As young Australians learn less and less from education and the media about Oceania, exhibitions such as <i>Talking Tapa</i> gain currency by addressing this lack through the wealth of easy to read, contextual information. Loans, stories and original research were sourced from members of the growing Pacific diaspora, offering insights into the lifestyles of long-settled and recent migrant groups in Queensland. High community participation during the development of the show and as it travels the eastern seaboard of Australia prompts responses from such people as Fijian, Asena Mualaulau at Mackay Artspace who said, "I get goose bumps every time I come into this space... all those ancestors and spirits alive in all this tapa".</p> <p><i>Talking Tapa</i> also draws on the tapa collections of the Queensland Museum, the UQ Anthropology Museum, members of AAAPS, and oddbods like the curator. Due to its principle of engagement with Pacific Island communities in Brisbane and its regional Australian tour, its nature is very different to the <i>Paper Skin</i> exhibition at the Qld Art Gallery - so some comparisons will be made in the presentation. The current tapa producing nations of PNG, Solomons Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, West Papua and Wallis and Futuna are all represented in <i>Talking Tapa</i>. This exhibition, its catalogue and education kit, are timely advocates for the exploration of the cross cultural contexts in which many of us have come to live and offers a model for improving interactions and transformations within our region.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Emma Wong	<p>Dr Emma Wong is a Lecturer in the School of Hospitality, Tourism and Marketing at Victoria University, Australia. She completed her PhD degree at the University of New South Wales. She is currently undertaking projects on climate change adaptation of the tourism sector in Samoa. Her research interests include tourism policy and politics, and intergovernmental collaboration in tourism development. (Email: emma.wong@vu.edu.au)</p>	<p>TOURISM THE FUTURE OF PACIFIC TOURISM Friday 5.00 – 6.30</p>	<p>Post-tsunami recovery of the Samoan tourism industry</p> <p>On 29 September 2009, at 6.48am local time, an earthquake measured at 8.3 on the Richter scale occurred between Samoa and American Samoa. An associated tsunami struck the southeastern coastal villages of Upolu Island of Samoa 10 to 20 minutes later. As a result, 143 people died – mostly women, children and the elderly, including 10 tourists. 19 villages, approximately 5274 people, were impacted spreading between Aleipata and Falealili with wave run-ins reaching 400 meters inland. The damages were estimated at SAT \$162 million (US \$65 million), losses SAT \$97 million (US \$39 million) (Early Recovery Framework, 2009). Tourism is the second most important economic sector for Samoa. It accounts for 10% of the country's GDP and 10% of national employment (STA, 2009). As all tourist beach fale operations along the southeast coast, approximately 20% of tourist accommodation capacity of Samoa, were completely wiped out, so was the local communities' livelihood. Speedy recovery is crucial for the residents and for the Samoan tourism industry.</p> <p>Returning to the country almost four months after her first visit during the disaster, the author witnessed the lack of progress in the recovery of affected areas. This presentation provides an account of, and identifies barriers to the recovery to date. For example, promised financial assistance from the government, STA \$18,000 per household, was yet to be delivered. Two businesses that reopened, Faofao and Taufua, had to rebuild using their own and donated resources. The author urges top government leaders to show much stronger commitment and recognize the urgency of rebuilding for the well-being of the affected communities.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Elizabeth Wood-Ellem	<p>Dr Elizabeth Wood-Ellem's major work is a biography of Queen Salote of Tonga (1999). She is an honorary senior fellow at the School of Historical Studies, University of Melbourne.</p>	<p>HISTORY 4 Colonialism & decolonization Sat 2.30 – 4.00</p>	<p>Tonga: political change over 200 years, and why things are the way they are now</p> <p>My research in the kingdom of Tonga over 35 years has mostly been concerned with the life and times of Queen Sālote Tupou III (1900-65). The present dynasty – the Tupou dynasty – gained power officially in 1845, with some help from <i>pālangi</i> foreigners (mostly British). But behind the window-dressing of Constitution, Parliament, Cabinet, Privy Council and a Civil Service Tonga was being ruled pretty well as it had always been, with some exceptions: Tonga was on the way to being unified and the British presence eventually put an end to warfare. In the last 50 years the kingdom has been somewhat modernised, but Taufa`ahau Tupou IV (1965-2006), was determined to retain political power as an absolute monarch. Before the present King, George Tupou V, succeeded his father, he confided to important people that he wished to relinquish his powers and be a “constitutional monarch in a democracy”. What is his definition of democracy? And what is the definition of democracy of those who seek power? Is it the US model? Or does it follow the British example? As A. N. Wilson says, people make history, and a brief look at the last three monarchs tells us why and how Tonga has changed under the rule of the Tupou dynasty.</p>
Doug Woodring	<p>Doug Woodring has worked in Asia for over 17 years. He is an environmental and technology entrepreneur, as well as a water sports enthusiast. Prior to working with startups, he created a framework for a global environmental technology fund at Merrill Lynch in 1998. He is currently working with a variety of renewable energy technologies, including microwind, wave, and for buildings, living vertical green walls. He is the chairman of the Environmental Committee at the American Chamber in Hong Kong, organizer of two open water swim races, and well connected throughout the region in the areas of the environment and new media technologies. He has a BA from UC Berkeley, an MA in Environmental Economics from Johns Hopkins (SAIS), and an MBA from Wharton. Email: doug@projectkaisei.org</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENT Sat 1.00 – 2.30 pm</p>	<p>Our main focus is on the North Pacific Gyre, which constitutes a large accumulation of debris in one of the largest and most remote ecosystems on the planet. To accomplish these objectives, Project Kaisei is serving as a catalyst to bring together public and private collaborators to design, test and implement break-throughs in science, prevention and remediation. <i>Kaisei</i> means “Ocean Planet” in Japanese, and is the name of the iconic tall ship that was one of the two research vessels in the August expedition. The other was the <i>New Horizon</i>, a Scripps Oceanography vessel that was arranged via a new collaboration between Project Kaisei and Scripps to provide additional research on the impacts of debris in the gyre. Each vessel obtained a wide variety of samples from this part of the ocean which are now being analyzed. What was evident was the pervasiveness of small plastic debris that was found in every surface sample net that was used for regular sampling over 3,500 miles between the two vessels.</p>



NAME	BIODATA	STREAM / SESSION TIME	ABSTRACT / TOPIC
Elisabeth Worliczek	<p>After having graduated in social and cultural anthropology at the University of Vienna (Austria), I started doing my PhD research in 2008 under the double supervision of the University of Vienna and the University of New Caledonia. My two research locations are Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia where I investigate on the perception of climate change, and the local responses through adaptation and mobility.</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENT Sat 1.00 – 2.30 pm</p>	<p>Climate Change, Cyclones and Adaptation in Rangiroa</p> <p>"Climate variation has always played a role in human history, and this is also true for Pacific Islanders. On Rangiroa, the largest atoll of French Polynesia, local people have developed strategies in the past to adapt to one of the major threats that climate change currently represents on low-lying islands: the rising sea level. Architectural analysis from the last 100 years indicates that people have long been aware that the sea can rise from time to time, whether due to a tidal wave or a cyclone. They coped by building their homes either on stilts or on pedestals. Over time, these strategies changed, and now the location, height, and materials used in the construction of a house determine whether or not it will resist a major threat such as a cyclone.</p> <p>The paper will also discuss the possibility of small-scale local migration, which could be a midterm solution for climate change in the Pacific. If, as climate scientists predict, the majority of the Pacific atolls will become inhabitable, alternatives other than a complete depopulation of the region should be tested. Local knowledge such as genealogy, land tenure and traditional links between islands may offer other solutions."</p>
Pamela Zeplin	<p>Dr Pamela Zeplin, PhD, MA, BA (Hons) is Portfolio Leader of Research Education (Art, Architecture and Design) at the University of South Australia. Pamela's research in the Asia-Pacific and the Southern Hemisphere has been widely published and presented at <i>SouthProject</i> gatherings in Melbourne, Wellington and Santiago as well as Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts in Taiwan. In 2009, with Assoc. Prof. Paul Sharrad, she co-convoked the APRFN-funded <i>Big Island Workshop on Contemporary Pacific Art and Writing</i> at the University of Wollongong. Email: pam.zeplin@unisa.edu.au</p>	<p>PACIFIC ART 1 Sat 1.00 – 2.30</p>	<p>Islands of the Visual: Encountering the Contemporary in Australia-Pacific Art</p> <p>This paper seeks to challenge the assumption that "Pacific arts and cultures are highly visible in Australia's premier cultural institutions" in the case of contemporary visual arts. While a stronger focus on this closer-at-hand contemporary Pacific - including Melanesia as well as Polynesia - was noticeable in QAG's 2009/2010 Triennial, and is gradually becoming acknowledged by the National Gallery of Australia and the National Museum of Australia, Oceanic cultures remain seriously marginalised within the world of Australian contemporary art. Similarly, the realm of Pacific/Oceanic Academe has traditionally relegated contemporary visual culture to an isolated 'atoll', drifting amidst a sea of studies on ethnography, history, economics, aid, health, politics, linguistics, archaeology, oceanography, defence, etc. – despite the inherent inter-disciplinarity that visual arts and culture offer across these areas.</p> <p>Moreover, it suggests that much knowledge of this work has been mediated through Aotearoa-New Zealand expertise, and has therefore focussed largely around so-called Polynesian, rather than Micronesian or Melanesian practices. Given the parlous state of Australian research in this field to date, such 'borrowed' strategies may well have been appropriate, were it not for the "abundant creative talents of contemporary artists" living and working <i>in</i> Australia. Using examples of recent exhibitions of this work, the paper will investigate reasons for this apparent 'invisibility', reveal some of these (undiscovered) 'treasure islands' and suggest strategies for enriching the fields of Pacific studies, art education and museum practice.</p>



