FASSGRAD 2011: Postgraduate Conference
S BLOCK, S.1.05

PROGRAMME
Day One, Monday 17th October

8.30–9.00  Registration (pick up conference packs)

9.00–10.00  KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Chris Bourke

*Life in the Fridge Exists: Low Culture and the Shaping of a New Zealand Voice*

Chris Bourke is a writer, journalist and broadcaster. His book *Blue Smoke: the Lost Dawn of New Zealand Popular Music, 1918-1964* (AUP, 2010) recently won the “book of the year” prize at the NZ Post New Zealand Book Awards, as well as the general non-fiction award and the “people’s choice” award. Most of the book was written in 2008 while he was the writer-in-residence at the University of Waikato. Chris Bourke has been the producer of Radio New Zealand National’s Saturday Morning programme, the arts and books editor of the *Listener* and also the editor of *Rip It Up*. His first book was *Crowded House: Something So Strong* (Pan Macmillan, 1997).

10.00–10.25  Morning Tea

10.25–11.25  NEW ZEALAND CULTURE
Chair: Kirstine Moffat

» ‘Half a Soldier Before Enrolled’: the Mobilisation of the Proto-ANZAC Ethos
  Steven Loveridge

» New Zealand Music? Place and Identity in Songs by the Herbs and Don McGlashan
  Nick Braae

» ‘Tosspots and Quaffers’: Drinking and Drunkenness in Hamilton City, 1945-1989
  Alex Brown

11.25–11.30  5 min break
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| 11.30-12.30 | NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL INSIGHTS    | Helen Clark| The ‘Common-Health’ and Beyond: New Zealand Medical Specialists and the International Medical Network, 1945 – 1985  
John Armstrong  
Policy frameworks and Reproductive Technology in New Zealand  
Rebecca Bollard  
Estimation of premorbid IQ in New Zealand  
Irene Lichtwark  |
| 12.30-1.05  | Lunch                           |             |                                                                                           |
| 1.05-2.05   | GENDER AND SPACE                | Gauri Nandedkar | Female headed households in Sri Lanka: ‘Getting by’ not ‘Getting ahead’  
Kumudika Boyagoda  
Multiculturalism vs Patriarchy? The case of South Korea  
Sun Ku  
Examining the normal, reversed and reciprocal relationships between work-family facilitation and satisfaction in Malaysian sample: a preliminary finding  
Ruhaya Hussin  |
| 2.05-2.10   | 5 min break                     |             |                                                                                           |
| 2.10-2.50   | THEORY AND PRAXIS               | Rowland Weston | ‘Stand and Unfold Your Praxis’: Directing Directions with Text and Shakespeare in Professional New Zealand Theatre  
Vanessa Byrnes  
Facts, fictions and friends: Preserving anonymity in writing up ethnographic research  
Sarah Corner  |
| 2.50-3.15   | Afternoon Tea and Poster Session|             |                                                                                           |
3.15-4.15 DEALING WITH VIOLENCE
Chair: Geoff Lealand

» Resilience in Adults who Experience Domestic Violence as Children
  Philip Rossiter

» The Evolution of Militant Islam in Southeast Asia
  Simon Gray

» Religious Violence Throughout History
  Mortaza Shams

4.15-4.20 5 min break

4.20-5.20 COMMUNITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL
Chair: Mike Goldsmith

» Biopolitics and women’s reproductive health: The case of compulsory sterilization surgery in Peru (1996-2000)
  Sheilah Jacay

» Feeling ownership in the Chinese work context
  Tian Li

» Wellbeing and social connectedness of older people in the small island developing state of Maldives
  Sheena Moosa
## LOCAL ISSUES

**Chair:** Pip Wallace

- Mining for the Truth: How are local attitudes of mining represented by statutory planning documents?  
  **Oliver Hulse-Sangster**
- Spaces of affect and emotion in the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes and aftershocks: Stories of relocation to the Waikato  
  **Gail Hutcheson**
- Pushing New Zealand roads to the limit  
  **Stephen J. Cantwell**

### COMMUNITY AND LEARNING

**Chair:** Joshua Levine

- Variability and Human Behaviour  
  **Xiuyan Kong**
- Beyond Sorted: Investigating a critical literacy approach to financial education operating in a community of learning  
  **Ruth Fearnley**
- Assessing Possums’ Food Preference and Demand  
  **Kristie Cameron**

### PERSPECTIVES ON CULTURE

**Chair:** Anne-Marie d’Hauteserre

- Culture and Psychology, a Model?  
  **Dennis de Jong and Nan Li**
- Boys Loving Boys in Japanese Animation  
  **Christy Gibbs**
- Propaganda in Literature  
  **Garth Smith**
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<td>» Is there A Democratic Deficit in Global Governance? An Analysis of the Kyoto Protocol</td>
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| 3.10-3.35 | Afternoon tea |

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| 6:00 | Cocktails @ The Station |
AWARDS FOR BEST PRESENTATIONS

A prize of $500 will be awarded for the best presentation given on each day of the conference.

Ensure your presentation goes without a hitch by making yourself familiar with the venue before you present. The lecture theatre, S.1.05, will be free before the start of sessions each day and during the breaks for morning and afternoon teas and lunch. You are welcome to try out your talk during these times.
ABSTRACTS

Ibikunle Edward Adeakin
PhD candidate, Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato

**The Media, Corruption and Military Intervention in Nigeria**

The military in Nigeria have always justified their intervention in politics as a result of high level political corruption of the previous government it ousted from office. This paper seeks to explore this notion by examining the role of the media who is supposed to be the fourth arm of government and custodian of good governance. This will involve analysing corruption related editorials of national newspapers from two different periods in Nigerian political history, 1979-1983 and 1999-2003 and propose if such variables currently exist in the present democratic dispensation.

John Armstrong
PhD candidate, History, University of Waikato

**The ‘Common-Health’ and Beyond: New Zealand Medical Specialists and the International Medical Network, 1945 – 1985**

This thesis research project examines the participation of New Zealand medical specialists in international networks of exchange during the four decades following World War Two. In this paper, I will argue that New Zealand medical specialists worked within a professional field that was fundamentally international in nature. Specialist training, career trajectories, professional policies, and medical politics were all shaped by exchanges with overseas colleagues, institutions, and organisations. This paper will provide an overview of these international networks, focussing in particular on the almost universal temporary migration of New Zealand medical graduates overseas in pursuit of post-graduate training. Drawing on medical autobiographies, personal letters, obituaries, and interviews, this paper will map the movements of New Zealand doctors in the decades following World War Two, and will consider the impact of those movements on both their individual careers and the profession as a whole. By ‘placing’ the New Zealand’s recent medical history within a fundamentally international spatial and conceptual framework, the paper will generate questions and findings which differ in significant ways to those found in much of New Zealand’s more ‘nationally focused’ medical historiography.

Rebecca Bollard
PhD candidate, Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato

**Policy frameworks and Reproductive Technology in New Zealand**

Like many new technological developments, human reproductive technologies provide a significant challenge to Governments and policy-makers the world over. The particular difficulty for democracies, such as New Zealand, lies in policy structures ill-equipped to deal with evolving technologies that have both medical and moral dimensions. These technologies can become hotly contested issues, exciting the interest of citizens, industry, interest groups, and the media. Existing ideas of citizenship appear insufficient in explaining how governments might overcome these difficulties. Policy solutions are often rushed, temporary and contested.

This paper examines the debate over human reproductive technologies in New Zealand. Drawing on interviews with those involved in the field and the collection of a diverse range of documents, this paper presents a preliminary analysis of the policy framework employed and discourses present in New Zealand debates over human reproductive technology. Findings include a complex picture of policy change over time and the use of contradictory discourses.
Kumudika Boyagoda
PhD candidate, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis, University of Waikato

Female headed households in Sri Lanka: ‘Getting by’ not ‘Getting ahead’
Poor female heads of households, although lacking in material possessions, are considered rich in their social capital; which is sometimes the only tool of survival that they posses. Women's networks are shown to be more 'local' consisting of neighbours and close relatives, and address every day subsistence. Yet similar to physical and human capital, social capital also comes in different forms and sizes, with many uses. Discussions on social capital among FHHS generally fail to recognize this diversity. Field work in Sri Lanka showed that if survival can be defined as 'day to day subsistence', then the Sri Lankan female heads are definitely rich in their social capital. However, nearly one third (31 per cent) of them had contact only with kin and neighbours within their own village. Further, they had low education, low income and were concentrated in elementary occupations; an indirect indication of the homogeneity and low socio economic status of their networks. Qualitative interviews showed that these women, together with many other limitations, have not shown upward social mobility. This indicates that being rich in social support networks does not necessarily provide what Briggs (1998)[1] identifies as ‘social leverage’ or networks that support individuals to get ahead.

Women's empowerment is not mere survival. Therefore in a context where FHHS are not a temporary phenomenon any more, it is important that policy focus goes beyond ‘day to day subsistence’.


Nick Braae
Masters (Music) student, Conservatorium of Music, University of Waikato

New Zealand Music? Place and Identity in Songs by the Herbs and Don McGlashan
What is meant by “New Zealand music”? Is it music written in New Zealand? By New Zealanders? About New Zealanders? The term is used in critical circles but with little qualification. Likewise, New Zealand on Air, in accordance with the Broadcasting Act (1989), seeks to promote “New Zealand identity and culture” through popular music; yet it is not clear what constitutes our “identity and culture.”

Recently, academics have documented the relationships between geographical locations, New Zealanders, their beliefs and attitudes, and locally produced music. Unfortunately, they have rarely discussed the musical sounds and thus, there is little research that engages with Geoff Lealand’s claims that “all New Zealand music…is derivative.” Such a stance would rule out a distinctive New Zealand style in popular music.

This paper examines three songs, two by Don McGlashan, one by the Herbs, that explicitly reference New Zealand or an issue relating to New Zealand. Using Moore's theory of “persona and environment”, I will argue that the music of each song is used to enhance the lyrics. While a New Zealand style may be debatable, these examples convincingly convey aspects of New Zealand identity and can therefore be regarded as ‘New Zealand’ songs.
Alex Brown  
Masters (Social Sciences) student, History, University of Waikato

‘Tosspots and Quaffers’: Drinking and Drunkenness in Hamilton City, 1945-1989
This paper examines the ways in which drinking and drunkenness were characterized and viewed in Hamilton city, New Zealand, between 1945 and the late 1980s. It attempts to examine drinking and drunkenness in an historical context that acknowledges these things as existing in more than simply a pathological light. It investigates drinking and drunkenness through the themes of legislative change, cultural difference, youth culture and age-related issues, and gender. It includes some quantitative analysis of drinking and drunkenness in Hamilton but overall it adopts a qualitative approach in order to address a gap in historical literature concerning drinking and drunkenness. This paper attempts to answer questions such as: how have drinking and drunkenness behaviours exhibited by some Hamiltonians been viewed and characterized by other sections of Hamilton’s society? And, have characterizations of drinking and attitudes towards alcohol consumption in Hamilton changed over time since 1945?

Vanessa Byrnes  
PhD candidate, English, University of Waikato

‘Stand and Unfold Your Praxis’: Directing Directions with Text and Shakespeare in Professional New Zealand Theatre
This thesis aims to reveal key practices that are employed by a selection of professional New Zealand theatre directors in their quest to bring texts to life. Primarily located in text and theatre discourse analysis, it will be original in providing New Zealand directing praxis a voice while making a contribution to an arena that is still being constructed internationally. The research focuses mainly on text and Shakespeare, while connecting to the Aotearoa experience of directing classic scripts and engaging in methodology and performance practice. How do directors manage the process of staging play texts to allow for connected, dynamic, insightful performances?

There is a very substantial archive on influential English, American and European directors and theatre theorists. Yet New Zealand scholars have only just begun exploring the approaches of New Zealand based directors, though stage performance can be traced back to the early days of New Zealand being a British colony in the 1840s.

In this paper, I will reflect on my own experiences as a New Zealand director and actor trainer, linking these with preliminary results of extended interviews with professional New Zealand directors. How have they directed actors through text, and how should they in the future?

Kristie Cameron  
PhD candidate, School of Psychology, University of Waikato

Assessing Possums’ Food Preference and Demand
The Brushtail possum, *Trichosurus vulpecula*, is reported to eat vegetation, fruit, flowers, fungi and meat in the form of birds (e.g., Starlings, Blackbirds) and their eggs. However, this omnivorous behaviour and ability to adapt to a varying diet has not been investigated systematically. The first experiment involved a single stimulus preference assessment of possum’s consumption of individually presented food items that included: meat, eggs, native foliage, fruit and invertebrates. The second and third experiments used paired stimulus assessment and concurrent schedule procedures to establish ranked preference and demand curves for these different food types. Results suggest that captive possums display similar opportunistic feeding behaviour observed in wild possums. Further studies will examine the development and influence of food choices by other possums on the transmission of taste preferences between possums. These studies may provide information relevant to maintaining captive populations of possums for behavioural research by contributing to the knowledge of methodologies compatible with possums and provide strategies and practices for the management of the pest problem in New Zealand.
Stephen J. Cantwell  
PhD candidate, School of Psychology, University of Waikato

**Pushing New Zealand roads to the limit**

Young drivers are overrepresented in the frequency of fatal or severe vehicle crashes occurring in New Zealand, despite representing only a minority of all road users. Speeding is a common practice across the entire driving population; however, young drivers are prone to drive at deliberately excessive speeds, or select speeds that are inappropriate for changing road conditions. Reading road conditions inappropriately when determining a *suitable* vehicle speed may inflate crash likelihood, and such instances account for the large number of vehicle crashes involving young drivers apart from deliberate speeding.

In this study, a video task was developed to measure how drivers select vehicle speeds across a range of roads commonly confronting New Zealanders. It was found that young and inexperienced drivers were more likely to use the speed limit as a speed target, whereas older more experienced drivers were more likely to adjust their speed in response to different road conditions. Speed choice was also strongly related to riskier driving attitudes, intention to deliberately speed, thrill-seeking, and self-report traffic violations. Understanding how motorists adapt to road conditions may contribute in valuable ways to improved driver training and crash reductions.

Sarah Corner  
PhD candidate, Department of Sport and Leisure, University of Waikato

**Facts, fictions and friends: Preserving anonymity in writing up ethnographic research**

This presentation will explore the ethical responsibilities researchers have towards participants who are also intimate friends. There are three lenses through which I explore issues of anonymity in writing up ethnographic research; feminist theories, Kaupapa Māori research and friendship as method. This research extends that of Ellis and others who carefully deciphered the insufficient consideration they gave to their “blunt disclosures in print” and how these disclosures affected the lives of the people they were writing about (Ellis, 2007, p. 10). I discuss the various ways that anonymity can be compromised in ethnographic work. I explore the trade-offs and ethical decisions made on what to reveal and what to disguise. As we try to hold our promises of anonymity, we also need to find ways to write-up the various descriptive, and often profound, characteristic of our research participants without discrediting them. Here I make an effort to explore how “friendships as method” offers researchers a way of understanding both their academic and personal selves as completely immersed in their relationships with their friends (Tillman-Healy, 2003). In an attempt to avoid ethical oversight, this presentation offers a chance to grapple with relational ethics while gathering and writing up research.
Duong Kim Anh  
PhD candidate, Women’s and Gender Studies, University of Waikato

**The Vietnamese Anti-Human Trafficking Intervention: A Technical Evaluation**
Human Trafficking has become a globally prominent issue which attracts the attention of different countries worldwide because of its devastating consequences to human beings. The Vietnamese National Action Program Against Trafficking in Women and Children 2004-2010 (the VNAP) was considered to be the state official commitment to fight against this organized crime. Evaluating the VNAP and its impacts on target populations are main objectives of my doctoral thesis.

This paper is a part of my analysis chapters presenting technical evaluation of the VNAP using both primary and secondary data. The evaluation traces the VNAP intervention activities in terms of Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnerships. The following questions will guide the evaluation: What were the main activities and outputs of the VNAP intervention? What were the barriers and facilitators to the intervention? Did the intervention successfully reach the target populations? How did the intervention impact on human trafficking situation in Vietnam? And how could the intervention be improved? The paper shows that although the government has paid considerable attention, intervention activities are scattered rather than targeted, lack of focus. Solutions are general, not specific enough for different areas, resulting limited results and impacts.

Ruth Fearnley  
Masters (Social Sciences) student, Education Studies, University of Waikato

**Beyond Sorted: Investigating a critical literacy approach to financial education operating in a community of learning**
Quality financial education remains hard to identify to the point that it may be argued that there is no one ‘right’ way of delivering effective education. With a number of different approaches and tools available in the financial education arena, how might these be effectively used to create a comprehensive financial education program? Modelled on the New Zealand Curriculum which identifies key competencies and values that are developed through different learning areas, I created a matrix which can be used to design a financial education program tailored specifically to any given group of participants. Tools and techniques traditional in financial education – the learning areas – such as budgets or financial personality assessments can be critically investigated through an inquiry learning approach in order to develop the key competencies and financial values. Furthermore, cooperative learning to develop a critical financial literacy based on the pedagogy of Paulo Freire, may be employed in a community of learners. So could this new, inclusive approach create that elusive quality financial education? In the original contribution of my research this question is addressed to an expert panel and the feedback assessed to determine if further development is warranted.
Debrin Foxcroft  
PhD candidate, Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato

**What do we mean when we cry for justice?**

With the passage of time our understanding of justice changes. From the initial rush for truth, to the slow realisation that something must then be done with all this information, how a country tackles the question of justice during and after a transition influences the path and cohesion of the state.

But before a decision can be made on how to deal with the justice, there has to be a clear understanding of what justice is over the short, medium and long term. We have to know what we are trying to achieve before we can move forward and achieve it. Should justice for crimes committed by the state take on shades of retribution or should it be reconciliatory in nature? Can an entire nation be served justice or should efforts be focused on the direct victims of violations? And ultimately, what are the risks to a nation that doesn’t adequately address the justice question.

I will examine the meaning of justice at the national level. I will explore the changes to the meaning of justice over time and whether or not there is a life span to justice for crimes committed against entire population groups. I will also outline the possible social and political consequences for a state that does not address questions of justice during and after a transition period.

Christy Gibbs  
PhD candidate, English, University of Waikato

**Boys Loving Boys in Japanese Animation**

Boys love, also referred to as BL, shounen-ai, and yaoi, is the popular Japanese term used to describe fictional media – usually referring specifically to anime and manga – that focuses on homoerotic male relationships. What began as a cult hit in the pages of magazines in the 1970s has now become far more mainstream, and today, there are stores in Japan devoted exclusively to boys love material. Having enjoyed a select but widespread popularity across Asia, boys love is now replicating that popularity within a Western fanbase, with a huge presence of yaoi-focused fanfiction, fanart, and general discussion on sites such as Fanfiction.net, deviantART, and LiveJournal. This paper will further explore what boys love is, how it came to be a genre of storytelling in its own right, and what makes it so appealing to the women who read and watch it.
**Simon Gray**  
Masters (Arts) student, International Relations & Security Studies, University of Waikato

**The Evolution of Militant Islam in Southeast Asia**

The phenomenon of Militant Islam in Southeast Asia (SEA) is not new and has been active in the region since the Spanish conquest of the Philippines in the mid 1600’s, first emerging as ‘rejectionist’ and ‘separatist’ movements that engaged in ‘asymmetric warfare’ strategies and/or tactics that primarily resembled guerrilla warfare and insurgency; driven by ‘local’ geopolitical and religious grievances as a response to the arrival of Colonialism and Christianity.

This trend continued following the creation of nation-states by colonial powers in SEA during the 20th century and, however, following state independence has undergone a series of radical transformations, spawning new breeds of Militant Islamic organisations in SEA that are motivated by radical “Islamist” ideologies; justifying terrorism and manifesting additional ‘regional’ and ‘global’ geopolitical grievances and agendas.

This paper analyses the ‘evolution’ of Militant Islam in SEA by employing a ‘contextualised’ research approach, examining key political, social, economic, and historical contexts and phenomena in SEA, as well as the wider Muslim world, that directly influenced the rise of ‘national’, ‘regional’ and ‘global’ “Islamist” inspired extremist organisations in SEA. The paper draws from case-studies on Militant Islamic organisations based in Indonesia and the Filipinos to identify the researchers hypothesised ‘three-phase’ evolution process.

**Oliver Hulse-Sangster**  
Honours (BSocSc(Hons)) student, Environmental Planning, University of Waikato

**Mining for the Truth: How are local attitudes of mining represented by statutory planning documents?**

Mining is a divisive issue among local residents of the Coromandel Peninsula, and recent proposals have reignited this debate in the public arena. This research project assesses the extent to which public attitudes surrounding mining on conservation land on the Coromandel Peninsula are represented by local statutory planning documents. This research is informed by political ecology and communicative planning theory, as politics and public participation are imbued in New Zealand’s planning and resource management framework. An online questionnaire is produced to provide an indication of public attitudes surrounding this issue. The limited scope of this research project creates some methodological limitations in regards to primary data analysis. Relevant provisions of the local district plan, regional plan and conservation management strategy are assessed using content analysis. The provisions of these documents are compared with questionnaire results to assess the extent to which the planning documents reflect and provide for local public attitudes.

**Ruhaya Hussin**  
PhD candidate, School of Psychology, University of Waikato

**Examining the normal, reversed and reciprocal relationships between work-family facilitation and satisfaction in Malaysian sample: a preliminary finding**

The present study tested work-family facilitation as antecedent and consequence of satisfaction as well as whether or not both constructs mutually related to one another. These hypotheses were tested on Malaysian sample by using three models: (a) the normal model (work-family facilitation as the antecedent), (b) the reverse model (work-family facilitation as the consequence) and (c) the reciprocal model (work-family facilitation and satisfaction as mutually related to one another). 732 female employees from fifteen organisations took part in this study by completing a survey. Structural equation modelling was used to test the models. Results showed that both normal and reciprocal models between work-family facilitation and satisfaction fit the data well. The chi-square difference test between the normal and reciprocal
models revealed that the normal model fit the data better than the reciprocal model. Some aspects of Malaysian culture were discussed in relation to the findings.

Gail Hutcheson
PhD candidate, Geography, University of Waikato

Spaces of affect and emotion in the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes and aftershocks: Stories of relocation to the Waikato

This research examines spaces of affect and emotion and issues surrounding mobility. Mass media have investigated multiple trajectories of the Christchurch earthquakes, but relatively little has been said about people who have relocated. This project focuses on the experiences of people who have moved to the Waikato as a direct result of the Canterbury earthquakes and aftershocks. It is anticipated that understanding these experiences will require a weaving together of key geographical concepts such as home, belonging, community and mobility within an affectual framework. The proclivities of affectual and emotional geographies include an expanding suite of social science methods. This project combines 'new' qualitative methods such as reflexive vignettes of my research experiences in digital story format and a research website for respondent interaction with more traditional methods such as interviews and focus groups to foreground affect, mobility and disasters. Poststructuralism has been at the heart of many theoretical debates over the past twenty years, however, recent work in cultural theory has incorporated complex philosophical conceptualisations of affect and emotion. Research that emphasises the need for fresh and 'enlivened' (peopled) geographies that incorporate movement, senses and embodiment has emerged. These affectual geographies, I will argue, can be enhanced by including empirical data on disaster experiences.

Sheilah Jacay
Masters (Social Sciences) student, Women and Gender Studies, University of Waikato

Biopolitics and women’s reproductive health: The case of compulsory sterilization surgery in Peru (1996-2000)

Western societies consider that pregnancy and motherhood are central to the understanding of what a woman is, and these categories function as a basic distinction between women and men. Science takes into account this discourse and develops technology that responds to women’s desires and needs to control reproduction. However, this technology can also be used to control their bodies when its implementation is forced. This situation has opened up a theoretical body of critique about the surveillance exercised over women’s bodies, especially when it is practiced by the State through biopolitics.

Reproductive health policies are an example of biopolitics. Some of them are implemented within a complex architecture of institutionalized social stratification and sometimes in controversial ways. This is the case in some Latin-American countries, where political intervention and regulatory birth controls have been used over women’s bodies in order to slow rapid growth of certain groups within the wider population. This control over women is based in a discourse that defines women in terms of their maternal role, as determined by their reproductive capacity. When the latter becomes a problem for governments, use coercive antinatalist policies may be used as a solution.

The present paper will explore the uses of technology to support biopolitics related to women’s reproductive health. It draws on the policy of compulsory surgical sterilization of marginalized Peruvian women between 1996-2000. The analysis will demonstrate that external surveillance exerted on women’s bodies, and the annulment of their decision-making about themselves, sentenced women to confinement in a seeming naturalness that reproduces essentialist notions of gender, such as the identification of women as reproductive bodies instead of individual citizens with their own right to decide about their bodies and about their lives.
Culture and Psychology, a Model?

The impact of culture on psychology has been discussed by many researchers over the past few decades. As a result, there are several books and papers discussing the various ways in which culture interacts with psychology and psychological treatment. Unfortunately, there are many different types of psychological intervention and many different cultures and subcultures, all of which can interact in varying ways. This is reflected by the fact that, despite decades of research, there is still a lot of fragmentation in the literature surrounding culture and psychology. This presents problems for researchers and practitioners alike, as there are a multitude of factors to consider when developing, testing or applying psychological treatment models for a population. What is proposed in the current research is a model to guide the cultural integration process when developing, testing or applying a psychological model for a particular population.

Empowerment without Emancipation: Practical and Strategical Gender Needs

Women’s Empowerment is currently the nucleus of international debate and research. Empowerment as a concept for the development of women in the south entered the lexicon of southern feminists during the 1980s. The year 2001 was celebrated as women’s empowerment year, an empowered start of the millennium. Moreover, India has signed and endorses various International conventions and programmes aiming to empower women like CEDAW in 1993, Beijing Platform of Action 1995.

Empowerment programmes covers a broad range of issues. Education remains the key tool in majority of the empowerment programmes to achieve social, economic, and reproductive empowerment. My focus in this paper is educational empowerment in context of the reproductive agency practiced by the Indian women.

Educated women are often argued to be more empowered than the illiterate. Interestingly, on the other hand, educated women in India are regularly blamed to opt for the sex-selective abortions more than the illiterate groups. This paper is a part of my developing thesis “Abortions, Motherhood and Decision Making among Indians in India”. This paper draws a distinction between empowerment and emancipation. I argue that empowerment doesn’t necessarily bring emancipation; nor does it provide an automatic solution for gender disparity. I am using the Practical gender needs (PGN) and Strategical Gender needs (SGN) concept to sustain to elucidate my argument.

Variability and Human Behaviour

Behaviour variability is believed to be linked to problem solving and creativity. Research in using reinforcement to increase behaviour variability with humans started in 1970s. Praises and verbal feedbacks had been found the increased the diversity of forms in children’s block-building constructions (Goetz & Baer, 1973) and the colours used in their paintings (Ryan and Winston, 1978). Current research project attempts to examine the effects of reinforcement on behaviour variability in humans with an emphasis on generalisation through a series of experiments. The first experiment replicated Ross and Neuringer’s (2002) and found that in a rectangle drawing task, college students produced more variable rectangles (in size, shape and location) when variability was required for the three dimensions, compared to those when
variability was not required. In the second experiment, participants were required to vary on only two of the three dimensions and this enables us to examine the variability of the dimension that was not required to vary. Further experiments are planned to explore the control of reinforcement on variability over other tasks and the generalizability of such reinforced variability on other tasks, such as block-building, colouring, and painting.

Sun Ku
Masters (Arts) student, Political Science, Victoria University of Wellington

Multiculturalism vs Patriarchy? The case of South Korea.
In South Korea, the number of international marriages particularly between Korean men and foreign women from other Asian countries has increased dramatically in the past decade. However, ongoing discrimination against these women within the household has become a social problem that has caused the country some embarrassment within the international arena. In recognition of this issue, the government introduced Multicultural Family Support Policies (MFSPs) in 2010. The purpose of these policies was to recognise these women’s rights in order to form a “happy, stable and healthy family life in Korea.” However, to what extent do these policies in fact alleviate internal discrimination?

In this study I argue that these policies are limited in their objectives because they do not address the very origin of the discrimination, patriarchal family structure. From a feminist perspective, MFSPs are inherently conservative in terms of their purpose: their aim is to rebuild the Korean nation and retain national cohesion through encouraging the women to become idealized, “traditional” Korean wives and daughter-in-laws and to raise their children as “Koreans”. In other words, MFSPs recognise these women as biological and cultural reproducers for the country, but their rights are dependent on how well they perform these functions and as such are discriminatory.

Tian Li
PhD candidate, School of Psychology, University of Waikato

Feeling ownership in the Chinese work context
Psychological ownership measures employee’s psychological investments in a target of ownership. Researchers have argued that there is a need to understand how managers/supervisors influence their subordinates psychologically and how managers/supervisors respond to the subordinates’ work behaviours. The relationships between leadership styles, perceived control and psychological ownership have been tested, and results indicated there are significant correlations between these variables in the Western work context. However, few researches were focused on supervision behaviour, and how this behaviour impacts on subordinates’ feelings towards their jobs and organizations within the context of Chinese work environment. This research is designed to address these research gaps. This study investigated the relationships between supervisor-subordinate guanxi, perceived control and psychological ownership of job/organization. In order to discover the impact of guanxi on feelings of psychological ownership and perceived work control among Chinese employees. Research participants were 470 employees from diverse occupational groups across eight Chinese organizations in Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous, China. This research shows how a relationship between a manager/supervisor and subordinates influence the subordinates’ feelings of ownership toward the organisations. This research fully analysed employees’ feeling ownership process in the Chinese work context, which significantly contributes to theoretical knowledge in this field.
Estimation of premorbid IQ in New Zealand

The experience of brain injury changes the cognitive functioning of a person. To find out the extent and nature of the changes a neuropsychological assessment is performed. During the assessment current cognitive functioning is compared to an estimate of premorbid functioning. This estimate can be based on the examinee’s word reading abilities compared to standard scores normed for their age group. These normed standard scores are all derived from overseas data. Because cultural and socioeconomic factors play a role in these scores the overseas norms might be inaccurate in New Zealand, and use could lead incorrect estimates of premorbid function.

This study aimed to compare three different word reading tasks, which are commonly used in New Zealand to estimate premorbid IQ, with scores on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Fourth Edition (WAIS-IV) to explore which one of these three tasks provides the most accurate IQ. The WAIS-IV is one of the most commonly used IQ tests and very comprehensive. Because non brain injured participants were used the estimated IQ should be very close to the actual IQ as measured by the WAIS-IV. Results will be presented at conference, when the data has been analysed.

‘Half a Soldier Before Enrolled’: the Mobilisation of the Proto-ANZAC Ethos

In the public cultures of all Great War belligerents the mass armies, in which populations were so emotionally and physically invested, were the subjects of intense cultural mobilisations. One of the central tropes weaved around the subject was that of the soldier as an ordinary hero. Imaginings of Tommy, Ivan, Poilu and others embodied a harmonious mix of representative citizen/man and able soldier. The New Zealand version of this behaviour is witnessed in the ANZAC ethos which combines heroic and supposedly typical New Zealand masculine qualities.

This paper seeks to contextualise ANZAC mythology by considering the relationship between New Zealand public culture and the ideas expressed in the ethos before, during and after the Great War. It is argued that a ‘proto-ANZAC ethos’ emerged as an influential cultural imagining around colonial masculinity well before 1914. Indeed rather than an ANZAC tradition being born or constructed during the events of the Gallipoli landings, we see an existing collection of cultural values and discourse being mobilised and named. Understanding the location of such cultural mythology may be a significant part in the explanation of why appeals to ANZAC were so prominent during the conflict and why such models of idealised masculinity were preserved afterwards.

An Examination of the Effects of Videophones on Driving and Conversation Performance

Research has conclusively shown that cell phones have a detrimental effect on driving performance. In an attempt to understand why, a handful of researchers have investigated the differences between cell phone and passenger conversations, with several of these studies revealing that the distraction caused by concurrent cell phone conversations noticeably outweighs that imposed by passenger conversations. One study suggested that the availability of visual cues during a passenger conversation may be an important factor contributing to this reduced level of distraction. The aim of this study was to test whether providing access to visual cues via a videophone would result in improved driving performance.
performance when compared to a concurrent cell phone conversation. Novice and practiced drivers drove a short simulated road four times, conversing with a passenger, cell phone caller, videophone caller, and once without conversation. While the experiment failed to reveal any significant differences between the effects of cell phones and videophones on driving or conversation performance, the results did reveal a number of other potentially relevant findings, one of which was that remote conversations may result in an overestimation or underestimation of the correct driving response depending on the nature of the driving situation.

Sheena Moosa  
PhD candidate, National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis, University of Waikato  

Wellbeing and social connectedness of older people in the small island developing state of Maldives  
There exists a significant knowledge gap about the older population aged 65+ years and their wellbeing in Maldives and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The objectives are to (i) determine the status and causalities of wellbeing of the older population aged 65+ years in the Small Island Developing State of Maldives, (ii) inform the development of policies to enhance wellbeing of the older population and monitor wellbeing in Maldives and other SIDS.

A conceptual model informed by existing multidimensional models of wellbeing together with nationally identified indicators covering both subjective and objective characteristics will be developed and tested.

The research will use both qualitative and quantitative methods including review of the existing literature, stakeholder consultations and population based sample survey. The analysis will focus on presenting the results relevant to the objective of the research as well as conducting internal comparisons and use simple frequencies, linear and multiple regression, percentage distributions and cross tabulations.

Gauri Nandedkar  
PhD candidate, Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato  

Millennium Development Goals and Development Theory: How gender emerges as a key cornerstone in achieving the MDGs  
In developing country contexts as elsewhere, issues of gender are shaped by localized interpretations derived from notions of family and kinship, tradition and values, geography and knowledge. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically Goal 2 (universal primary education) and Goal 3 (gender empowerment) and their active interpretation into local context contribute to girls’ education and awareness-raising of the importance of educating girl children and thereby to empowerment of girls and young women. As girls and women broaden their knowledge, becoming more aware of societal and political opportunities for effecting wider social change within their own communities, they achieve ‘capacitation’ and the ‘power to’ work with established local structures. This paper offers a brief overview of development theory from the mid-20th century to today, tracing the evolution of development thought from modernization theory to the creation of the Millennium Development Goals. It seeks to locate discussions of women, gender and culture within the timeline of the past 60 years and explore how gender has become a crucial pillar in the struggle to achieving the MDGs by 2015.
Shaun Nicholson  
PhD candidate, Screen and Media Studies, University of Waikato

**The Complication and Complexity of Information Spaces**  
In this paper I will tease apart the almost interchangeable concepts of ‘complication’ and ‘complexity’. The examination of complication and complexity is part of a broader project investigating how technology-enabled practice creates a sense of place. I will review the use of these terms by technology practitioners and theorists to establish my dyadic usage of ‘complication’ and ‘complexity’. I will then deploy those terms in an analysis of technology-enabled practice: the use of digital still images that are automatically geotagged and potentially dispersed throughout networks of interoperable internet systems.

Chandra Lal Pandey  
PhD candidate, Political Science and Public Policy, University of Waikato

**Is there A Democratic Deficit in Global Governance? An Analysis of the Kyoto Protocol**  
A focus on the United Nations consideration of, and policies over, climate change is a contemporary and highly important development. Although the Copenhagen conference (COP-15) held in December 2009 did not finalize or rule out any possibilities of building consensus on a legally binding post Kyoto treaty, many significant questions have arisen over the UN’s role in the climate change debate, not only over the adequacy of the basis for the its assumption that anthropogenic climate change is happening but also over the UN’s procedural fairness on policy input, and policy output which it is seeking to implement. Thus, one major issue is the democratic legitimacy of the UN in processing the procedures of making climate change policies: a politics of powerful states. Another issue is, after 1990, the UN has been making policies for intra-states issues particularly environmental and climate change where the addressees are clearly not only states but also national societies and corporations. This paper is an analysis of the Kyoto Protocol to find out whether the UN climate policy making suffers democratic deficit where certain powerful states enjoy privileges; whether the UN policy-making is democratically legitimate if nation-states agree to ratify the treaty or whether the UN should be more inclusive and open the doors for non-state actors and peoples to uphold legitimacy based on democratic theories as the UN is making a transition from interstates issues to intra-states issues.

Philip Rossiter  
PhD candidate, Te Piringa Faculty of Law, University of Waikato

**Resilience in Adults who Experience Domestic Violence as Children**  
This paper presents initial findings from qualitative research which is part of a PhD. Significant numbers of children experience domestic violence in their households. Although there is much research that focuses in the negative impact on children of domestic violence, less is known about the so-called ‘resilient’ children, who grow up to lead productive lives and who do not repeat the violent or abusive patterns of behaviour they may have learned. Interviews were conducted with participants who identified as ‘resilient’ in order to determine what made the difference in their lives and what factors aided their resilience. Data will be analysed from social construction and ‘social theories’ of resilience. The implications of the findings for law will be discussed. Legislation in New Zealand appears, prima facie, to support resilience by stating that, where there is domestic violence, a violent parent ‘must not’ have unsupervised contact with their children. However, discourses that put contact over safety can undermine children’s interests, so that children are placed by courts in situations that do not foster resilience. Future directions will be discussed.
**Padhu Sadasivam**  
PhD candidate, Science and Engineering, University of Waikato

**A heat pump integrated with Building Integrated Photovoltaic / Thermal (BIPVT) system**  
A Building Integrated Photovoltaic/Thermal (BIPVT) is an integrated roofing system that generates electricity and heat from solar energy. Studies suggest that the performance of the BIPVT system could be improved significantly by integrating a heat pump (HP). For a higher coefficient of performance (COP), the evaporator of the heat pump could be connected to the BIPVT collector hence the circulating refrigerant collects the heat from the hot water. It is hoped that this comprehensive approach would give a higher efficiency and an improved coefficient of performance in using the BIPVT conjunction with the heat pump.

**Mortaza Shams**  
PhD candidate, School of Social Sciences, University of Waikato

**Religious Violence Throughout History**  
Aside from natural disasters, Human beings, as a species, have been endangered by our violence against each other from the very beginning of history. In addition to using violence for fulfilling its natural needs, the use of violence for religious purposes has been a part of human belief in God (or gods) as well. While human violence towards each other in general is based on dominative or defensive purposes and therefore could be limited to its goals, religious violence has a different nature and accepts less limitation.

Once the targets of religious violence have become satanized, it becomes difficult for believers to compromise and co-exist with them in a peaceful way. Religious violence’s rewards are transtemporal; its conclusions are not limited to the lifetime of its participants and therefore its time lines are vast and may take several generations to come to an end. And finally, due to obedience to a higher [divine] authority, religious violence cannot be limited and controlled by human law. All these factors have made religious violence a great concern of thinkers throughout history.

**Garth Smith**  
Honours (BA(Hons)) student, English, University of Waikato

**Propaganda in Literature**  
I will examine the uses of propaganda in literature. The three texts I’m looking at will be; We – first published in English in 1924, by E.I. Zamiatin, a novel about the disillusion of the individual, spreading of propaganda and which influenced Nineteen Eighty-Four – first published in 1949. George Orwell’s Nineteen Eighty-Four is a classic used by people of different political leanings to help justify their positions. Of note in Nineteen Eighty-Four is the falsification of history, the truth and political aims. Further, there is a lot of misinformation and disinformation – an important distinction to be made when speaking of propaganda. The final text I’ll be looking at follows in the footsteps of Nineteen Eighty-Four much like Orwell’s text followed from We. Margaret Atwood’s The Handmaid’s Tale – first published in 1985 – is similar to Nineteen Eighty-Four and We but deals more with the religious aspect of propaganda. These texts share a common trend with their use of propaganda in that they use three tiers of propaganda; the use of propaganda in the text itself, the use of propaganda about the story from an external view, and the use of propaganda on the reader.
Elizabeth de Vegt  
PhD candidate, Conservatorium of Music, University of Waikato

From rivers to cyberspace: how nature can inspire creating new music for new spaces
Networked Music Performance and collaborative Telematic Arts is a rapidly growing genre of music due to the technological development of high speed fibre optic research networks that allow real time performance of music and video. As a composer, my research will involve creating music for this new performance space and collaborating with geographically dispersed musicians, performers and visual artists. The paper offers an explanation of my unique creative process model titled ‘The River-scape’ which can be used for the creation of any genre of music. The paper concludes by outlining future challenges, ideas and directions for composition in this field.
POSTERS

Aminath Adam
PhD candidate, Faculty of Education, University of Waikato

*Lecturers’ Perceptions and Practices Regarding Embedding ICT in Teacher Education, Maldives*

Joshua Levine
PhD candidate, School of Psychology, University of Waikato

*Learning Variables: Effects of Response Rates on Acquisition and Retention of Conditional Discrimination Performance*