RESEARCH MATTERS: BEYOND THE CURVE
S BLOCK, GROUND FLOOR

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 22nd October

5:30pm  Registration (pick up conference packs); Mihi, followed by wine and cheese

6:30pm  Curving Space & Sound

‘Placing’ emotions through digital storytelling: exploring new methods in geography
Elaine Bliss, Department of Geography, Tourism and Environmental Planning, Waikato

The return from long-term travel: re-negotiations of identity, relationships and social affiliations
Naomi Pocock, Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Waikato

Factors shaping understandings and experiences of spatial and emotive aurality
Paul Beere, Department of Geography, Tourism and Environmental Planning, Waikato

Thursday, 23rd October

8:30am – 9:00am  Registration (pick up conference packs)

9:00am – 10:00am  Research Matters: Beyond the PhD

Guest Speaker: Linda Malam, Department of Geography, University of Otago

Linda's key research interest lies in investigating the emergence of new forms of gendered identity in sites at the intersection of multiple systems of meaning. Implicit in this agenda is an interest in exploring the power dynamics of specific personal encounters in the context of globalisation. The majority of her research takes place on Samui and Pha-ngan Islands in Southern Thailand, where the thriving tourism industry has had wide ranging implications for livelihood practices and gender roles. She is currently a permanent lecturer in the Department of Geography at the University of Otago. She has previously held positions as Lecturer in the School of Sociology, Social Work and Tourism at The University of Tasmania in Australia (from 2004-2005) and Visiting Fellow in the Department of Geography at the National University of Singapore (from 2005-2007).
10:00am – 10:20am  Morning Tea

10:20am – 11:40am  *Language and Rhetoric: Speaking in Tongues?*

*Understanding reduplication in Neverver*
Julie Barbour, Department of General & Applied Linguistics, Waikato

*Women and swearing in Aotearoa/New Zealand: a sociolinguistic pilot study*
Leah Graham, Department of General & Applied Linguistics, Waikato

*Information structure in human language: a cognitive approach*
Daryl MacDonald, Department of General & Applied Linguistics, Waikato

*How Yanzi fulfils his responsibilities as Minister in the rhetorical techniques within the Jian (Remonstrance) of the Yanzi Chunqiu*
Ronnie Smart, University of Canterbury

11:40am – 11:50am  Ten Minute Break

11:50am – 1:10pm  *Making Art from Aotearoa to Europe*

*Towards a new Māori theatre? Utilising a Theatre Laboratory methodology*
Kalani Tarawa, Theatre Studies, Department of Humanities, Waikato

*Māori women and performance*
Whetu Silver, Theatre Studies, Department of Humanities, Waikato

*The lotus and the koru: seeds for a dialogical art*
Miki Seifert, School of Māori Studies, Victoria University

*Variations on J.S. Bach: the Lutheran Chorale Partitas and fresh perspectives on their provenance and chronology*
Nicholas Grigsby, Department of Music, Waikato

1:10pm – 2:00pm  Lunch

2:00pm – 3:20pm  *Stories, Spaces, Identities*

*Indigenous land, indigenous life*
Jason Waterman, Department of Humanities, Waikato

*Community education: a new narrative for living*
Tim Wilmot-Sitwell, Department of Philosophy & Religious Studies, Waikato
Hong Ying—a new Chinese woman migrant writer meets the western paperback market demand
Wenjun Sun, Chinese, University of Canterbury

Imperialism, evangelisation and antipodean adventures: New Zealand books for children by Victorian writers.
Louise Clark, Department of Humanities, Waikato

3:20pm – 3:40pm Afternoon Tea

3:40pm – 4:40pm Lines of Work
The complexity of absenteeism and turnover intention
Francisca Vogelzang, Department of Psychology, Waikato

Motivation and engagement
Yanahina Rodriguez-Llewell, Department of Psychology, Waikato

The relationship between leadership, perceived control and psychological ownership
Tian Li, Department of Psychology, Waikato

Social Matters @ The Cook from 5pm

Friday, 24th October
9:30am – 10:50am History Matters/Material Histories
Telling stories, reading lives: exploring the queer personal narratives of James Courage
Chris Burke, Gender Studies/History, University of Otago

A brief history of Ngaruawahia - 1980 to 2008. Public or applied history
Mark Smith, Department of History, Waikato

“From My Mind’s Eye into the Open”: stories that will be told: the significance of mental health patient pathography in New Zealand psychiatric history, 1980-2008
Michelle Campion, Department of History/Department of Humanities, Waikato

‘Tossspots and Quaffers’: drinking and drunkenness in Hamilton city, Aotearoa/New Zealand, 1945-1989
Alex Brown, Department of History, Waikato
10:50am – 11:10am  Morning Tea

11:10am – 12:30pm  Living & Learning

*The identification of recidivism indicators in intellectually disabled (ID) violent individuals*

Jo Courtney, Department of Psychology, Waikato

*Changes in the therapeutic alliance with suicide-bereaved adults as a result of a workshop intervention: work in progress*

Linda Kelly, Department of Psychology, Waikato

*Paradigms, concerns and new methods for research methodology in qualitative World War II digital game studies*

Luke Jacobs, Department of Screen & Media Studies, Waikato

12:30pm – 1:20pm  Lunch

1:20pm – 2:40pm  Green Spaces Theory and Praxis

*‘You will end up dying from comfort’: consumerism and the atomization of environmentalism*

Natalie Cowley, Department of Societies & Cultures, Waikato

*Imag[in]ing Waikato landscapes c.1800–c.1914: a spatial history*

Simon Dench, Department of History, Waikato

*Waitangi Park: social vision and political response*

Nina Price, Sociology, Victoria University

*The values and perceptions behind non-indigenous freshwater fish management in Aotearoa/New Zealand*

Kathryn Carter, Department of Geography, Tourism & Environmental Planning, Waikato

2:40pm – 3:00pm  Afternoon Tea
3:00pm – 4:00pm  

**Boyz, Men, Guns**

Australian masculine identity and culture in history as reflected and reinforced by Australian film 1980-1995  

*Galina Hanley, Department of History, Waikato*

Paradigms, concerns and new methods for research methodology in qualitative World War Two digital game studies  

*Luke Jacobs, Department of Screen & Media Studies, Waikato*

Their response to the Empire’s call; Soldiers and Shirkers: an analysis of mainstream comprehension of service and conscientious objection in New Zealand during the Great War  

*Steven Loveridge, Department of History, Waikato*

4:15pm  

**Paradise Enough**

*Paradise Enough*  
Directed by Kalani Tarawa  
Performed by Kalani Tarawa and Moko Smith  
New Place Theatre

6.30pm – late  

**Graduate Dinner**

*Venue: Whare Tapere Iti, Academy of Performing Arts*

*Guest Speaker Jeff Rule, Immigration New Zealand*

*Band Central Station*
ABSTRACTS

Julie Barbour
Department of General & Applied Linguistics, University of Waikato

Understanding reduplication in Neverver
One of the morphological features identified in the Neverver language of Malakula is reduplication. Reduplication, or the repetition of all or part of a word, is employed for a range of seemingly disparate functions. In this presentation, I explore the feature of reduplication, considering both its the forms and functions. Using a framework of autosegmental phonology (cf. Clements & Keyser 1983; Goldsmith 1990) to analysis forms of reduplication, I conclude that reduplication preserves a language-specific constraint on syllable structure which applies generally to other parts of the language system. The attested functions of reduplication can be broadly defined as detransitive (cf. Hopper & Thompson 1980).

I consider how a large body of data, input from community language consultants, and an understanding of linguistic theory, have contributed to developing a unified analysis of form and function. I suggest that engaging in language documentation has allowed me to provide a rich record and analysis of reduplication that will have a lasting value for the community of Neverver speakers.

Paul Beere
Department of Geography, Tourism and Environmental Planning, University of Waikato

Factors shaping understandings and experiences of spatial and emotive aurality
The practice of geography has been, up until recently, an exercise in the development of languages and techniques to capture what the eye could or should see in a landscape. Thinking about what and how to observe has long been central to the theory and practice of geography. This preoccupation with the visual is by no means isolated to geography and is embedded in a Western privileging of the visual as the primary sense of knowledge acquisition. Recent shifts in geography have moved beyond the primacy of the visual, resulting in richer narratives of the embodied sensuous experiences of place. By exploring a more nuanced dialogue of the sensual experience, power relations exercised through the control and maintenance of the senses have been exposed. Moving beyond the dominance of the panoptic surveillant gaze within debates relating to sensuous power relations, I explore the disciplinary effects of auralities within and through places and spaces.

Focusing on the site of the home, I position aurality and its influences on behaviour and identity within the notion of ecology; where the temporal and spatial ebb and flow of sounds produces demarcated places and spaces, an invisible aural ecology that profoundly influences physiological, social and political experiences of place.
Elaine Bliss  
Department of Geography, Tourism and Environmental Planning, and  
Department of Screen and Media Studies, University of Waikato  

'Placing' emotions through digital storytelling: exploring new methods in geography  
The ‘emotional’ turn in contemporary geographical research has prompted many geographers to engage critically in qualitative methodologies. This paper will introduce the concept of digital storytelling as a methodology for exploring place and emotion in geographical research. I will discuss the theory and practice of digital storytelling based upon the model developed at the Centre for Digital Storytelling (CDS) in Berkley, California. I will then present some observations from my recent fieldwork experience, including the presentation of a short digital story that I created at the workshop. Drawing primarily on geographical work on emotion, memory and place, alongside qualitative methods in geography, I will explain some of my fieldwork observations. Finally, I will present some preliminary ideas on the use of digital storytelling as a method for contemporary cultural/social geographical research.

Alex Brown  
Department of History, University of Waikato  

Tossspots and Quaffers: drinking and drunkenness in Hamilton city, Aotearoa/New Zealand, 1945-1989’  
In this study I examine the ways in which drinking and drunkenness were characterized and viewed in Hamilton City, New Zealand, between 1945 and the late 1980s. I attempt to examine drinking and drunkenness in a historical context that acknowledges these things as existing in more than simply a pathological light. I examine drinking and drunkenness through the overlapping themes of legislative change, youth culture and age-related issues, gender and cultural difference. I include some quantitative analysis of drinking and drunkenness in Hamilton but overall I adopt a qualitative approach in order to address a gap in the historical literature concerning drinking and drunkenness as human behaviours. I combine analysis of primary and secondary material relevant to New Zealand’s and Hamilton’s drinking past in an attempt to discover if certain trends in drinking and drunken behaviour are observable, or if, in fact, a multiplicity of behaviours and judgments of these existed between 1945 and the late 1980s.
Chris Burke
Gender Studies, History, University of Otago

Telling stories, reading lives: exploring the queer personal narratives of James Courage

The collecting and telling of stories has formed a central aspect of the histories of sexuality since the 1960s. Contemporary queer communities continue to mobilise conceptions of a queer past that frame shared experiences of sexual and personal identity, raise ‘legitimate’ precedents for sexual and intimate behaviour, and position queer agents beyond the dominant – and heteronormative – tropes of the ‘alien’ and the ‘marginal’. Despite the queer cultural turn of much sexual historiography, the impulse to ‘recover’ cultural ancestors is still a potent and legitimate one. This paper explores the interconnections between the historical modes of recovery and objectivity, biography and deconstruction. It suggests how the personal and literary material of New Zealand writer, James Courage – author of New Zealand’s earliest story of overt male same-sex desire, A Way of Love (1959) – offer critical insights into the subjectively experienced lives of queer men living in the twentieth century. Courage’s diaries and semi-autobiographical fiction offer a vital way into one man’s experience of pre-liberation homosexual life, and form a key point at which to assess the experiences of an iconic queer New Zealander. Rather than reinscribe a mytho-historical notion of queer experience, Courage’s writings offer a dense web of symbolism and representation that exists in parallel or dynamic contrast to emerging scripts of queer identity, and help historians to understand how queer agents negotiated real and imagined spaces.

Michelle Campion
Department of History, University of Waikato

“From My Mind’s Eye into the Open”; stories that will be told: the significance of mental health patient pathography in New Zealand psychiatric history, 1980-2008.

This paper explores the significance of mental health pathography in New Zealand. A comparatively recent genre, published patient accounts of sickness have opened another dimension on historical understandings of medical experience. Collectively labelled pathographies, these narratives form the basis of my Master’s thesis in history which investigates experiences of mental health through the words of sufferers while considering the usefulness of pathography as a source for New Zealand medical and, more specifically, psychiatric history. The paper will focus on two key research questions that shape the thesis: how are pathographies constructed and what can such insights offer us about the information they furnish?, and what themes emerge that might help us understand the way mental illness is conceived by its sufferers? The paper will also use brief examples to illustrate conclusions thus far reached on these points. The narratives examined are powerful witnesses of individual truth wrought by memory, which in themselves are often a key part of the healing process, in which the chaotic becomes ordered.
Kathryn Carter  
Department of Geography, Tourism and Environmental Planning, University of Waikato

The values and perceptions behind non-indigenous freshwater fish management in Aotearoa/New Zealand

Restoring indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity has become a key focus in New Zealand conservation in recent years. Freshwater ecosystems have been identified as particularly vulnerable to the impacts of invasive fish. Coarse fish are being addressed in this study as they are among the most visible of the ‘pest’ fish in NZ. Coarse anglers, usually with British backgrounds, have traditionally been considered responsible for the spread of these fish in order to have access to what they perceive as a valued resource, although the extent to which this actually occurred remains unclear. In NZ coarse anglers usually fish for perch, tench, and koi carp, and rudd is also fished in the Auckland/Waikato region. I have been undertaking social research to understand the ways in which coarse fish are valued by different people in different times and different places, the motivations behind deliberate spread of coarse fish species (if this does still occur), and the potential for a compromise to be reached between environmental management agencies and anglers.

Utilising the theoretical frameworks of environmental perception and social construction I attempt to demonstrate the importance of social research into environmental issues, an area which has long been considered the domain of ‘objective’ science. Through semi-structured interviews, discourse analysis and an internet survey I have started to gain valuable insights into the perceptions and values of the people involved in this environmental issue. I will discuss my research as it has progressed to date, focusing on examining the social construction of ‘pest’ species and the challenges and benefits of using social research to contribute to environmental restoration in Aotearoa/New Zealand, and will present some preliminary findings.

Louise Clark  
Department of Humanities (English), University of Waikato

Imperialism, evangelisation and antipodean adventures: New Zealand books for children by Victorian writers

During the second half of the nineteenth century, New Zealand, Britain’s most far-flung colony, was used by English writers of books for children as an exotic location in which their characters could have exciting adventures. As neither the authors nor the illustrators of these books had ever visited New Zealand, their depictions of the country and its inhabitants were not particularly authentic. However, for Victorian writers, accuracy was not necessarily a priority; of far more importance were the messages these books set out to convey to their young readers.

All of these texts promoted Britain’s imperial ambitions by depicting the establishment of orderly and successful outposts of English civilization in the New Zealand wilderness. Many also had a religious purpose and described either the
moral education of the young protagonists, or the conversion of Maori to Christianity (and sometimes both).
This paper will consider imperialism, evangelisation and antipodean adventure in children’s books published between 1862 and 1894.

Jo Courtney
Department of Psychology, University of Waikato

The identification of recidivism indicators in intellectually disabled (id) violent individuals
The Assessment of Risk and Manageability in Intellectually Disabled Individuals who Offend (ARMIDIL0) was developed to address the need for assessment tests specifically designed for intellectually disabled (ID) individuals who offend. This is the first research focusing on the application of the ARMIDIL0 by using comparative, current risk assessment tests to evaluate the ARMIDIL0 as an effective risk assessment tool. In this research 16 ID people who have recorded sexual and or violent behaviour offences were evaluated using the Violent Offender Risk Assessment Scale (VORAS), Static-99 and ARMIDIL0 risk assessment tests. The ARMIDIL0, VORAS and Static-99 assessments were completed using individual history files kept within the Regional Forensic Psychiatric Service. The VORAS and Static-99 were adapted to incorporate reported, but not charged or otherwise litigated offences and convictions. The adapted tests were then compared against the ARMIDIL0 as a risk assessment tool. Analysis of the ARMIDIL0 showed strong reliability in assessing ID people who offend. The main strength of the ARMIDIL0 is in identifying the risk needs of the ID person who offends and may be an effective management test when used in assessing individual needs and program implementation. Risk assessment through the ARMIDIL0 showed similar results to Static-99 but compared only moderately with the VORAS in measuring the risk of re-offending. Future research with a larger population may further validate the reliability of the ARMIDIL0 as an assessment tool. Adaptation of the current score sheet for use by non-clinical and correctional staff may prove cost effective.

Natalie Cowley
Department of Societies and Cultures, The University of Waikato

‘You Will End Up Dying From Comfort’: consumerism and the atomization of environmentalism
This paper draws on a PhD thesis in progress that calls into question the project of green consumerism and individualized action as means for mitigation of the potential effects of anthropogenic climate change and environmental degradation. As ‘climate change’ in particular has filtered into the public consciousness, there is an increasing media barrage of ‘eco-footprint-reducing’ imperatives aimed at the individual consumer, as opposed to citizen. This discourse demonstrates what has
been termed the green-washing of capitalism: the prevailing global economic system is considered ‘sustainable’ provided individuals purchase ‘environmentally friendly’ products and services. Here, three key ‘green’ approaches to environmental problems are presented, wherein it is consequently argued that the most dominant approach, Liberal Environmentalism, promulgates antidotes and (in)actions that, while important for drawing attention to the ecological crisis, are not enough to avert it. Further, such measures fail to address one of the major progenitors of our current ecological predicament – consumerism and its attendant subtexts of ‘needs’ and ‘comfort’.

Kirsty Dempster-Rivett
Department of Psychology, University of Waikato

Supporting secondary schools to care for students who deliberately harm themselves and/or have suicidal thoughts and behaviours
This doctoral research explores the supports secondary schools need to care for students who deliberately harm themselves and/or have suicidal thoughts and behaviours. In conjunction with Waikato Primary Health, a pilot project was undertaken in 2007 by the author to help develop supports for secondary school nurses, GPS and school guidance counsellors to manage this issue that they described as increasing in frequency and severity. This project was evaluated as being effective and is now continuing for at least the next two years in six secondary schools. The doctoral research aims to collect both quantitative and qualitative data to help better understand what both the staff and students found helpful in addressing and reducing suicide risk and self harming behaviours. This presentation will provide the research findings and observations to date as the Waikato Primary Health project has been running for one of two terms with the first three schools.

Simon Dench
Department of History, University of Waikato

Imagining Waikato landscapes c.1800-c.1914: a spatial history
Historians have traditionally focused on change over time – space has been considered a stage upon which historical acts have been played out. Spatial history turns this on its head to foreground the (re)creation of cultural space as an historical process in and of itself.
This paper marks out the theoretical space within which a wider study of the spatial history of the Waikato during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries may be located. Pakeha colonisation of this region involved not only the imposition of settler values and priorities on indigenous people and place, but the reconceptualisation of local spaces. The wider project also analyses the ways that landscape representations, in the form of maps and photographs, were record, instrument and result of such transformations.
Such an approach is not without its critics. The rejection of chronology and ‘cause and effect’ grand narratives may seem counter-intuitive to many historians. However, as this paper argues, focusing on the spatial dimension of historical events, acts and encounters offers a new opportunity to re-think historical contexts and to generate new meanings and understandings of our past.

Leah Graham
Department of General & Applied Linguistics, University of Waikato

Women and swearing in Aotearoa/New Zealand: a sociolinguistic pilot study
This presentation reports on a sociolinguistic research project on swearing in women of Aotearoa/New Zealand conducted in 2008. Earlier sociolinguistic research has suggested that women use more standard forms of English in their speech than their male counterparts (cf. Holmes 2001). Swearing, one type of non-standard speech, is supposedly less likely to be used by women. In a similar vein, Lakoff (1975) claims that one of the differences between the speech of women and men is that women do not use ‘strong’ swear words. These ideas are used as a basis for my pilot study on Women and swearing in Aotearoa/New Zealand. This project came about as a result of casual observations that I made on the frequencies and types of swearing by New Zealand women. My own observations didn’t mesh with the findings of mainstream sociolinguistic research. The self-reported frequencies of swearing by New Zealand women as well as the use of so-called ‘strong’ swear words which I discovered in my research, indicate that my initial suspicions were well founded and that further investigation into New Zealand women’s non-standard language use, particularly swearing, will reveal interesting information about language use.

Nicholas Grigsby
Department of Music, University of Waikato

Variations on J.S. Bach: The Lutheran Chorale Partitas and fresh perspectives on their provenance and chronology
Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) may perhaps be the most intensively researched composer in all Western music, but nevertheless, attempts to quantify the “universal personality” of the great man continue unabated.
It is the earliest period of his creative life which presents so many, as yet unsolved problems, and what is becoming apparent is the need for a further, fresh and emerging perspective on the process of his early creative development.
Supported by recent advances in ‘forensic musicology’, the previously accepted chronology of the point at which Bach reached full creative maturity as a composer now requires redress.
It is becoming increasingly apparent that this is likely to have been at an earlier juncture in his life, potentially expurgating some of the previously accepted, but evidentially unsubstantiated, biographical positions assumed by Schweitzer and Spitta, which have remained largely unquestioned for over fifty years.
With specific focus on Bach’s Ohdrüf and Lüneburg periods and reference to recent discoveries in source-based palaeographic research, this hypothesis is explained through a concise examination of the Chorale Partita BWV 768, providing fresh perspectives on the creative processes which led to the construction of Chorale Variations during Bach’s adolescent years.

Galina Hanley  
Department of History, University of Waikato

**Australian masculine identity and culture in history as reflected and reinforced by Australian film 1980-1995.**  
This paper focuses on the representation of masculinity in Australian films produced and screened between 1980 -1995. It is drawn from a study which explores the creation and reinforcement of Australian masculine identity through film, and how this relates to and reinforces, and is reinforced by, Australian culture. Using a selection of ten films, the paper will examine the themes of ethnicity, class and location in relation to the overarching theme of masculinity. Also considered within this paper are the historical contexts into which each film can be located. The films will be used to highlight the reflection and production of culture and identity, and the reception of these ideas in the public arena/realm.

Luke Jacobs  
Department of Screen & Media Studies, University of Waikato

**Paradigms, concerns and new methods for research methodology in qualitative World War Two digital game studies**  
Qualitative digital game studies continue to be published on a wide selection of subjects. Research materials published on first person perspective games set in World War Two cover a wide area in terms of research aims, questions and results. The researchers who wrote this material explore a subject in intense detail but often something seems missing, a well formulated explanation and discussion of how and what methodologies were used. Concerns about qualitative game methodology have been addressed by Consalvo and Dutton (2006) who outline that while the information presented in these studies is interesting and sometimes influential. The lack of direction in terms of method creates a situation where it becomes difficult to fully understand the approach and thinking process of the researcher. Consalvo and Dutton attempt to address this by developing a methodological tool kit informed by various research paradigms. This paper presents some of the methodological decisions explored in prior research on World War Two first person shooter games and presents a different approach based on primary research using the tool kit devised by Consalvo and Dutton.
Linda Kelly  
Department of Psychology, University of Waikato  

Changes in the therapeutic alliance with suicide-bereaved adults as a result of a workshop intervention: work in progress  
The present study follows on from my previous research into the coping strategies and needs of adults bereaved by suicide in 2005/6 in which some participants expressed their concerns about assistance and services that they had been offered or had received. There was a strong indication that the bereaved preferred to talk to someone who had personally experienced the suicide of a loved one, believing that only those with experience could understand and help them. These findings concurred with those from a number of other studies. The aim, therefore, is to improve the therapeutic interventions available to adults bereaved by suicide, by discovering the gaps between what the professional and voluntary helper presently provides in terms of therapeutic interventions, and what the bereaved perceive to be appropriate content or quality of the therapy or therapist. Further, it aims to encourage a move away from a ‘one size fits all’ bereavement counselling approach, in favour of more individually designed programmes which recognise the diverse needs of this group, and result in a stronger therapeutic relationship and consequently, a more satisfying outcome for all concerned. This paper presents a brief overview of the procedure and progress to date.

Jinrui Li  
Department of General & Applied Linguistics, University of Waikato  

The convergence and divergence of university teachers’ beliefs and practices: a case study of feedback given on the written assignments of undergraduate students in a New Zealand university  
This paper focuses on the potential of activity theory as a theoretical framework as well as a useful approach to explore teachers’ beliefs and practices. It first illustrates the original model and an expanded model of activity theory, explaining the key elements in the models, the relationship between the elements, and how these models can be applied to teaching activities. Then it introduces the adaption of activity theory to the PhD project which explores the convergence and divergence of teachers’/ tutors’ beliefs and practices about feedback on written assignments. It argues that activity theory is helpful in making up the weaknesses of traditional studies in teacher cognition. Finally, some preliminary research data and some methodological issues will be discussed.
Tian Li  
Department of Psychology, University of Waikato

The relationship between leadership, perceived control and psychological ownership  
This study investigates the relationship between leadership styles (e.g., task-oriented, relationship-oriented and participative leadership style), perceived control, psychological ownership of the job and several volunteers’ work attitudes. Particular attention is given to turnover intentions, psychological withdrawal and senses of responsibility.  
Research participants were 162 volunteer workers from diverse occupational groups across 19 non profit organizations. Results of Persons correlations and mediated regression analyses demonstrated that (a) psychological ownership did not have relationships with turnover intentions and sense of responsibility but was significantly related to psychological withdrawal; (b) task-oriented, relationship-oriented and participative leadership style were positively related to perceived control, (c) perceived control was positively related to psychological ownership; (d) psychological ownership did not have mediating effects between perceived control and the volunteers’ work attitudes; (e) perceived control only had a mediating effect between task-oriented leadership and psychological ownership.

Steven Loveridge  
Department of History, University of Waikato University

Their response to the Empire’s call; Soldiers and Shirkers: an analysis of mainstream comprehension of service and conscientious objection in New Zealand during the Great War  
During the First World War a widespread concern developed within mainstream New Zealand over national participation. The idea that there existed, in the nation, an inequality of sacrifice which saw brave soldiers die at the front, fighting for King and country, whilst other men concerned themselves with trivia, entered public discourse. In this atmosphere those who objected to service on conscientious grounds stood against social derision and government initiatives designed to address this inequality. Key amongst these measures was the introduction of conscription in 1916 and penalties for objectors. These included hard labour, the loss of civil rights, the establishment of detention camps and an experiment where 14 objectors were shipped to the Western Front in hopes of forcing them to fight.  
This study attempts to understand the mentalities behind such behaviour. In approaching this it takes mainstream New Zealand society as its subject and examines ‘the orthodox’ comprehension and representation of objectors. This study draws on cultural sources aimed at a mass audience, such as cartoons and newsprint, to put forth that mainstream understanding of objectors was directly linked to comprehensions of service. In such a way ideas of ‘shirkers’ and ‘slackers’ were a direct contrast to established conceptions of idealised soldiers. This was effectively a
campaign to encourage New Zealander’s to be like ‘this’ not like ‘that’. Also explored is the relation of this framework to the nature of the First World War as a conflict that was brought to a mass audience to run a national war effort.

Daryl MacDonald,
Department of General & Applied Linguistics, University of Waikato

Information structure in human language: a cognitive approach
There is a general consensus among the linguistic community that information structuring in human language follows a linear progression based on that which is contextually known (the topic) preceding that which is not (the focus) (Erteschik-Shir, 2007, pp. 1, 7; Foley, 2007, p. 402). What is not agreed upon, however, is the theoretical approach best equipped to adequately account for this observed linguistic phenomenon. While both formalists and functionalists frequently allow that structuring information involves the mental representations of both speakers and hearers, researchers themselves comment that future work in information structure would benefit from including psycholinguistic and cognitive psycholinguistic research on the processing of discourse (Chafe, 1976; Prince, 1981; Erteschik-Shir, 2007). One grammar model that does attempt to take this research into account is the Cognitive Grammar programme of Langacker (2008), which is founded on principles of general human cognitive abilities such as the conceptual systems of construal and categorisation. In this presentation, I consider how the cognitive grammar approach can enhance our understanding of information structure in human language.

Naomi Pocock
Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, University of Waikato

The return from long-term travel: re-negotiations of identity, relationships and social affiliations
Home has been conceptualised primarily spatially, but also temporally and in the contexts of relationships, identity and mobilities. This doctoral thesis philosophically extends traditional and contemporary conceptualisations of ‘home’ by starting with a different ontological approach. This approach moves away from prevalent dualities of home and away, proximity and distance, presence and absence. Instead, the thesis acknowledges the dynamism and fluidity of home across layers of social, relational and individual representations. These layers are discussed within the temporal context of immediate Return (but not necessarily return ‘home’) from long-term travel.

The thesis concludes that social discourses affiliate the Return with positive notions of ‘homecoming’ and propound unrealistic expectations regarding returnees’ sense of belonging in the world. In reality, tensions arise as relationships are renegotiated, especially when the life experiences of returnees differ vastly from those of their significant others. As a result, returnees question their sense of belonging, comfort
and familiarity, and find answers in far from spatial contexts. ‘Home’ for returnees is, therefore, challenged and changing through the transitional return from long-term travel. Thus, the Return offers one context in which scholarly discourses on ‘home’ may be extended.

Nina Price  
Sociology, Victoria University

Waitangi Park: social vision and political response
This project is about Wellington's Waitangi Park. It tells the story of how a green, open space was created through a two-staged competition process. Since little has been written about public design competitions from a sociological perspective, much can be learned from this event regarding the role of presence, transformation and obliviousness in urban revitalization. By highlighting Scheme D, an unrealized design for Waitangi Park, the opportunity arises to consider the position facts play in the context of experience. Because experience varies so widely, the issue becomes one of trust: whose version of events to believe? When accounts conflict dramatically, the difficulty is maintaining symmetry in explanations while shaping the metanarrative. For some finalists, the problem was gauging whether the competition was fair and real. For lobbyists, the biggest concern was bringing about a moratorium on unwanted development. For Wellington City Council, a growing mood of distrust was threatening longstanding plans for the waterfront. In forcing a confrontation between fact and speculation, doubt is cast on the efficacy of competitions as a tool for public consultation. Likewise, in unearthing potential conflicts of interest, the impact of negative experience on social vision and political response becomes striking.

Yanahina Rodriguez-Llewellyn  
Department of Psychology, University of Waikato

Motivation and engagement
The Waikato District Health Board is supporting my research study which I am completing as part of my Masters Thesis in Applied Psychology. Michael O’Driscoll, Professor of Psychology at the University of Waikato, is supervising this research and its specific aims are to analyze factors relating to current staff members motivation and engagement. Moreover, the general aims are first, to examine the effect of personality, motivation and work factors on Organizational Commitment and Citizenship Behaviour and second, to examine the extent to which employee’s perceptions of their relationship with their boss affects Organizational Commitment and Citizenship Behaviours as measured by an Employee Survey. This study will help this Organisation to understand their employees’ perceptions regarding what motivate and engage them. The results will be divided into ten
occupational groups which have been identified by the participant organisation as the groups that are most difficult to engage and motivate.
In summary, the participant organisation aims to use the results of my study to target any interventions arising from this and other studies currently underway.

Miki Seifert
School of Māori Studies, Victoria University

The lotus and the koru: seeds for a dialogical art
In the globalised, colonised world that we presently live in – and have lived in for the past 500 years – the dominion of the Euro-American scientific, capitalist paradigm has controlled how we conceive of ourselves and our relationship to the external world - the defining act for human beings, individually and collectively, determining how we exist in the world. These existential issues precede questions of control, right, and power in matters economic and political. (Jackson 1998:21)
With this in mind, I ask the question: How can I - as a woman, a Buddhist, and a Euro-American - interrupt the hegemony of this dominant discourse through an intercultural collaborative art practice? Schechner’s definition of interculturalists succinctly expresses the dynamic process that underlies my art practice: “Interculturalists refuse utopian schemes, refuse to cloak power arrangements and struggles... Interculturalists explore misunderstandings, broken messages and failed translations...These are not seen as disasters but as fertile riffs for creative possibilities. (Schechner 1991, 2002:30)
My PhD thesis, The Lotus and the Koru: Seeds for a dialogical art, uses art as research and seeks to answer this question through a series of three collaborative art installations with Māori artists and scholars. Such a creative endeavour needs to position itself at the intersection of power, knowledge, culture and economics.

Whetu Silver
Ngapuhi
Department of Humanities, Theatre Studies, University of Waikato

Māori women and performance
This paper examines the performatory nature of women’s participation in marae-based ceremonies, as well as in competitive kapa haka. On the marae, these include karanga, waiata, tangihanga, and different korero practices.
The form and content of both vocal and physical expression are considered as examples of codified performance behaviour. Social and cultural identity is also discussed in this context.
Examples of various practices, drawn from film documentaries, written records (both past and present), oral histories, and personal experiences, are all used to illustrate the wide and sometimes contradictory range of practices.
Some questions raised by this research concern the appropriateness of applying terms such as ‘performance’ to the ceremonial protocols of the marae.
Consideration is also given to forms of contemporary kapa haka which have evolved through regional and national competitions revealing inter-iwi and/or ‘transcultural’ influences.

Ronnie Smart  
University of Canterbury

How Yanzi fulfils his responsibilities as Minister in the rhetorical techniques within the Jian (Remonstrance) of the Yanzi Chunqiu

This paper, a summary of my 2006-2008 Masters Thesis, investigates the significance of the jian, or advisory speeches, within a Pre-Qin text, the Yanzi Chunqiu. It examines the way the advisor and great political figure Yanzi employs rhetorical techniques within the jian to change the conduct of his ruler Duke Jing according to Yanzi’s three key political views: that the welfare of the common people is essential for the well-being of the state, that li (or ritual propriety) is of central importance in administering the state, and that the correct relationship between the minister and the ruler is he (a complementary one). Though the existence and application of the standard rhetorical techniques of citation, analogy and chain reasoning confirms much existing research on Chinese rhetoric, this research also makes new discoveries in Yanzi’s atypical use of jian (in forms such as song, lying and threatening resignation), as well as his frequent reference to Duke Huan as a historical model and the use of negative consequences to influence his ruler. The results suggest that more attention should be paid to lesser-known texts such as the Yanzi Chunqiu for a clearer picture of the rhetoric of this period.

Mark Smith  
Department of History, University of Waikato

A brief history of Ngaruawahia – 1980 to 2008. Public or applied history

This work is about Applied or Public History and the wider debate about the point of History. This combination of literature review and case study examines the role of the public historian. This research is intended to demonstrate and describe the consequences of an institution’s request upon the end product, and the impact of the audience on the historian’s approach. It is also the story of change in a town. This research highlights the links between national and local history, and the subtle (and not-so-subtle) interdependence of political, economic, social and cultural events. It also demonstrates, through the operation of selectivity, that audience, or rather the authors perceptions of audience, ultimately had a greater bearing than the commissioning institution on the final result in this case. These results have implications for all applied/public histories and histories generally because they present yet another example of the difficulty/impossibility of objectivity in History.
Wenjun Sun
University of Canterbury

Hong Ying—a new Chinese woman migrant writer meets the western paperback market demand
Due to linguistic and cultural differences, only less than a handful Chinese women migrant writers managed to enter the western mainstream literature market and receive recognitions up to the early 1980s. But the situation has changed since the 1980s. Several Chinese women migrants’ works became best sellers paperbacks in Britain, U.S.A, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the last twenty some years. Why there have been more and more works written by Chinese women migrants being accepted by Western culture and achieving commercial success? Taking an ethnical-orientalist perspective, this paper will focus on a new Chinese women migrant writer, Hong Ying and one of her works Daughter of the River to investigate the issues of conflict and adaptation of exotic culture in a globalised, yet still Western dominant paperback market. Through exploring the Chinese elements in the work which attracted Western readers, such as squalid dwelling conditions, indifferent relationship, and personal and civil repression, this paper will question the cultural identities of the work.

Kalani Tarawa
Ngapuhi, Ngai Te Rangi, Ngati Ranginui, Te Arawa
Department of Humanities, Theatre Studies, University of Waikato

Towards a new Māori theatre? Utilising a Theatre Laboratory methodology
This presentation will share a journey through research studies that began with Theatre Anthropology, whose field of study is the pre-expressive level of the performer: “The level which deals with how to render the actor’s energy scenically alive, that is, with how the actor can become a presence which immediately attracts the spectator’s attention…”. Research in this field is primarily conducted by The International School of Theatre Anthropology (ISTA), a global research community of performers, scientists, scholars and theatre academics whose collaborative work continues beyond periodic public sessions.

ISTA research also includes the Theatre Laboratory, a place where scenic life can be investigated and developed independently of performance and audience. Theatre practice worldwide is enriched by those research determinations, and the continuing developments that derive from this methodology and practice. This includes “Stanislavski’s system” of actor training, which is taught in the vast majority of drama schools worldwide, including the NZ Drama School. These research findings have also spilt over to inform other areas of performance including film.
An in-depth evaluation of both these associated disciplines has led to the determination of this presentation’s topic, “Towards a New Māori Theatre? Utilising a Theatre Laboratory Methodology” about which a case is forwarded and discussed.
Francisca Vogelzang  
Department of Psychology, University of Waikato

**The complexity of absenteeism and turnover intention**

Absenteeism and turnover in the workplace are complex phenomena that have implications for organisations and individuals alike. This study investigated the relationships between organisational and individual factors related to absenteeism and turnover intentions at a large healthcare organization in the Bay of Plenty. A questionnaire was completed by 407 employees which measured job involvement, job satisfaction, organisational commitment (affective and continuance commitment), perceived organisational and supervisor support, work-to-family conflict, family-to-work conflict, team cohesion, regional identification and turnover intentions with absenteeism data collected from personnel records. The preliminary results indicate a probable association of job satisfaction, work-to-family conflict, perceived organizational support, perceived supervisor support and regional identification with absenteeism while perceived organisational support mediated the relationship between perceived supervisor support and turnover intention. In addition several moderator effects are currently under investigation. One of the initial conclusions is that organizations must understand the importance of organizational and supervisor support which have the potential to influence absenteeism rates and turnover intention.

Jason Waterman  
Department of Humanities, English, University of Waikato

**Indigenous land, indigenous life**

The true mark of Indigenous authorship rests in the writer's acute awareness of landscape. Laguna Pueblo author Lesley Marmon Silko underwrites this ecocritical perspective towards Indigenous literatures when she speaks to the intrinsic relationship between humans and their immediate environment: "The land, the sky, and all that is within them - the landscape - includes human beings". This paper will incorporate Silko's logic in a close reading of contemporary Native American and Maori prose and poetry. Native American works will include N. Scott Momaday's *Earth and I Gave You Turquoise* and Silko's *Ceremony*. In regard to Maori authors, I will examine Patricia Grace's *Potiki* and Rowley Habib's *Ika*. The paper will explore the premise that the positive expression of Indigenous survival is grounded in one essential factor: the ecological well-being of Indigenous homelands.
Community education: a new narrative for living.

Education plays a central role in preparing future generations for the society of tomorrow. The spaces that we provide now, for education, determines the types of life narratives future generations can consider. Examining these spaces can help identify if they are helping or hindering the resolution of the problems our society is currently facing. In order to generate alternative life narratives, which may enable future generations to include a sustainable use of limited resources, new spaces for education provision may well be needed.

A society is an aggregate of many different human activities. Each of these activities can be studied in detail to refine and improve the processes involved, but they are also interrelated and interwoven, which can mean important links between these activities can be overlooked when studying the specific detail of one activity. Interdisciplinary research attempts to incorporate these links and examine them to develop a broader analysis. It is the interdisciplinary approach that informs this examination of community education.