



Oceanscapes: cooperation across the Pacific

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PACIFIC STUDIES CONFERENCE

22-26 APRIL, 2014 MACLEAY MUSEUM

PROGRAM

Image: Kiko Market, Port Moresby. Macleay Museum HP84.60 donated by Burns Philp & Co.



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



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TUESDAY 22

8.00-9.00 Registration

9am-10am

Welcome to Gadigal Country Uncle Charles (Chikka) Madden
 Greetings from Prof. Stephen Garton, Provost of The University of Sydney
 Opening remarks by Dr Katerina Teaiwa, President of AAPS
 Conference house-keeping notices, Dr Jude Philp, Conference organising committee



Search for stability – MORNING SESSION

10am – 1 pm

Joanne Wallis (International, Political and Strategic Studies, ANU)

The Pacific: from ‘arc of instability’ to ‘arc of opportunity’

Sue Ingram (School of International, Political and Strategic Studies, ANU)

Assessing stability through a political settlement lens: Bougainville and Timor-Leste compared

George Carter, (State, Society and Governance in Melanesia, ANU)

The case for the new regionalism approach in analysing Pacific regionalism

Helen Hill (College of Arts, Victoria University)

Timor-Leste and Globalization – Costs and Benefits of Links with the Pacific Islands region

João Noronha, (International research, Victoria University)

Complexities of development planning in Timor-Leste’s context

Kerryn Baker (State, Society and Governance in Melanesia, ANU)

Is there a ‘Pacific model’ of quota adoption? The roles of local and external actors in gender quota campaigns in the Pacific Islands region

Scott Robertson (International, Political & Strategic Studies, ANU)

New Caledonia, France and the Problem of Citizenship

AT A GLANCE
9-10am Welcome GLT1
10am-1pm; 2-5pm Search for Stability GLT
10am-1pm; 2-5pm Performance / performing HISTORY ROOM
5-6 Pacific photographs Macleay Museum
6-8pm KEYNOTE LAW FOYER

Search for stability - AFTERNOON SESSION

Focus panel on Timor-Leste

2pm – 5pm

Michael Leach (Politics and Public Policy, Swinburne University of Technology)

Timor-Leste: Prospects for stability beyond the era of international peacekeeping

Tuesday program continued overleaf ...



TUESDAY 22 cont.

Timor-Leste Panel 2.30pm – 4.30

Timor-Leste is often compared with post-conflict countries but teasing out connections and points of similarity between it and its near-neighbour Indonesia have, surprisingly, been relatively little explored by scholars. This panel explores four diverse facets of Timor-Leste-Indonesia relations.

Gordon Peake (International, Political and Strategic Studies, ANU)

More Jakarta, Less Juba: The Influence of Indonesia on police development in Timor-Leste

Andrey Dalmado (Anthropology, ANU)

Displacement and Nationalism among the East Timorese in West Timor

Lia Kent (State, Society and Governance in Melanesia, ANU)

The legacy of Indonesian military sexual relationships: an issue for Timor-Leste/Indonesian relations?

Pyone Myat Thu (International, Political & Strategic Studies, ANU)

Cross-border Relations and Return in a Timorese Village

4.30 pm

Event: the USP Press, a new book - a new publisher.

Book launch Guy Powles' *Political and Constitutional Reform Opens the Door: the Kingdom of Tonga's Path to Democracy*, University of the South Pacific Press, Suva, 2014.

Guy Powles (Faculty of Law, Monash University),

the progress and prospects of Tonga's democratic reform.



Performance/performing – MORNING SESSION

10am-1pm

Andrew Moutu (National Museum of Papua New Guinea)

TBC Museums, performance and things

Linda Barwick (Conservatorium of Music, U. of Sydney) Nick Thieberger (School of Languages, U. of Melbourne)

Capturing performance in PARADISEC

Tom Dick (Further Arts)

Building Regional Partnerships to Support Grassroots Film Production in Vanuatu: Examples from the field

Geoffrey Colson (Conservatorium of Music, University of Sydney)

'Ui No Faae: Insights into and from ethnomusicological composition

Diane Loasche (Fine Arts, University of New South Wales)

Performance and the New Museum: Sepik Artists at the 7th Asia-Pacific Triennial

Tuesday program continued overleaf ...



TUESDAY 22

Performance/performing – AFTERNOON SESSION

2pm-5pm

Raymond Blanco (National Aboriginal Islander Skills Development Association)

Choreographing the nation

Leah Lui Chivizhe (History, University of Sydney/University of New South Wales)

Enactment or re-enactment: the place of turtle in Torres Strait performance

Michelle McCarthy (Anthropology, University of Bergen)

Performing Sexuality in the 'Islands of Love'

Michael Webb (Conservatorium of Music, University of Sydney)

'Slave songs' in the Southern Seas: Musical globalization and indigenization in the nineteenth century

Gregory Howard (University of Victoria)

A skill creation method born in the Pacific



EVENT 5pm-6pm The Macleay Museum's exhibition *Points of Focus: historic photographs from the Pacific* will be open for conference participants. The curator, Rebecca Conway, will give a short talk on research potential of the Macleay collections at 5.15



6 to 7.30pm

Keynote and public lecture hosted by Sydney Ideas

Stewart Firth *Opening Up to Our Pacific Neighbours*

Has Australia forgotten its place in the Pacific? As Australian development assistance falls, Chinese development assistance is rising, and politically and economically the Pacific Islands are moving closer to East Asia. Firth will argue that the key to Australia's future in the Pacific Islands should be openness. Rather than allowing a 'Fortress Australia' mentality to infect our Pacific policy, we should be integrating with our Pacific neighbours for mutual benefit in numerous spheres from sport to labour mobility. And as the Pacific Islands move towards free trade with Australia, we should seek a cross-flow of people and cultures and enhance the ability of Pacific Islanders to find employment here. Stewart Firth is Visiting Fellow at the State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program of the Australian National University.



Wednesday 23

Keynote: 9-10am

Damon Salesa

Futures of Pacific Pasts: towards a Samoan history of time

Assoc. Professor at the Centre of Pacific Studies, University of Auckland

Since the Samoan encounter with non-Pacific peoples, there has been a shift in Samoans' measurement and experience of time. The figuring of time has been key to many deep and abiding transformations in Samoan (and other Pacific) lives, but has not often received the attention of Samoan or other Pacific scholars. This reimagining of time is, and has been, articulated with other developments, from the arrival of Christianity to the imposition of new ideas about space, from literacy, roading, and plantations to facebook. Drawing on the beginnings of a new project in the history of 'everyday Samoa', it is possible to use an investigation into Samoan time to rethink how we have, and might, go about making histories that speak to a radically different Pacific present. Damon Salesa is.



Populations on the move - MORNING SESSION

10am-1pm

Sarah Mecartney (UN-Habitat)

Introduction: populations on the move

- *Urbanisation*

Ryan Schram (Anthropology, University of Sydney)

Notes towards a sociology of the wantok: villages and towns according to the Authelawa of PNG

Ninik Suhartini (Urban & Regional planning, Sydney University)

Who wins and who losses in how 'Formal and Informal' Urban Governance plays out in Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia

Helen Lee (Sociology & Anthropology, La Trobe University)

Going 'home': identity journeys for the children of Tongan migrants.

- *Migration*

Kirstie Petrou (Geography, University of Sydney)

Backwards and Forwards on Paama, Vanuatu

Luke Craven (Government and Internat. Relations, University of Sydney)

Is Labour Mobility an Unsustainable Adaptation Strategy? Evidence from Rural Vanuatu

Jennifer Ferng (Architecture, University of Sydney)

Slow Violence and Australia's Pacific Solution

Gil Marvel Tabucanon (Law, Macquarie University)

Circular migration as climate change adaption: reconceptualising New Zealand and Australia's Seasonal Worker Programs

Wednesday program continued overleaf

AT A GLANCE

9-10
KEYNOTE
GLT

10am-1pm
Populations on the move
HISTORY ROOM

2-5pm
Travelling anchoring
HISTORY ROOM

10am-1pm; 2-5pm
Pacific Futures
GLT

2-4pm
Australian Museum
Pacific stores tours

5-6
AAPS
Annual General Meeting
GLT



WEDNESDAY 23



Travelling, anchoring – AFTERNOON SESSION

2pm-5pm

PANEL: *Travelling, anchoring: shared and place-based approaches to Pacific Studies*

Katerina Teaiwa (College of Asia & Pacific, ANU), April Henderson (Va'aomanū Pasifika, Victoria University Wellington) and Lea Kauvaka (Arts, Culture, Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific)

This panel follows on from the Oceanic Symposium convened by the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies at University of the South Pacific in November 2013

discussing the current state of Pacific Studies programs at key institutions. The gathering focused on re-visiting Terence Wesley-Smith's early three rationales for Pacific Islands studies; themes emerging from the 'Native Pacific Cultural Studies on the Edge' meeting at UC Santa Cruz; Konai Thaman's discussions of decolonizing Pacific Studies; Stewart Firth's articulation of the field in terms of modernization, development and cultural renaissance; and Teresia Teaiwa's interdisciplinary, comparative and indigenous 'Pacific Studies formula.'



Pacific Futures – MORNING SESSION

10am-1pm

- *Knowledge, economy, politics*

Joseph Cheer (Australia & international tourism research unit, Monash University)

Negotiating Neotraditional Futures: Tourism and the Kastom Ekonomi

Miranda Johnson (History, University of Sydney)

The future's past: writing culture and imagining race among the Young Māori Party

Hiagi M. Wesley Bringham Young (Education, University Hawaii)

Political forces of change in Oceania: Fiji's New Constitution of 2013

Catherine Picton, (Central Queensland University)

Framing disability: Samoan traditional and contemporary perceptions

Pacific futures – AFTERNOON SESSION

2pm-5pm

- *Environment, development, health*

Nicole George, (Peace and Conflict Studies U. of Queensland)

Sea level rise and 'adaptation' in the Pacific Islands : Watering down women's security?

Ian Fry, (Environment & Society, ANU)

Lost and Damaged: Defining an Approach to Address Compensation for Climate Change Damage in the Pacific

Alexandra McCormick, (Education, University of Sydney)

Post-2015' Education and 'Development' in the South Pacific: What Can We Learn from the Vanuatu Moratorium on Foreign Research?

Elke Mitchell, (Population & Global Health, University of Melbourne)

Reimagining sexual risk in Fiji: Protecting the future through a culturally grounded model of HIV and STI vulnerability

Wednesday program cont. overleaf...

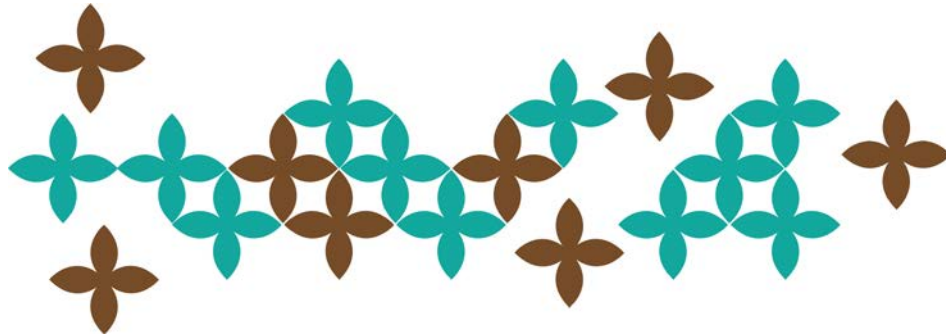


WEDNESDAY 23



EVENT: Australian Museum tours of the Pacific Collection

2-4pm Tours will last 30 minutes. You must register on arrival at AAPS or by prior email.



5 to 7pm: AAPS AGM

Open to all conference attendees

this is your society and your voice counts

(drinks and nibbles kindly provided by AAPS)

GLT



THURSDAY 24

Keynote: 9-10am

Tony Heorake, *Research in the Solomon Islands*
 Director of the National Museum of the Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands National Museum (SINM) was officially established as a cultural institution on 6th June 1969 although its history and development can be traced back to the early 1950's. As a leading culture and heritage institution in Solomon Islands, the SINM has gradually evolved through numerous challenges since its formation, including the change from being a colonial (pre-Independence) museum to a National Museum for the independent Solomon Islands. The position of the SINM in terms of its role in the economic and political development of Solomon Islands was very strategic in that most former and some current politicians once had their origins at some time in the SINM. In his keynote address Tony Heorake will discuss the research directions and aspirations of the Museum as it aligns to the National Development Strategies.



Archaeology Now – MORNING SESSION

10am-1pm

- *Solomon Islands & Island Melanesia*

Peter Sheppard (Anthropology, Auckland University)

Back to Nanggu: New Light on the Timing of the Settlement of Remote Oceania

Johannes Moser (German Archaeological Institute)

The lithic inventory of the flint-knapping workshop 'Apunirereha', Malaita, Solomon Is.

Melissa Carter (Archaeology, University of Sydney)

The Archaeology of Santa Isabel

Natalie Blake (Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Recent excavations at Pamua, Makira, Southeast Solomon Is.

Tim Thomas (Archaeology, University of Otago)

The archaeology of Tetepare Island

Robin Torrence & Jim Specht, (Anthropology Research, Australian Museum)

Towards an archaeological history of the western Pacific Islands

Tim Denham (Archaeology, ANU)

The roots of Pacific agriculture: A multidisciplinary review

AT A GLANCE

9-10
 KEYNOTE
 GLT

10am-1pm; 2-5pm
 Archaeology Now
 GLT

10-1pm
 Activism: West Papua
 PROFESSORIAL BOARD ROOM

2-5pm
 Pacific circle
 PHILOSOPHY ROOM

10am-1pm; 2-5pm
 For Sale: Land in Melanesia
 HISTORY ROOM

5-6
 KEYNOTE
 GLT

6.30-7.30pm
 Exhibition and Book launch
 Reception
 UNIVERSITY LIBRARY GALLERY

Archaeology Now – AFTERNOON SESSION

2pm-5pm

- *Written and Spoken Word in Pacific Archaeology*

Chris Ballard (School of Culture, History, Language, ANU)

The Once and Future Chief: A biography in multiple registers for Roi Mata of Efate

Thursday program continued overleaf.....



Thursday 24 cont.

Archaeology Now – AFTERNOON SESSION cont

Matthew Kelly (Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions)

Archaeological Recording of WW2 Military sites in PNG: Opportunities and Problems

Lawrence Kiko (National Museum of the Solomon Islands)

Preservation of WW2 sites and WW2 materials in Solomon Islands – a crisis

Steve Brown (University of Sydney)

Landscapes/seascapes of bombing: the case of Bikini Atoll

Jeremy Ash (Monash University)

The Death and Rebirth of Quartz: writing colonial histories in western Torres Strait

James Flexner (Archaeology, ANU)

Tangible and intangible: Integrating multiple lines of evidence in collaborative archaeology in Vanuatu

Martin Gibbs (Australian Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Whose site? 16th century Spanish colonies or indigenous agency in the Solomon Islands

Martin Gibbs & David Roe (Port Arthur Historic Site Management)

Do you bring your gods with you, or do you find them there waiting?: The Bounty Polynesians and the colonization of Pitcairn Island



Activism: a panel in honour of the work of Faith Bandler – MORNING SESSION

10am-1pm

PANEL: Focus on West Papua, a community forum.

Ronny Kareni, (West Papua community, Victoria)

Melkias Okoka (3CR Community Radio, Victoria, West Papua community, Victoria)

Camellia Webb-Gannon (West Papua Project, University of Sydney)

West Papua, located on the western half of the island of New Guinea, was wrested from Dutch administration by the Indonesian state and military in 1962. The predominantly Melanesian and Christian West Papuans, who had been prepared by the Dutch for independent nation-statehood, have vociferously opposed Indonesian occupation ever since.

During the Cold War, Indonesia was backed by the USA, Australia and the United Nations in strengthening its hold on West Papua through an illegitimate referendum - the so-called Act of Free Choice - in which less than one percent of West Papua's population was coerced by threats of violence to vote for integration with Indonesia. Since 1962, successive Indonesian regimes have been carrying out crimes against humanity in their efforts to suppress West Papuan independence aspirations - current estimates of West Papuans killed during the occupation range between 100,000 and 500,000. Many West Papuan cultures and lands are threatened by extensive mining, oil palm planting, migration from other parts of Indonesia, and deforestation. Indigenous West Papuans are a minority in their own land. The West Papua Project was founded in 2000 by a group of academics at the University of Sydney's Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies deeply concerned at the lack of academic or political attention given to the West Papuan conflict. The goal of the West Papua Project is to promote peaceful dialogue between West Papuans and Indonesians as well as conflict transformation to bring about peace with justice in the region.



THURSDAY 24 cont.

For sale: analysis of exclusion of people from land in Melanesia and directions forward



MORNING SESSION

9am

Matthew Allen (State, Society & Governance in Melanesia, ANU), Colin Filer (Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU), Siobhan McDonnell (Culture, History & Languages, ANU)

Welcome and introduction

Welcome from the Chair, Ralph Regenvanu MP (Dept. of Land, Vanuatu)

9.30am-1.00pm

- *Urban Land: Customary and Formal arrangements*

Michelle Rooney (International, Political & Strategic Studies, ANU)

The political and moral economy of land in a Port Moresby settlement

Joe Foukona (Anthropology, ANU)

Urban Land in Solomon Islands: Defining property rights through exclusion process

Sarah McCartney (UN-Habitat, Pacific)

An Urban Pacific – Urban communities, our new home

- *The Political Economy of land grabs*

Siobhan McDonnell and Ralph Regenvanu MP

Mapping the land grab: Governmentality, legibility and the Minister of Lands as the key actor of the State

Emmanuel Germis (PNG Oil Palm Research Association) and George Curry (Geography, Curtin University)

Land and the Relational Economy in PNG

Colin Filer

Profiling the local brokers in PNG's land grab

Jennifer Gabriel (Anthropology, James Cook University)

Oil Palm in PNG real and virtual developers

John Numapo (Chief Commissioner, PNG Commission of Inquiry into Special Agricultural and Business Leases)

Interview with Colin Filer

For sale: analysis of exclusion of people from land in Melanesia and directions forward

AFTERNOON SESSION

2pm-4.30pm

- *Landownership, gender, power and authority*

Anna Naupa (JFK School of Governance, Harvard University)

Contemporary initiatives in land and policy reform, a study of Vanuatu

Rebecca Monson (Law, ANU)

Property and Authority in Melanesia: the case of Solomon Islands

Thursday program continued overleaf ...



THURSDAY 24

For Sale - AFTERNOON SESSION cont.

Rachel Smith (Social Sciences, Manchester University)

From colonial intrusions to 'intimate exclusions': legacies of land alienation in Epi, Vanuatu

Victoria Stead (Alfred Deakin Research Institute, Deakin University)

Landownership as Exclusion

Discussion

(a workshop for invited participants continues discussions on Friday)



The Pacific Circle – AFTERNOON SESSION

2pm-5pm

Workshop – Pacific Knowledges and their Contexts

Roy MacLeod (History & Philosophy of Science, University of Sydney),

The Pacific Circle: its History and Goals

John Gascoigne (Humanities & Languages, University of New South Wales),

Indigenous Intermediaries and Western Scientific Pacific Voyagers in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries

Chris Maxworthy (Australian Association for Maritime History),

Recent findings on colonial and British privateers in the Pacific 1795-1815

Grant McCall (Anthropology, University of Sydney)

The -nesias of Oceania: How metropolitan languages divide the Pacific

Wendy Shaw (Biological, Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of NSW),

Researchers as adventure-tourists in the coffee-growing highlands of Papua New Guinea

THURSDAY program continued overleaf...



THURSDAY 24 April

Keynote: 5-6pm

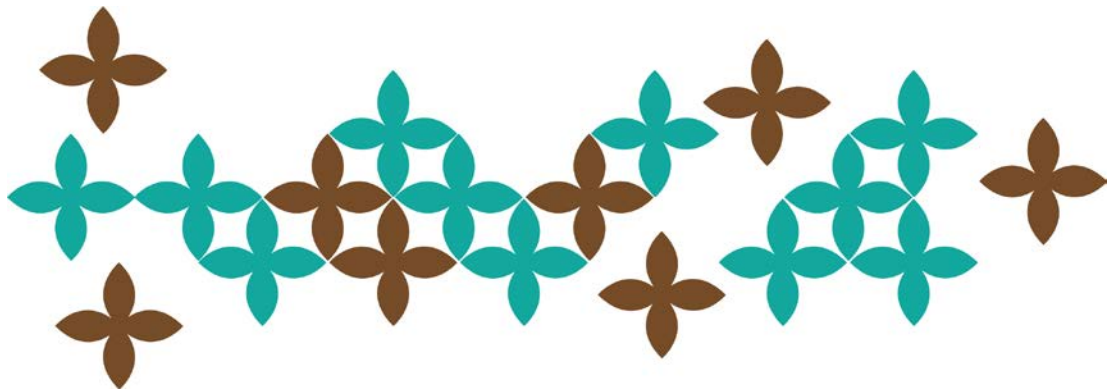
Emelda Davis

(Australian South Sea Islander organisation – Port Jackson)

Wantok:150 Activism and action for recognition of

Australian South Sea Islanders:

The story so far



6.30-7.30pm Reception, exhibition and book launch
University Library Gallery, Sydney University Library Level 2

Exhibition launch

Kylie Moloney, Executive Officer, Pacific Manuscripts Bureau

Launch of the exhibition *Books and things, resources for Pacific studies at the University of Sydney* curated by Erna Lilje

Book launch

Kate Fullagar, Department of Modern History, Macquarie University

John Gascoigne's *Encountering the Pacific in the Age of the Enlightenment* (CUP 2014)

Drinks and canapé will be served after the launches



FRIDAY 25



10am to 1pm: Post-graduate focus session

Research Challenges: reframing, imagining, performing

Kyle Mullins

Rita Gale

Traditional and current music in the Samoan communities in Australia

David Lakisa

Imagining Australian rugby league: ethnographic narratives of retired Pasifika players

Karin Hermes

Cultural identity formations and national consciousness among the urban youth in Papua New Guinea

Julie Byrne

Cultural Identity and Tourism at the End of the World: Research Challenges on Rapa Nui (Easter Island)

Jenny Homerang

Behind the Masks: the future of Nalik people's vamaat a pira process in malagan ceremonies

2 to 5pm: Post-graduate focus session

Research Challenges: reframing, imagining, performing

Karen Tu

The Transformation of Traditional Canoe Usage in Taiwan and Micronesia

Hannah Fair

Oceania, migration and climate politics

Joao Noronha

Complexities of Development Planning in Timor-Leste's Context

Mica Soares

China and Timor-Leste's State-Building Process

Kate Rawson Johnson-Ataata

Tongan-Australian heterosexual intercultural couples experiences of getting engaged

Tomui Kaloni

Tongan FALE/Architecture: FROM TRADITIONAL TO DIGITAL

Workshop programs overleaf

AT A GLANCE

10am-1pm; 2-5pm
Postgraduate sessions
EDGEWORTH-DAVID LECTURE
THEATRE

10am-1pm; 2-5pm
For Sale...
MACLEAY MUSEUM

10am-1pm; 2-5pm
Macgregor
TBC

5-6.30pm
ANZAC DAY KEYNOTE
WWI in the Pacific
LAW FOYER



Friday 25 April

Workshops

Today's workshop sessions are for invited participants only.

For sale: analysis of exclusion of people from land in Melanesia and directions forward



- 9.00 Editors introduction (Matthew Allen, Colin Filer, Siobhan McDonnell)
- 9.15-1.00 Reader response to individual pages (all readers)
- 2.00 Publication directions – where to from here?
- 3.15 Future policy-research collaborations on land in Melanesia
- 4.45 Concluding comments from the Chair

Macgregor

- 9.00 Project background
- 10.00 Participants' papers (Robin Torrence, Annie Clarke, Jude Philp, Andrew Moutu, Robert Foster)
- 2.00 Networks
Publication proposals



5 to 6.30pm: Keynote and public lecture hosted by Sydney Ideas

Remembering World War One in the Pacific

CHAIR: **Kate Fullagar**, (History, Macquarie University)

Christine Winter (History, University of Sydney)

Ethnographic collections as war trophies and spectacles for the home front

Sean Brawley (Politics & International Relations, Macquarie University)

The South Seas, the Great War and the Lost Generation

Max Quanchi (Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific)

Commemorating Service: monuments and memories of WW1 in the Pacific

Overshadowed substantially by the western front, the Pacific theatre of World War I has not yet attracted the scholarship it deserves. These three papers make a fascinating start on redressing the gap. Christine Winter takes us into the Australian occupation of German New Guinea from late 1914 and investigates the myriad 'mementos' brought back to the Australian home front.

Sean Brawley takes a broader European view of the ways in which the Pacific was figured as both salvation and escape during and after the war. Max Quanchi looks at the differing practices of commemoration of war service in the Pacific—revealing little-recognized earlier Pacific Islander agency in the global conflict of 1914-1918.



CASULA PACIFICA DAY

Don't forget – the bus leaves Sydney University 8.45am for the Pacifica celebrations at Casula.

Saturday 26 April 2014

8.45-4pm: Trip to Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre, Casula, NSW. Transport to Casula is included in the conference registration cost. Please meet at the Quadrangle at 8.45 for the bus. There is also a regular train service from Central Station to Casula if you can only make it to part of the day.

10.30 Morning tea

11.00 Welcome to Tharawal Country from Aunty Norma Shelley.

11.05 Greetings from Leo Tanoi, Creative Producer of Pacific Programs at Casula Powerhouse.

11.10 Presentation

Navigation Pacifica 2013, (Curious Works Design and Documentary)

Leo Tanoi, *Cultural programs at Casula*

11.40 Performance

Matavai Cultural Arts

12.00 Performance

West Papua contemporary (Ronny Kareni and Melkias Okoka)

12.30 LUNCH

1.30 Presentation

Dion Peita, *Cultural programs at the Australian Museum*

1.50 Performance

Tokelau Performance (Tokelauan Catholic Youth and Community).

2.10 Film screenings

Samoa 50 years Independence (Juniper Films 2012)

Lon Marum: people of the Volcano (Further Arts 2013)

4.00 Bus returns to University.



Venues: Additional maps for public transport and other University locations can be found on the university website Sydney.edu.au/maps

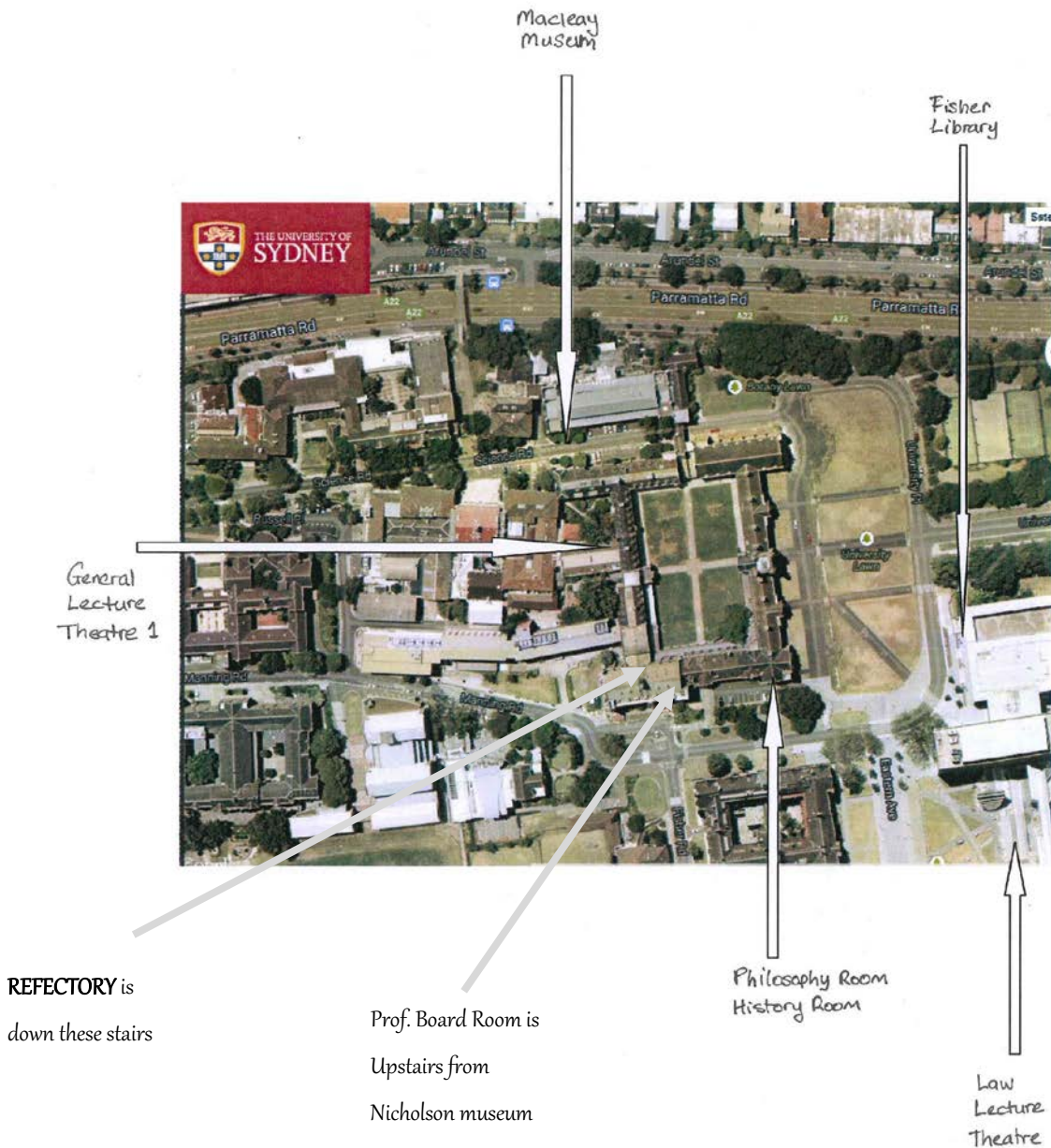
Sydney Ideas Keynotes 22 and 25 April: Law School Foyer, Sydney Law School, Eastern Avenue

Sessions and workshops 22-24 April: General Lecture Theatre 1, Quadrangle
Philosophy Room, Quadrangle; History Room, Quadrangle

Friday workshops 25 April Located at Macleay

Friday Postgraduate sessions – Edgeworth David Lecture Theatre
For Sale... - Macleay Museum; MacGregor - TBC

Saturday performances and lunch 26 April: bus leaves from Quadrangle **to go to:**
Casula Powerhouse, 1 Powerhouse Road, Casula www.casulapowerhouse.com





Food

Short breaks for morning and afternoon tea, set up in the Quadrangle (Tuesday/Thursday) and Refectory (Wednesday). Tea break times will vary to suit each panel/session/workshop. Additional cafes are spread across campus. Glebe Point Road and King Street have a wealth of small and large restaurants to suit every budget and taste.

Provided with conference fees:

10.00-11.00 Morning tea

1.00-2.00 Lunch

3.00-4.00 Afternoon tea

AV

There is set up for AV in all rooms Mac and other platform users should bring any special adapter cables for connecting to what normally are Windows systems.

Wi-Fi

A log in to Wi-Fi will be provided at the Registration Desk.

Please note that Wi-Fi signals in weak in some rooms.

Events, activities and exhibitions.

Tuesday 22, 5.15 curator's brief on Pacific resources

Macleay Museum

Points of Focus: historic photographs from the Pacific All week 10am-4.30pm

This exhibition curated by Rebecca Conway explores the histories of the Pacific between 1850-1940 through a rich selection of images taken by colonists, anthropologists and tourists.

Thursday 24 2pm-4pm **You must register on arrival at AAPS or by email prior**

Pacific collections at the Australian Museum. With an estimated 60,000 objects from the Pacific the Australian Museum's collection is unparalleled in diversity, date range and research potential. Numbers are limited and booking is essential. You will need to make your own way to the College Street entrance. With thanks to Dion Peita and his team

Thursday 24 Reception 6.30

Rare Books, University Library (University of Sydney)

Exhibition Launch

Books and Things: resources at the University of Sydney This exhibition of Pacific related materials from Fisher Library and Macleay Museum was curated by Dr Erna Lilje. It will be launched by Kylie Moloney, Executive Officer, Pacific Manuscripts Bureau

Book Launch

John Gascoigne's *Encountering the Pacific in the Age of the Enlightenment* (CUP 2014).

Canapé and drinks will be served.

Saturday 26 8.45am -4pm

Casula Pacifica performances and lunch For catering purposes please confirm your attendance at registration.



ABSTRACTS

Note, not all sessions have abstracts. The following are by session order.

Search for Stability convenor Stewart Firth

Joanne Wallis *The Pacific: from 'arc of instability' to 'arc of opportunity'*

The term 'arc of instability' was first used in 1999 to describe the security challenges facing the Pacific region. It subsequently came to dominate the Australian policy discourse about the region, and its veracity was the subject of debate and critique amongst academics. In February 2013 I convened a workshop at the Australian National University with Dr Sinclair Dinnen which brought together scholars and practitioners from Australia and the Pacific from a diverse range of disciplines and backgrounds, many of which are not in frequent dialogue with each other. The purpose of the workshop was to consider how to bridge the gap between often disparate policy and academic communities and to reframe the Australian policy and academic debate, so that the Pacific comes to be characterised as an 'arc of opportunity' rather than an 'arc of instability'. This paper will outline the main opportunities in the region identified during the workshop and identify how this reframing of the region has begun to take hold in the academic discourse. It will conclude by considering the likelihood that this reframing will become influential, and what consequences this may have for how Australia relates to the Pacific, and how the Pacific relates to Australia.

Sue Ingram *Assessing stability through a political settlement lens: Bougainville and Timor-Leste compared*

Does the character of the political settlement forged in the wake of prolonged conflict affect the prospects for future stability? Several bodies of literature make a strong link between the inclusiveness of post-conflict political settlements and ongoing stability, but little empirical work has been done to test the correlation. This paper provides an assessment of the key features of the political settlements that emerged in Timor-Leste and Bougainville after their long conflicts and looks at subsequent patterns of stability or instability in each case study to explore the possible relationship between the two.

George Carter *The Case for the New Regionalism Approach in analysing Pacific Regionalism*

The new regionalism approach (NRA) emerged from the Cold War context as a challenge to rationalist neo-realist and neo-liberal institutionalist thinking on regionalism. Its theorists argue for a shift from 'old' institutionalist state-centric regionalism, into the view of regionalism as a multifaceted phenomenon constructed by both states and non-state actors, through complex interactions and dynamics of regionalisation. The existing, limited but sporadic, literature on Pacific regionalism continues to focus on rational theories and models. This study argues for the use of the NRA in analysing regionalism in the Pacific. The Pacific has embraced a new regionalism agenda, as evident in the 2005 Pacific Plan. However, it continues to be undermined due to the lack of research to identify how an ambitious vision can be implemented within the context of the region. Future research on regionalism that incorporates the nuances of the NRA helps fill this gap. Furthermore, the NRA encourages future empirical work in analysing, but not limited to, the dynamics of non-state actors, the burgeoning new forms of 'Islander regionalism', creation of regional identities, but more importantly the implementation of a comprehensive new regionalism agenda in the contemporary Pacific.

Helen Hill *Timor-Leste and Globalization – Costs and Benefits of Links with the Pacific Islands region*

Timor-Leste has elements of Melanesian heritage and lies closer to Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands than do many other Forum member states. Yet its history of colonization and decolonization has been so different, while Timor was one of the first regions in the Pacific to be colonized by European powers, most of the Island States were late to be colonized by Britain and France. Timor-Leste is actively courting membership of ASEAN, an association made up largely of high population countries with few similarities with Timor-Leste. Since independence Timor-Leste has been an Observer member of the Pacific Islands Forum and more recently has joined the Melanesian Spearhead Group. These positions may cease if Timor-Leste becomes a member of ASEAN. This paper will explore how Timor-Leste can best position itself to take advantage of membership of Pacific Island institutions in the interim before joining ASEAN, and what other linkages in the Globalized world it can best use to its advantage.

João Noronha *Complexities of Development Planning in Timor-Leste's Context*

On 20 May 2002 Timor-Leste proclaimed its independence. An important goal of the independence is for the liberation of the East Timorese people from various forms of oppression and discrimination causing poverty and ignorance.

However, to free the East Timorese people from '*mukit no beik*' is not simply a miracle or not an unplanned change. [Rogers \(1992\)](#) defines development as a planned change or the change is not simply an accidental. [Rogers \(1992\)](#) also argues that, development is the same as a process of social change which requires: (1) an agent to make the change; (2) direction about where from and to; and (3) aims or objectives to be achieved by the plan. Planning and direction are



very important for making the change to people's lives. One of the functions of planning is to provide direction (Robbins & Coulter 1991).

This paper is based on a study on planning and its complexities carried out in Timor-Leste in 2011. This study is qualitative and the methodology ethnographic. It regards participant observation focusing on culture and tradition and it helps the interpretation reflect the contextual reality (Atkinson, Coffey & Delamont 1999). Documents, in particular the National Development Plan of 2002 and the Strategic Development Plan of 2011 – 2030 were reviewed and in-depth interviews conducted on them with 36 key informants, 42% of them female, in Dili, Baucau, and Oecusse (enclave of West Timor).

The processes for producing these documents were very different and the second one was not accepted by the majority of Parliament members. An important finding is the difficulties produced by the non-existence of a standard mechanism in planning and a planning-agent. Key recommendations of this study for Timor-Leste authorities and politicians are to: (1) seriously review the current non-existence of a standard planning mechanism and its complexities; (2) review of Section 115 of Timor-Leste's Constitution on Planning for a necessary revision; and (3) establish a planning mechanism and a planning-agent to coordinate the development of a National Strategic Development Plan Document which will be unanimously accepted by the National Parliament and East Timorese people.

Kerryn Baker *Is there a 'Pacific model' of quota adoption? The roles of local and external actors in gender quota campaigns in the Pacific Islands region*

Women are significantly under-represented in legislatures across the Pacific Islands region. One potential method for increasing women's political representation is through the use of gender quotas. While quotas are in widespread use in other regions, in the Pacific only one independent state, Samoa, has instituted a legislative quota; at the sub-national level, quotas are also used in the legislatures of the French Pacific territories and Bougainville. This paper looks at the successful campaigns for these three quotas, as well as a campaign for reserved seats in the Papua New Guinea Parliament that was ultimately unsuccessful, asking: is there a Pacific model of quota adoption? It will examine the roles of three groups, identified in the existing literature on quota adoption as key actors – women's groups, political elites, and international organisations – with a view to evaluating their impact on quota adoption, or non-adoption, in each of the four cases.

Scott Robertson *New Caledonia, France and the Problem of Citizenship*

For many territories of the Pacific, possessing citizenship of another state is an important means of acquiring significant economic benefits, not to mention having access to labour markets, education, healthcare. Consequently, being an American, Australian, French or New Zealand citizen can be a significant advantage. This paper provides an overview of the contemporary debate over citizenship in the New Caledonian context, where the issue of French citizenship speaks to the heart of a deeper contest over the population's identification with France and the challenges presented by decolonisation. The population of New Caledonia are both French and European citizens under the Noumea Accord, signed by leading figures of the pro and anti-independence parties. While New Caledonia continues to receive huge sums of French aid, New Caledonia has welcomed a significant number of French settlers since its colonisation in 1853, prompting debates over whether or not New Caledonians and people from France are one and the same.

Michael Leach *Timor-Leste: Prospects for stability beyond the era of international peacekeeping*

2013 proved a signal year in Timor-Leste's political history, as the country transitioned from more than a decade of international state-building and peacekeeping assistance. Much was at stake in this transition: the withdrawal of the earlier UN mission in 2005 had quickly proved precipitous, as the country descended into the 2006 political-military crisis. With these legacies in the background, Timor-Leste's government has sought to chart a new course for the country beyond the era of international state-building. This paper reviews key the prospects for stability in post-intervention Timor-Leste, including progress in key areas of political stability, democratic consolidation, security sector reform, economic performance, and development indicators. It also discusses the implications of a major political leadership transition likely in late 2014 with the foreshadowed retirement of Prime Minister and former resistance leader Xanana Gusmao. Finally, the paper touches on the key issue of maritime boundaries and resource security, as allegations of Australian espionage see Timor-Leste challenge a major oil revenue-sharing treaty in The Hague.

Timor-Leste Panel **Andrey Dalmado Lia Kent Pyone Myat Thu**

Timor-Leste is often compared with post-conflict countries but teasing out connections and points of similarity between it and its near-neighbour Indonesia have, surprisingly, been relatively little explored by scholars. This panel explores four diverse facets of Timor-Leste-Indonesia relations.

Gordon Peake will show how Indonesia is the prime reference point for Timorese police officers and how these bonds are strengthened further by commercial ties. Indonesian companies supply the guns, the communications

[Timor-Leste Panel continued overleaf]



equipment and build many of the Timorese police stations. **Andrey Damelado's** paper assesses the influence of Indonesian nationalist discourse among different East Timorese groups and how politically-constructed imaginations of Indonesia challenge the very idea of the nation as 'inheritance'.

Lia Kent and Pyone Myat Thu's papers examine the continuing legacies and reverberations of occupation. **Lia Kent** explores the lives of Timorese women who, during the occupation, were coerced into sexual relationships with members of the Indonesian military, and who continue to encounter ongoing difficulties and stigma in their newly independent homeland. **Pyone Myat Thu** focuses on former Timorese refugees in Indonesia, who have recently crossed the border to return home. Engaging in narratives of flight, return, and reconciliation told by returnees, non-returnees and their families who did not flee the violence in 1999, she explores how rural lives are being rebuilt with minimal state assistance in the post-occupation period.

Pacific Book Event: new book from a new publisher, the USP Press

Guy Powles *Political and Constitutional Reform Opens the Door: the Kingdom of Tonga's Path to Democracy*, **University of the South Pacific Press, Suva, 2014.**

This book gives an up-to-date account of Tonga's new political and constitutional regime, while offering insights into the thinking and decision-making that contributed to its development. The author, a constitutional lawyer with a long association with Tonga, reviews the main constitutional reforms of 2009-10, together with subsequent developments during three years of the term of the first elected government.

After a century of stable government by a royal dynasty under one of the world's oldest living constitutions, the need for change became apparent. Agents for change included pro-democracy activists, the late King Tupou V and Prime Minister Sevele, leading to the introduction of reforms that dramatically opened the door to the development of a Tongan model of parliamentary democracy.

This publication illustrates the importance of becoming familiar with the detail of a Constitution that charts key institutions such as the Monarch, the Cabinet, the Legislative Assembly and the Judiciary, together with the relationships between each. Appended to the book is the only accessible consolidation of the Constitution with its changes.

The book explores many areas of reform that require clear understanding of the Constitution. These include the extent of the King's remaining powers, the Noble class who continue to exercise key constitutional roles and control of land, the concept of un-elected Ministers, motions of no-confidence, appointment and independence of the judiciary – to name only some. Above all, attention is drawn to the significance of Tongan values that guide thinking and decision-making throughout.

Populations on the Move - conveners John Connell and Paul Jones

Ryan Schram *Notes Towards A Sociology of the Wantok: Villages and Towns According to Auhelawa of PNG.*

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is well known as a rural country. In spite of predictions of mass urbanization in the wake of colonialism and independence, most people continue to think of themselves as belonging to rural places. Even as urban towns and cities have grown, Melanesians have created many new kinds of place which blur the boundaries between urban and rural. As many scholars of PNG have suggested, indigenous village societies are colonizing urban spaces. This should lead one to question the ideal distinction between rural and urban, often a proxy for traditional and modern. Yet, although Melanesians blur this distinction in their practice, they also mostly espouse an ideology of rural and urban as inverse images of morality and sociality. In this chapter, I argue that the ideological dichotomy of village and town creates a basis for people to bring the two worlds into productive relationships, and to make towns into a new scene for sociality. I approach this through the case of Auhelawa, a society of subsistence horticulturalists living on the south coast of Normanby Island, Milne Bay Province, PNG. One of the main grounds for relatedness in Auhelawa is complementary differences. Through exchanges, people inscribe a division in the social field, and in turn produce a unity among all those who stand in the same relation of difference to another. This principle applies not only to the relations between matrilineal groups, but also applies recursively within matrilineal groups, which comprise several nested segments. Auhelawa is thus not a single rural place, but a collection of many different places dispersed through the region who are caught in these ongoing cycles of division and exchange. This segmentary logic of identity relative to difference is important to understanding the way people relate to urban spaces. Auhelawa people describe their journeys in town as dangerous and difficult, as if town were a wilderness. I argue that they posit the foreignness of towns in order to form relationships with others on the basis of a relative sameness. I consider the widely-used PNG concept of a wantok, an informal relationship based on shared origin, in light of the Auhelawa logic of relationships, and suggest that the discourse of the wantok frames urban and rural places as opposed yet complementary.

[Populations on the Move Panel continued overleaf]



Ninik Suhartini *Who wins and who losses in how 'formal an informal' urban governance plays out in Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia.*

Rapid urban growth experienced by Indonesia during the last decades has resulted in an imbalanced growth among islands in this country. Urbanisation has contributed to a widening disparity between megacities in Java and outer islands. Papua Province, located on the eastern boundary of Indonesia, adjoining PNG, is the least developed province in Indonesia with the highest level of poverty in the country. In contrast, the capital of Papua, Jayapura has experienced significant urban growth since 1990s with annual growth higher than provincial and national levels. Jayapura carries out national and regional growth and development functions and had experienced a significant improvement in HDI. However, issues of limited resources, limited implementation of formal spatial plans and policies as well as has led this city to problems in controlling urbanisation, including the rise of urban informality. In response to this, some groups who are excluded from formal planning system have developed their own governance and organisation processes to meet their basic urban needs. Several mechanisms in urban service provision are recognised and accommodated by the formal system, while settlements remain neglected as they are considered illegal and informal. This paper will elaborate on urban governance, both formal and informal, including self-organised mechanisms in urban service provision, by identifying areas and projects as well as actors involved in these arrangements. This paper concludes that (i) different actors operate under different rules and regulations (formal, informal and hybrid) and (ii) the boundaries between formal and informal urban arrangements are blurred and messy.

Irene Paulsen *Rethinking the educational pathways of young Pacific Islanders (PI) in Melbourne's western region.*

There is growing anecdotal evidence that suggests only a small number of Pacific islanders (PI) start post compulsory schooling in Australia and that few go on to complete a senior secondary level qualification at AQF Level II or higher levels (Kearney & Donaghy, 2008; Scull & Cuthill, 2010; Rose, Qanchi & Moore, 2010). There are fewer still who take up TAFE or University studies. Using data from the Australian Longitudinal Surveys of Young people (LSAY), this paper will attempt to identify common pathways of young PI learners in Australia over a ten year period from 1995 to 2006. The LSAY database provides a good starting point for addressing possible patterns or trends in the educational and employment pathways of PI. In the second part of the paper, the author will compare the trends and patterns of PI as derived from LSAY with the experiences of twelve young PI learners from Melbourne's western region with whom the author has conducted interviews and observations over the past two years. Discussion will focus on the experiences of these student participants and their families and the factors that influence subject choice and study patterns at the senior secondary level of schooling. Suggestions will be made on possible strategies to assist PI learners translate their goals and aspirations into realistic career or employment outcomes.

Helen Lee *Going 'home': identity journeys for the children of Tongan migrants.*

The idea of 'home' is not simple for the children of migrants, particularly those who maintain transnational connections to their parents' homeland. The home/s in which they were raised are both their family households, within which their parents' culture may be enacted and embodied, and the host country, to which many feel a sense of belonging, at least to some extent. Their ties to the homeland further complicate their understanding of home, making it difficult to feel a true sense of belonging anywhere. My paper explores the particular experiences of 'home' for overseas born Tongan youth who are sent to attend high school in Tonga in response to concerns about their behaviour. For these young people going 'home' to Tonga is perceived as a form of punishment and this is reinforced by the highly ambivalent welcome they receive. Framed by the adults responsible for them as an opportunity to 'learn the culture', this enforced identity journey is for many young Tongans a bewildering and traumatic experience. However, for other young people who are sent to Tonga or choose to go, the experience is more positive, even life-transforming, and my paper considers the factors that influence these varying outcomes.

Kirstie Petrou *Backwards and Forwards in Paama, Vanuatu*

Rural-urban migrants in Vanuatu (and the Pacific more generally) have long been considered 'temporary townfolk'; they migrate for employment, education and/or entertainment, stay for a period, and then return to their rural homes where they 'belong'. However, as research interests have shifted over the past two (three?) decades to focus on international migratory flows, very little new evidence has been documented to support this discourse of impermanence. Using Gerald Haberkorn's (1987) thesis *Port Vila – transit station or final stop?*, and fieldwork conducted in 2011, this research provides a longitudinal view of rural-urban migration to and from the island of Paama, to consider what has and hasn't changed in a generation of Paamese migration.

Luke Craven *Is Labour Mobility an Unsustainable Adaptation Strategy? Evidence from Rural Vanuatu*

There is mounting evidence that Pacific communities will be seriously threatened by the impacts of climate change before the end of the century. The policy community has rallied around migration as one strategy to meet this challenge. This paper will describe the effects of circular labour migration on a rural community in Vanuatu to argue

[Populations on the Move Panel continued overleaf]



that migration should not be seen as a panacea to the problems of climate change. While population mobility can offer communities an opportunity to secure their livelihoods, it also contributes to the vulnerability of those 'left behind'. This paper will describe three main ways migration-affected change can contribute to community vulnerability, namely that it leads to: a reliance on remittances as a source of income; a decrease in the viability of local institutions; and a shift away from subsistence agricultural production. Based on this examination, this paper will argue that unless labour mobility is used as part of a broader adaptation strategy, it will be unable to offer Pacific communities a viable way to abate the impacts of a changing climate.

Jennifer Ferng *Slow Violence and Australia's Pacific Solution*

In recent years, there has been little interest by scholars of architecture in analysing the offshore processing of asylum seekers among Pacific island nations. Relatively few of these discussions have attempted to craft a responsive commentary on the nature of these events in relation to the built environment. This paper brings together ethical criticism with a close examination of the spatial politics surrounding the Pacific Solution in Australasia. Manus Island and Jakarta and Lombok, Indonesia present an opportunity to align the contested debates around Australian immigration with that of architectural history. Charged policies towards asylum seekers situate detention centers as instantiations of borders, touching upon issues of citizenship, ethnic identity, gender, human rights, and international diplomacy. We argue that boats employed by asylum seekers and the buildings created to detain them represent vehicles of what environmental historian Rob Nixon calls "slow violence." Our approach adopts boats as complex architectural spaces that embody a mode of housing as well as a form of detention, merging an analysis of architectural design with theories of sovereignty. Shelter and incarceration, in fact, are not equivocal categories despite parliamentary attempts that tend to collapse them together. The transgressive practices of detention thus act as a cipher for understanding how national anxieties determine, if not design, the entangled orders of security.

Gil Marvel Tabucanon *Circular Migration as Climate Change Adaptation: Reconceptualising New Zealand's and Australia's Seasonal Worker Programs*

Climate change is among the most serious challenges faced by the world in this century. Potentially, the "greatest single impact" of environmental change will be on "human migration and displacement" (IPCC, 1990). But it was only in 2010 at the Conference of Parties (COP) in Cancun, for instance, when migration was included in climate change negotiations (Mokhnacheva, Lee, & Ionesco, 2013). Migration is one likely response for those whose homes and means of livelihood are in vulnerable locations. Migration, whether temporary or long-term, has long been recognized as an important coping strategy for persons and communities affected by both sudden and long-term environmental degradations. Enhancement of current voluntary migration opportunities and creation of new migration channels would be a reasonable, if proactive, goal vis-à-vis climate change challenges. This paper presents an overview of the Pacific situation in relation to environmental migration, and examines both the historical context and key features of the SWP and RSE, and their implications towards Pacific environmental migration. It discusses the seasonal worker programs in other countries particularly those in the U.S., Spain and Colombia, and notes how the concept of temporary worker programs in those countries was reconceptualised to include populations affected by natural disasters. Finally it reflects on the role of migration as an adaptation strategy and asks whether the ambit of Australia and New Zealand's seasonal labour schemes may be expanded to include environmentally affected populations in the Pacific.

Open workshop: Travelling, Anchoring: shared and place-based approaches to Pacific Studies across Oceania - Convened by Pacific Studies Programs at University of the South Pacific; Australian National University; Victoria University of Wellington; University of Hawai'i at Manoa

This workshop follows on from the *Oceanic Symposium* convened by the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies at University of the South Pacific in November 2013 discussing the current state of Pacific Studies programs at key institutions. The gathering focused on re-visiting Terence Wesley-Smith's early three rationales for Pacific Islands studies; themes emerging from the "Native Pacific Cultural Studies on the Edge" meeting at UC Santa Cruz; Konai Thaman's discussions of decolonizing Pacific Studies; Stewart Firth's articulation of the field in terms of modernization, development and cultural renaissance; and Teresia Teaiwa's interdisciplinary, comparative and indigenous "Pacific Studies formula."

The USP organizers in 2013 also asked if participants could go beyond conceptualizing Pacific studies as a versatile "canoe" between disciplinary traditions to explore further the social, political and institutional contexts in which Pacific Studies is "anchored". Some of the questions explored and to be further discussed at the AAPS workshop in 2014 include:

- How has Pacific Studies "anchored" its work in specific institutional contexts, pedagogies, methodologies, epistemologies, and why?

[Travelling, Anchoring continued overleaf]



- What are the strengths and challenges of Pacific studies and area studies, indigenous studies and all the studies 'on the edge' in/of each place; what is driving or conditioning, or even constraining, the growth of Pacific studies at each place?
 - What directions are Pacific studies scholars and practitioners taking in their institution in the next five to ten years in research, teaching and outreach?
 - What is the intellectual legacy – or implied burden – of Pacific Studies at key institutions in the US, Australia, New Zealand and the Islands?
 - What have been the opportunities and limits of the trends towards the Pacific indigenization (i.e. insider/outsider debates) in Pacific studies and how do these debates refract within the Pacific region?
 - Beyond the academy, how can Pacific studies truly mobilize across Oceania, particularly in the next decade?

Archaeology now – Convenor Martin Gibbs

Peter Sheppard *Back to Nanggu: New Light on the Timing of the Settlement of Remote Oceania*

The SE-SZ-8 or Nanggu Lapita site located at Nanggu village on the south coast of Nendö (Santa Cruz) in the Solomon Islands was first excavated by Roger Green in 1971. This site has long been argued to be the earliest Lapita site in the Reef/Santa Cruz sequence and amongst the earliest in Remote Oceania. In 2012 the author accompanied by Scarlett Chiu (Academia Sinica) and Richard Walter (Univ. of Otago) returned to Nanggu to attempt to learn more about the structure of the site, obtain charcoal AMS samples and faunal remains. Our research revealed there is no bone preservation in the Lapita period and charcoal is hard to find. We did manage to find some small charcoal samples including a matched shell charcoal pair. This paper reports on the revised chronology of the site which indicates it is comparable in age to that of SE-RF-2 and situates this information within the chronology of early Lapita settlement in Remote Oceania

Johannes Moser *The lithic inventory of the flint-knapping workshop 'Apunirereha', Malaita, Solomon Islands.*

In 2012 and 2013 first excavations at the flint-knapping workshop 'Apunirereha' on Malaita (Solomon Islands) were conducted as a cooperation project between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the National Museum, Solomon Islands and the Commission for Archaeology of Non-European Cultures (KAAK) of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI).

The site, 'Apunirereha' covers an area of approximately 3600 m². A test sounding of 2 m x 3 m was carried out in the southern part of this designated area. Due to the geological conditions in East Are Are, Malaita many rivers and streams are bearing chert boulders and pebbles. The local people of Apunirereha refer to these stones as 'nasi'. The chert be found appears in different varieties, colours and shadings. In the area around Apunirereha these natural lithic sources were used in prehistoric times for raw material procurement. The chert boulders were prospected and brought as manuports to the site for further usage and the manufacturing of tools.

The excavation revealed a huge amount of lithic products in all stages of their manufacturing process. All essential components of the débitage or 'Chaîne opératoire' such as flakes, blades, chips and debris and different types of nuclei and hammerstones are present. As modified tools different types of side-scrapers, end-scrapers and denticulate pieces can be distinguished. The most prominent component of the lithic implements consists of knapped stone-adzes. They occur –depending on their designated use- in different shapes and sizes.

The flint-knapping workshop or atelier of 'Apunirereha' with its huge amount of lithic débitage, semi-finished products and artefacts can be considered as an outstanding centre for the manufacturing of scrapers and adzes. A centre from where the lithic products were distributed as trading goods or items for exchange.

Melissa Carter *Archaeological Research in Northwest Santa Isabel and its implications for the late prehistory/early history of the Solomon Islands*

The discovery of archaeological ceramics and the presence of a possible late Holocene intertidal occupation site are two of the major findings from several years of research in northwest Santa Isabel in the central Solomon Islands. As a region previously believed to be 'aceramic', the recovery of pottery sherds from a range of archaeological contexts, from inland hilltop middens to intertidal coastal deposits, presents a new lense through which to view the human prehistory of Santa Isabel. Mineralogical analyses of sherds from several sites as well as analyses of local stream sands confirm the Isabellian sherds are exotic to the island, with nearby Choiseul identified as the source of temper sands and clay. Dating of excavated materials suggests pottery was deposited in NW Isabel from the late Holocene to the early historic period. The presence of pottery and the chronology of the artefacts invoke questions about the significance of these items in the past, and the time-depth of inter-island ceramic transfer from Choiseul to Santa Isabel. Both this and the implications of a suspected late Holocene intertidal occupation site will be discussed in the broader context of a settlement pattern for NW Isabel, and the prehistory of the Solomon Islands generally.

[Archaeology Now cont. overleaf]



Natalie Blake *Recent excavations at Pamua, Makira, Southeast Solomon Islands.*

Recent results of archaeological work on Mwanihuki (Pamua), Makira will be presented, including an overview of the settlement evidence across this aceramic site with associated radiocarbon dates. The radiocarbon evidence from this recent work provides the first evidence of habitation of Makira during the period synonymous with the Pacific cultural tradition associated with Lapita ceramics.

Tim Thomas *The archaeology of Tetepare Island*

Robin Torrence & Jim Specht *Towards an archaeological history of the western Pacific Islands*

Archaeology and historical linguistics have had a long-standing relationship in the Pacific Islands, especially among archaeologists with training in the American anthropology tradition. Definition of relationships between Pacific languages and reconstruction of their proto forms have provided significant information about the Pacific past, and together with human biology have frequently been combined with archaeological evidence to provide an 'historical anthropology' of the Pacific. While this combination of disciplines works well for the Polynesian region, where human settlement of many island groups began barely 1000 years ago, its application to the parts of Near Oceania in the western Pacific that were settled in the late Pleistocene to middle Holocene is problematic. Our paper identifies some of the situations where evidence from archaeology and historical linguistics do not provide a coherent picture and seemingly present a conflicting picture of the past. We conclude that introduction of evidence from historical linguistics may in fact provide a distorted version of the past in Near Oceania, and recommend reliance, at least initially, on the material evidence.

Tim Denham *The roots of Pacific agriculture: A multidisciplinary review*

Over the last 10-15 years, the disciplines of archaeology and genetics have generated a range of new data that sheds considerable light on the origins and dispersal of the domesticated animals and plants that underpin Pacific agriculture. In this talk, several new insights are reviewed: clarification of the contribution of early agriculture and plant domestication on New Guinea to Pacific agriculture; the geodestication pathways for several important cultivars in the Pacific – from bananas (*Musa cvs*) and breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) to sago (*Metroxylon sagu*) and sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*); and, the dispersal of domesticated animals – primarily the chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*) – from East Asia/Southeast Asia to the Pacific. Additionally, multidisciplinary evidence is beginning to reveal the respective influences of pre-European contacts with South America, European exploration and colonialism, and post-colonialism on agricultural practices across the Pacific.

Chris Ballard *The Once and Future Chief: A biography in multiple registers for Roi Mata of Efate*

This paper reflects on the scope for biography in multiple registers, through consideration of the life (or lives) of the paramount chief Roi Mata. Roi Mata might be said to exist in several different genres: as a mythical or traditional figure whose remarkable exploits are recounted throughout central Vanuatu; as an archaeological figure, excavated and dated to the late 16th century; and as a living figure, revered and emulated by contemporary ni-Vanuatu, celebrated locally, in theatre and exhibitions, and globally, as the focus of numerous television series and a World Heritage site, named "Chief Roi Mata's Domain".

Matthew Kelly *Archaeological Recording of World War Two Military sites in PNG: Opportunities and Problems*

Recent interest in specialist battlefield archaeology has expanded to include other physical remains from former conflicts and all are now dealt with under the more inclusive title of Conflict Archaeology. Conflict Archaeology now investigates former battlefields, as well as support positions, sites of incarceration etc. that reflect instances of inter-group and intra-group conflict. They are not only seen as part of the heritage of nations where they are sited but also the heritage of nations whose citizens took part in the actions or suffered as a result of what occurred there.

Recent work, in Papua New Guinea, on WW2 sites along both the Kokoda Track and in Port Moresby, has highlighted some of the opportunities inherent in identification and recognition of such sites. The physical remains of such sites, structures and landscapes associated with conflict can powerfully demonstrate elements of the past that are readily comprehensible to a public increasingly aware of their more recent heritage. Nevertheless the recording, assessment and interpretation of such sites in remote locations and their development for a potential tourist market poses problems for both archaeologists and heritage managers. This talk will look at examples from Papua New Guinea in light of other examples from elsewhere in the world.

Lawrence Kiko *Preservation of WWII Sites and WWII Materials in Solomon Islands- A Crisis*

The Solomon Islands were the scene of some of the most intense fighting between Japanese and U.S. forces during WWII and left a material legacy of sites, artefacts and human remains across many islands. Despite the Wreck and War
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Relic Act (1980) which protects WWII items from export without permission, local recognition, management and government support for the preservation of these important heritage and tourism resources has been weak. This paper reviews the current critical state of the WWII heritage of the Solomon Islands and considers growing problems including the growing recovery and destruction of WWII materials for export as scrap metal.

Steve Brown *Landscapes/seascapes of bombing: the case of Bikini Atoll*

Landscapes marked by the violent effects of aerial bombing are a particular feature of the twentieth century. One need only think of the 1937 bombing of Guernica, the WWII bombings of cities such as London and Cologne, the 1979 carpet-bombing of the Afghanistan city of Herat, or the bombing of rural landscapes across 1960s Vietnam. Perhaps the most infamous bombsites are Hiroshima and Nagasaki where, in 1945, atomic explosions killed 140,000 and 80,000 people respectively. How are such places remembered? What opportunities exist for human-centred narrations of bombed landscapes?

Using the example of Bikini Atoll, Republic of Marshall Islands, I consider the legacy of nuclear bomb testing on the landscape and Indigenous people of this remote and now largely abandoned Pacific island group. When US Commodore Ben H Wyatt convinced Bikinians to leave the atoll in March 1946 "For the good of all mankind and to end all world wars", Bikinians imagined an eventual return to homeland. This desire remains unfulfilled. In 2010, when Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site was inscribed on the World Heritage List, Alson Kelen, Mayor of Bikini Atoll, recognised that the occasion was "an opportunity for the dramatic events that occurred to be remembered... Bikini Atoll will forever tell the story of this period for human history." In this presentation I argue that World Heritage listing serves as a mechanism through which the local story of displacement, destruction and memory can be perpetuated alongside the global narrative of technical achievement.

Jeremy Ash *The Death and Rebirth of Quartz: writing colonial histories in western Torres Strait*

This paper describes the changing production, "meaning" and use of small bipolar quartz artefacts for Mualgal people (the people of Mua, western Torres Strait) during and following the arrival of the London Missionary Society in the early 1870s. Prior to the arrival of the missionaries, quartz was deeply rooted in a range of practices including body modification, totemism, therapeutic bloodletting amongst others. But following missionary and government interventions, many of these old practices were discouraged and in doing so radically transformed the ways in which quartz was seen and used by Mualgal people. But did this result in the "death" of quartz? In this paper, I draw on archaeological, linguistic and historic threads to examine the biography of quartz during and following the arrival of missionaries in western Torres Strait, and reflect upon the possibilities that such object based narratives promise for writing about complex colonial entanglements.

James Flexner *Tangible and intangible: Integrating multiple lines of evidence in collaborative archaeology in Vanuatu*

People generally think they understand what an archaeological survey involves: tramping through the jungle to uncover ancient ruins, and of course, excavating to find the buried treasures preserved therein. Even among archaeologists, there is a tendency to assume that "fieldwork" should really be read as "digging". The "materials" uncovered during an archaeological survey of mission sites from Tanna and Erromango, Vanuatu, challenge these assumptions. Orthodox archaeological methods (mapping, stratigraphic excavation, artefact analysis) have been augmented with oral histories, place names, and other information. Using samples from many different lines of evidence tells us more than focusing on any one line of evidence to the exclusion of others. Furthermore, this approach has allowed the research design to evolve in response to local interests.

Martin Gibbs *Whose site? 16th century Spanish colonies or indigenous agency in the Solomon Islands*

Since 2008 the Beyond the New World project has been examining the archaeological evidence of the failed attempts by Alvaro de Mendaña to colonize the Solomon Islands (1568 and 1595). A conventional interpretation places this material into the context of Spanish colonization strategies. However, in this paper I also consider the possibility that the archaeological sites might in fact be the product of indigenous agency and response to the Spanish presence, rather than a function of the Spanish occupation.

Martin Gibbs & David Roe *Do you bring your gods with you, or do you find them there waiting?: The Bounty Polynesians and the colonization of Pitcairn Island*

The tiny volcanic outcrop of Pitcairn Island has attained fame on two fronts: first as the hiding place and scene of the violent demise of most of the HMAV *Bounty* mutineers, and secondly as the place where the last of their company led their descendants to spiritual redemption, piety and purity, creating a 'model' Christian community. Although the circumstances of the initial settlement and subsequent life on the island have been written about many times, it has undeniably been a narrative focussed on the fates of the British seamen. In contrast, and despite being the numerically

[Archaeology Now cont. overleaf]



superior component of the colonising population, the Polynesian men and women who accompanied them have been reduced to bit-players in the grand drama. In this paper we would like to re-examine the early years of the *Bounty* colonisation of Pitcairn Island, with a specific focus on some of the potential perceptions and responses of the Polynesian colonists to their new home, especially the presence of several marae on the island.

Michelle MacCarthy *Performing Sexuality in the 'Islands of Love'*

In the Trobriand Islands, performances of traditional dance are perhaps the most emblematic of cultural expressions. Trobrianders are fiercely proud of the beauty and skill demonstrated in the bodies, movements, and traditional finery of dancers. Despite their reputation as the 'Islands of Love', dance performances are in fact a rare instance in which Trobriand sexuality is on public display. Generally, traditional taboos and Christian morality ensure that sex is a private matter. This paper examines traditional dance, especially the often locally controversial performances of the provocative and infamous Tapioca Dance, as a site in which the private is made public in distinctly gendered ways. This is by no means unproblematic for Trobrianders themselves, who are torn between reflexive awareness of their unique cultural and anthropological heritage, a desire to have fun, and an obligation to follow Church teachings. In this sense, it represents a sort of moral dilemma, the examination of which can, following Barker (2007:1) make visible key value orientations of a society and local responses to changing social conditions.

Pacific futures – Convenor Miranda Johnson

Joseph Cheer *Negotiating Neotraditional Futures: Tourism and the Kastom Ekonomi*

That tourism development imbues productive grassroots outcomes in Pacific Island countries is widely contested. Proponents laud its economic impetus, while critics bemoan its tendency to be neocolonial, fostering monopolistic and oligopolistic interests and generally paying scant regard to grassroots concerns. Malcolm Crick (1989) refers to tourism as "conspicuous consumption in front of the deprived" and captures the reality of the host-guest interface in Vanuatu. Assessing tourism's efficacy is problematic, imprecise, complex and vastly neglected. Consequently, analysis of it tends to be contentious and premised on weak empirical basis, dominated by economic concerns and with little regard to non-economic matters. In Vanuatu, traditional culture exemplifies the essential character of people and place and as well as offering ni-Vanuatus fortitude, is a drawcard for international tourists.

This paper explicates the findings of an ethnographic examination of the tourism-traditional culture nexus as personified in the tradition-modernity binary. *Kastom* (tradition) and the *kastom ekonomi* (traditional economy) frame traditional culture and local socialities, give people resilience and in a classic Polanyian (Polanyi, 1957; Dalton, 1968) sense, is embedded in society and social relationships. The transition from the traditional to the modern is denoted as the neotraditional by Marshall Sahlins (2005). Sahlins' notion developman, articulated as the "indigenous way of coping with capitalism", underlines the shift to the neotraditional. In Vanuatu, tourism has significant presence within the *kastom ekonomi* and is a key agent in the emergence of the neotraditional. This research argues that establishing a harmonious relationship with traditional culture may make way for improved tourism outcomes. At a local-level there is tacit acceptance that the diminishment of traditionalisms on one hand, is conversely offset by gains made in the neotraditional. Reconciling the tensions of the tourism-traditional culture interface illuminates how tourism and other non-traditional industries may provoke more fecund and enduring grassroots futures.

Miranda Johnson *The future's past: writing culture and imagining race among the Young Māori Party*

In the early twentieth century, a group of indigenous intellectuals and political leaders in New Zealand embarked on a raft of reforms of indigenous social, economic, and spiritual life. Calling themselves the Young Māori Party, this group of professionally-educated men—lawyers, doctors, and clergymen—proposed and debated new intellectual projects, including revised ethnographies and printed collections of Māori traditions. They participated in cultural performances and wrote poetry in Māori and English. These activities amounted to more than projects of salvage ethnography and romantic nostalgia; they were matters of cultural pride and national aspiration. By focussing on and practicing indigenous traditions, these young intellectuals imagined the better incorporation of Māori people into stories of New Zealand's progress and development and the engagement of Māori national sentiment. For some of these leaders, Māoritanga (Māori knowledge) made a significant contribution to the wider nation-state and shored up the possibilities of race-mixing; for others, the codifying of such knowledge was necessary for Māori themselves to survive and flourish as a separate race into the future. In this essay, I seek to recover the complexity of the arguments among these leaders about an emergent indigenous modernity of the Pacific, and I grapple with the changing historical consciousness that impelled it.

Hiagi M. Wesley *Political forces of change in Oceania: Fiji's New Constitution of 2013*

The fulfilment of Epele Hau'ofa's vision of a huge Pacific Ocean focused on potentials rather than on reality. For that
[Pacific Futures continued overleaf]



vision to really take shape would require drastic changes politically, economically, socially and culturally. The changes would need to be internally rather than superimposed from outsiders. The process of globalization helps speed up the changes that will make great impact for the different countries of Oceania. Due to internal conditions and readiness of its populations, some countries will make the change faster than others.

Fiji's new Constitution, if fully accepted and implemented will affect both the indigenous as well as the non-indigenous population. The new Constitution strikes at the heart of the indigenous culture of the Fijians with especially the demise of the Fiji Council of Chiefs. Such an issue related to the general name of citizens of Fiji being called 'Fijian' will cause consternation for both the indigenous as well as the non-indigenous. On the other hand, such issues related to freedom, equality and human rights, if fully realized in a multicultural country as Fiji will enable indigenous as well as non-indigenous to be treated equally. Importantly, the demise of Fiji's Council of Chiefs would be the demise of the indigenous Fijians. The Fiji Constitution is a bi-product of a military government which toppled elected officials. Without the intervention of the military drastic changes would not happen in Fiji. Tonga had a taste of political unrest when it experienced burning businesses, looting and demonstration in 2006. Would drastic changes such as a military coup the only viable solution? This presentation focused on political changes happening internally which will impact the overall perspective of the people of Oceania.

Catherine Picton, *Framing disability: Samoan traditional and contemporary perceptions*

Nicole George, *Sea level rise and 'adaptation' in the Pacific Islands: Watering down women's security?*

This paper is focussed on women's environmental advocacy in the Pacific Islands and compares advocacy around adaptation strategies with advocacy focused on resistance. It asks how advocacy on this question is shaped by broader regional political discussion of gender and security. It also considers how this advocacy compares with earlier regional campaigns on environmental issues such as the Pacific denuclearisation movement of the 1970s and 1980s.

Ian Fry, *Lost and Damaged: Defining an Approach to Address Compensation for Climate Change Damage in the Pacific*
The 19th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Warsaw agreed to establish an international mechanism on Loss and Damage (L & D). Pacific Island countries were keen advocates for such a mechanism, particularly showing an interest in possible insurance arrangements for climate change damage. The efforts by Pacific countries have been undermined by the negotiating tactics of a number of industrialised countries (including key provincial countries) and pre-emptive actions by CROP agencies and the World Bank. There are apparent overlaps and contradictions between approaches to address disaster risk reduction and climate change impacts which has resulted in a regional turf war. These contradictions will be interrogated. The paper will explore the current resistance to a L & D mechanism and propose a possible model for a loss and damage for the Pacific, based on experience in the Caribbean and other countries. Approaches to address compensation will also be explored.

Alexandra McCormick *Post-2015' Education and 'Development' in the South Pacific: What Can We Learn from the Vanuatu Moratorium on Foreign Research?*

In June 2013 the Vanuatu Cultural Centre introduced a one-year moratorium on foreign research within the country, enforceable, as per the 1999 national research policy, by law. I discuss the moratorium in the context of my doctoral and current post-doctoral research into the discursive dimensions of multi-level education policy processes. Through critical discourse analysis, I investigated the ways that national actors - civil society, donors and governments - have responded to and been influenced by the global and regional education initiatives of Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in post-colonial, aid-receiving contexts. I tie this to my current research into the planning that has been underway since 2012, also at multiple levels, to determine future 'development' trajectories.

This paper focuses on how the South Pacific sub-region is navigating some of these processes. The complex cultural, geographical, historical and linguistic features of Vanuatu shape its engagement with contemporary 'development' discourses, and relationships between the actors who variously promote them. The practice and role of education are central to these relationships, and to the at times conflicting visions for the future of the nation. In spite of this combination of elements that are particular to Vanuatu, the rationale for and fact of this, its second, research moratorium embody some of the tensions found not only there but in the other countries that were included in the research, including Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia and Laos.

Elke Mitchell *Reimagining sexual risk in Fiji: Protecting the future through a culturally grounded model of HIV and STI vulnerability*

Whilst HIV rates have fallen globally in recent years, Fiji continues to experience a rise in its annual number of HIV
[Pacific Futures continued overleaf]



notifications. Recent data has also shown Fiji experiences some of the highest rates of Chlamydia among young women globally. Entrenched gender inequality and high rates of sexual and domestic violence further increase Fijian women's vulnerability to HIV and other STIs. Whilst Fiji's response to HIV and STIs is more thorough than many of its Pacific

island neighbours, prevention programs to date have failed to critically engage with local sexual cultures and practices. This has left many prevention programs with limited scope and impact. This paper will examine what is needed to manage sexual risk among young people in Fiji through the introduction of a culturally grounded model of HIV and STI vulnerability. The research informing this paper involved 15 months of ethnographic fieldwork with young *iTaukei* university students. Data was collected in the form of FGDs, interviews, social mapping, participant observation, and a survey.

In this paper I will firstly discuss the Fijian notion of self as relational rather than individualistic; arguing that a failure to acknowledge this distinction has limited the success of mainstream HIV/STI behaviour changes models. I will then discuss social change and globalisation and its impact on changing social norms, including excessive alcohol consumption and high risk sexual behaviours among *iTaukei* youth. I will then explore sexual communication, focusing on the *tabu* and stigma associated with sex and sexuality and its role in limiting open dialogues about sex and sexuality. I will then discuss the entrenched power relations and gender inequality in Fijian society and the impact such inequality has on sexual violence and male dominance in sexual decision making. Finally I will conclude by suggesting an adapted ecological model of HIV/STI risk that takes into account how individual, relational, institutional, community, and societal level beliefs, norms and practices shape youth sexual cultures and risk taking. I argue that this multidimensional model of sexual risk is needed to prevent a future HIV epidemic in Fiji as has been experienced elsewhere in the Pacific.

Performance/Performing – Convenor Jude Philp

Andrew Moutu TBC

Linda Barwick and Nick Thieberger *Performance and PARADISEC*

Hundreds of hours of ethnographic field recordings and their associated oral traditions were destined to be lost until in 2003 a group of linguists and musicologists established the Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC, <http://paradisec.org.au>) to digitise and curate this legacy made by Australian academic researchers since the 1960s (Barwick and Thieberger 2006, Thieberger and Barwick 2012).

A group of linguists and musicologists planned the project and sought advice from relevant agencies (in particular from the National Library of Australia and the National Film and Sound Archive). With support from our Universities (Sydney, Melbourne and ANU) and occasional infrastructure funding from the Australian Research Council, PARADISEC was established in 2003 and has now been running for 10 years.

This presentation will survey some important collections held in PARADISEC that cover musical and other performance traditions, with a focus on Oceania. Collections deposited by Arthur Capell, Ros Dunlop, Tom Dutton, Cathy Falk, Claire Moise Faure, David Goldsworthy, Tote Tepano, Nick Thieberger and many others include a wealth of recordings and other documentation from countries including Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Solomons, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, French Polynesia, and Chile (Rapa Nui).

Tom Dick, *Building Regional Partnerships to Support Grassroots Film Production in Vanuatu: Examples from the field*

In 2013 Vanuatu-based NGO, Further Arts, established the Nesar Studio - a new community access film and photography studio for urban youth established in Port Vila. The studio has strong links to regional producers, presenters and distributors such as Kundu Media, the Wantok Musik Foundation, and the Queensland Gallery of Art and Gallery of Modern Art; and also links with screen industry bodies such as the Asia Pacific Screen Awards and the Australian International Documentary Conference. This session will provide a sample of some of the work that is emanating from the studio, contextualised by the developmental pathways that the regional partnerships enable for the urban youth.

Geoffrey Colson *Ui No Faae: Insights into and from ethnomusicological composition*

Since the advent of a Western presence in Tahiti, the island has undergone deep cultural changes, the history of which is embedded in the contemporary musical landscape. Tahiti forms a "contact zone", a place of "co-presence" and "interaction" (Pratt, 2007), where syncretism constitutes the systematic condition of culturalism (Sahlins, 1993).

In this context, the *Conservatoire Artistique de Polynésie Française*, which is modelled on the French conservatories scheme, represents a unique model of integration in the Pacific Islands, where indigenous and Western epistemologies meet under a single authority, with regularly scheduled interactions and intercultural crossovers.

[performance/performing continued overleaf]



Drawing on a collaborative artistic project between the author and *Te Reo Nui*, an association promoting operatic singing and a partner of the *Conservatoire*, this paper discusses and analyses an encounter between ethnomusicology and composition. Following Simha Arom's methodology and conceptual framework, it details how the identification of an underlying model within Tahitian traditional music can inform creative processes leading to a syncretic work. Conversely, it examines ways transcultural artistic creations based on ethnomusicological research might provide a model for the sustainability of traditional heritage and its valorisation.

More broadly, as a fresh research axis, it investigates the application of ethnomusicology to understanding the course of cultural change.

Diane Losche *Performance and the New Museum: Sepik Artists at the 7th Asia-Pacific Triennial*

Critiques of the performance of the 'primitive' in circuses, international expositions, and World Fairs as well as in museums as part of colonial projects of the 19th and 20th century are now well known. From Roslyn Poignant's detailed study of the tragic fate of a group of Aboriginal people drafted into a circus to the filmic critique, *Bontoc Eulogy*, of the Philippine 'Village' at the 1904 St Louis World's Fair, such performances are now regarded as one of the most degrading aspects of the empire project because of the controlled revelation of the body that they entailed.

This history of spectacle is one which is seen as left behind in an embarrassing past. Most museums and art galleries now prefer to see themselves as part of the new museum and the new museology, in which members of communities who are represented have substantial agency in the determination of the modes by which they are represented. Nevertheless performances still routinely take place at museum and gallery events, often at the specific behest of those represented, who consider that the materials exhibited are not complete without such performances.

This paper will suggest that museum ambitions to be properly respectful of those represented is more complex in practice than in theory, particularly in this area of performativity because the issue of the education of the audience, and the context of performance has been a neglected topic. As a result many such performances seem to be The Emperor's New Clothes. This paper examines one such event involving the participation of artists from the Sepik region of Papua New Guinea at the 7th Asia-Pacific Triennial, GOMA, Brisbane in 2012, as a means of raising and framing the problems of performativity for the new museology.

Raymond Blanco TBC

Leah Lui-Chivizhe *Enactment or re-enactment: the place of turtle in Torres Strait performance*

The marine turtle is an important part of the lives of the people of the Torres Strait. Significant hatcheries in the eastern, western and south boundaries of the region have ensured abundant supplies of several key species and as they have moved through the swirling waters of the Torres Strait they have fed the bodies and cultural lives of Islanders for thousands of years. Their significance is evoked in the meals shared, stories told and dances performed to honour the relationship between Islanders and turtles. My presentation will consider what 19th century turtle shell masks can tell us about the ways Islanders once danced and whether they mean anything to Islanders today.

Michelle MacCarthy *Performing Sexuality in the 'Islands of Love'*

In the Trobriand Islands, performances of traditional dance are perhaps the most emblematic of cultural expressions. Trobrianders are fiercely proud of the beauty and skill demonstrated in the bodies, movements, and traditional finery of dancers. Despite their reputation as the 'Islands of Love', dance performances are in fact a rare instance in which Trobriand sexuality is on public display. Generally, traditional taboos and Christian morality ensure that sex is a private matter. This paper examines traditional dance, especially the often locally controversial performances of the provocative and infamous Tapioca Dance, as a site in which the private is made public in distinctly gendered ways. This is by no means unproblematic for Trobrianders themselves, who are torn between reflexive awareness of their unique cultural and anthropological heritage, a desire to have fun, and an obligation to follow Church teachings. In this sense, it represents a sort of moral dilemma, the examination of which can, following Barker (2007:1) make visible key value orientations of a society and local responses to changing social conditions.

Michael Webb *'Slave songs' in the Southern Seas: Musical globalization and indigenization in the nineteenth century*

From the 1870s, two song repertoires began circling the globe: African American spirituals, and Anglo American revivalist gospel songs. These songs made their way to tiny, remote islands in the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) and entered the culture in printed format, however soon became part of oral tradition as, over the course of several decades, they were reformulated into unique folk participatory entertainment genres. While still practiced today, their repertoires are shrinking, and little is known of the circumstances surrounding their creation. This paper probes the reasons why, in the late nineteenth century, missionaries found ni-Vanuatu to be "like Negroes" and hence commended the spirituals to Islanders as substitutes for customary music and dancing, and how and why they found an enduring place in indigenous repertoires.

[performance/performing continued overleaf]



Gregory Howard *A skill creation method born in the Pacific*

HSCM (Howard Skill Creation Methodology) has seen Greg Howard, a 25 year Pacific Resident from the age of 18 months, enable Kimbe Rebels Seven's Rugby Team from New Britain Island in Papua Niugini defeat a semi-professional Qld Reds Academy 19-12 in 2011 Gold Coast Sevens. The Reds had just beaten a Fijian Club team by around 40-5 and Kimbe then did the seemingly impossible. Kimbe next held the Australian Sevens Development Team (professional) at bay with the crowd enthralled as Kimbe twice split the Australian defence for pending easy tries yet the ball carrier then slipped over on hard grounds. PNG's national seven's team had previously been unable to defeat the Qld team over four seven's tournaments. The Kimbe Rebels management had invited Mr Howard to assist and being fluent in Tok Pisin, Mr Howard was able to better accelerate skills-in-demand. The Kimbe team was approximately 75% of the size of their Qld Reds opponents. This advantage to the Reds translates across to speed, power, strength, jumping ability and other technical aspects of the sport. The win by Kimbe Rebels utilizing some aspects of HSCM is a strong signal that small can defeat the large in Seven's. Sevens is an Olympic Sport now and these results hold promise for the smaller Pacific Nations to make impact at International Level. An outline of results in this talk gives more illustrations.

Pacific Circle – convenor John Gascoigne

John Gascoigne *Indigenous Intermediaries and Western Scientific Pacific Voyagers in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries*

The contact between cultures which Pacific encounters brought about involved exchanges of knowledge as well as material objects such as goods (or germs). This paper will consider the dynamics of such knowledge exchanges under two major headings: the way in which indigenous knowledges were drawn into the classificatory systems of natural history and the forms of mapping employed by Europeans. In both cases local knowledge became part of the schemas Europeans used to make sense of what was to them 'the new world' of the Pacific. Once transmuted into such schemas, however, local knowledge was often translated into new forms which could disguise their origins. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the extent to which Western science can be said to retain links with the indigenous views of the world embodied in some of the data on which scientific theorising had originally drawn.

Chris Maxworthy *Advance agents of change in the Pacific: colonial smugglers and privateers against Spain operating from Sydney 1796-1810*

The role of Sydney as a maritime centre for trade in the Pacific is well known. However, recent archival discoveries and analysis reveal the colony at New South Wales as a threat to the Spanish empire, particularly from the onset of the Nootka Convention of 1790, and the outbreak of war in late 1796. This paper draws upon documents in Spanish language archives of Spain and Latin America, and the impact of the British charter company reforms. The case study of the private ship of war *Hero* that remained at Sydney for three months during the Rum Rebellion in 1808 serves as a proxy. The paper explores the preliminary findings and themes of state sanctioned private war and smuggling against the Spanish empire during the era of the French and Napoleonic wars.

Grant McCall *The -nesias of Oceania: How metropolitan languages divide the Pacific*

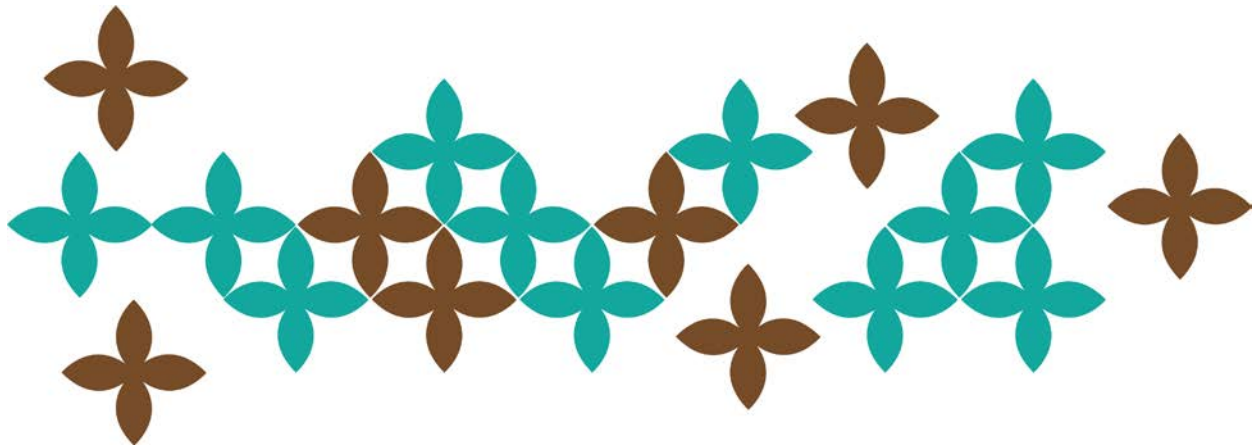
There has been some discussion over the years about the ethnographic divisions of the Pacific Ocean and what utility such conceptions might have for understanding the geographical feature that occupies fully one-third of the Earth's surface. Less attention has been paid to a much more obvious set of divisions: those based on metropolitan languages and how these are barriers to people's movement and scholarship.

**Christine Winter** *Race mixing and the Global South*

To better understand our immediate region, the South-West Pacific, a paradigm shift is needed. Anthropologist James Clifford called for new theoretical frameworks for analyzing the diverse and dynamic region of the (South) Western Pacific, exemplar sites of 'apogressive narratives of modernity'. He argues that identifying ambivalence, diversity, multi-located and de-centered structures are starting points. My project on 'mixed-race' Germans takes up Clifford's argument by drawing on theories of the 'Global South'. (Warwick Anderson) as innovative spaces that challenge Northern Hemisphere structures of hierarchy and stability. Focusing on German-Polynesian families and their racial 'framing' in the Southern and Northern Hemisphere, I am exploring the reach of these theories: I ask how racial identity was established in South-North exchange of ideas; how German-Pacific Islanders acted as objects and subjects of racial theory; and finally: can we identify German interwar developments, such as National Socialist inclusion of these families into a new race-based 'Aryan' community as Southern influences?

Wendy Shaw *Researchers as adventure-tourists in the coffee-growing highlands of Papua New Guinea*

This paper reflects on how the prospect of travel for 'work', or other non-tourist activities in 'dangerous' places, includes an almost mandatory form of adventure travel for those who visit from other places, particularly from other countries. Researchers who journey out of their comfort zones to work in a place with a dangerous reputation, such as the highlands of Papua New Guinea, bring stories of adventure home with them. For these researchers, moments of tourism are sometimes planned but often unexpected and 'exciting'. They also hark back to earlier encounters, of European voyaging and story-telling, and the fearful other (worlds).





TUESDAY 22 APRIL	General Lecture Theatre (GLT K2.05)	History Room (S.223)	Macleay Museum	Law Foyer Lecture Theatre (LAW)
Time	session	session	panel	
9.00-10.00	WELCOME TO COUNTRY Conference Welcome			
10.00-11.00	MORNING TEA*	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	with each session	
10.00-1.00	Search for Stability	Performance/Performing		
1.00-2.00	LUNCH	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	CLOISTERS	
2.00-4.30	Search for Stability Timor Leste Panel	Performance/Performing		
3.00-4.00	AFTERNOON TEA	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	times will vary	with each session
4.30-5.00	Book Launch	Performance/Performing		
5.15			Introduction to Pacific resources at the Macleay Museum & Points of Focus exhibition	
6.00-7.30				KEYNOTE Stuart Firth, Opening up to Our Pacific Neighbours



WEDNESDAY 23 APRIL	General Lecture Theatre (GLT K2.05)	History Room (S.223)	Australian Museum
Time	session	session	Tour
9.00-10.00	KEYNOTE Damon Salesa		
10.00-11.00	MORNING TEA*	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	with each session
10.00-1.00	Pacific Futures	Populations on the Move	
1.00-2.00	LUNCH*	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	
2.00-5.00	Pacific Futures	Travelling, Anchoring	
2.00-4.00			College Street Tours of Australian Museum Pacific Stores
3.00-4.00	AFTERNOON TEA*	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	with each session
5.00-7.00	AAPS Annual General Meeting		



THURSDAY 24 APRIL	General Lecture Theatre (GLT K2.05)	History Room (S.223)	Philosophy Room (S.249)	Professorial Board Room
Time	session	session	panel	
9.00-10.00	KEYNOTE Tony Heorake, Research in the Solomon Islands			
10.00-11.00	MORNING TEA	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	times will vary	with each session
10.00-1.00	Archaeology Now	For Sale: Land in Melanesia		Activism: West Papua
1.00-2.00	LUNCH	AVAILABLE IN	REFECTORY	
2.00-5.00	Archaeology Now	For Sale: Land in Melanesia	Pacific Circle	
3.00-4.00	AFTERNOON TEA	AVAILABLE IN REFECTORY	times will vary	with each session
5.00-6.00	KEYNOTE Emelda Davis, Wantok: 150 Activism and Action for recognition of Australian South Sea Islanders: The Story So Far			
				University Library Gallery
6.30-7.30				Exhibition launch Book Launch Reception

The University Library Gallery is on Level Two of the library (down stairs one flight from the entrance).



FRIDAY 25 APRIL	Edgeworth David Lecture Theatre	Macleay Museum	Law Foyer (LAW)	TBC
Time	session	Workshop (closed)		Workshop (closed)
9.00		For Sale		MacGregor
10.00-11.00	MORNING TEA*	AVAILABLE IN	MACLEAY times will	vary with each session
10.00-1.00	Post-Graduate Focus Session	For Sale: land in Melanesia		MacGregor
1.00-2.00	LUNCH	AVAILABLE IN	MACLEAY	TEA ROOM *
2.00-5.00	Post-Graduate Focus Session	For Sale: land in Melanesia		MacGregor
3.00-4.00	AFTERNOON TEA	AVAILABLE IN	MACLEAY times will	vary *
5.00-6.30			ANZAC DAY KEYNOTE Remembering World War One in the Pacific	

*Tea and lunch will be in Macleay tea room, ground floor Macleay building

The Edgeworth David Lecture Theatre (aka Old Geology) is around the corner from the Macleay Museum, it is next to the University entrance at the Parramatta Road Footbridge.



SATURDAY 26 APRIL	Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre
Time	session
8.45	Bus to Casula, Meet in Quadrangle
10.30-11.00	MORNING TEA
11.00-1.00	WELCOME TO COUNTRY
11.10-11.40	Navigation Pacifica 2013 Casula's Cultural programs
11.40-12.00	Performance
12.00-12.30	Performance
12.30-1.30	LUNCH
1.30-1.50	Cultural Programs at the Australian Museum
1.50-2.10	Performance
2.10-4.00	Film Screenings
4.00	Return to University

There is a regular train service to Casula for those who cannot make the whole day. Trains leave from Central Station direct to Casula Station. The journey takes 1 hour. The Casula Powerhouse is immediately opposite the train station.



Partners

Conference committee: Jude Philp, Grant McCall, Leo Tanoi

AAPS President: Katerina Teaiwa.

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Session organisers

Without the work of the session organisers and convenors we wouldn't have such a thought provoking conference. An appreciative thank you to all

Search for Stability **Stewart Firth**
Performing/performance **Jude Philp**
Populations on the move **John Connell, Paul Jones**
Travelling, anchoring **Katerina Teaiwa, April Henderson, Lea Kauvaka**
Pacific Futures **Miranda Johnson**
Archaeology on the move **Martin Gibbs**
Activism now **Grant McCall, Camellia Web-Gannon**
For Sale **Matthew Allen, Colin Filer, Siobhan McDonnell**
Workshop (open) *Pacific Circle* **John Gascoigne**
For Sale Workshop (closed) **Matthew Allen, Colin Filer, Siobhan McDonnell**
Macgregor Workshop (closed) **Robin Torrence**
Anzac Day keynote **Kate Fullagar**
Casula Program **Leo Tanoi**
Sydney Ideas **Meredith Hall**



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