CONFLICT IN HISTORY
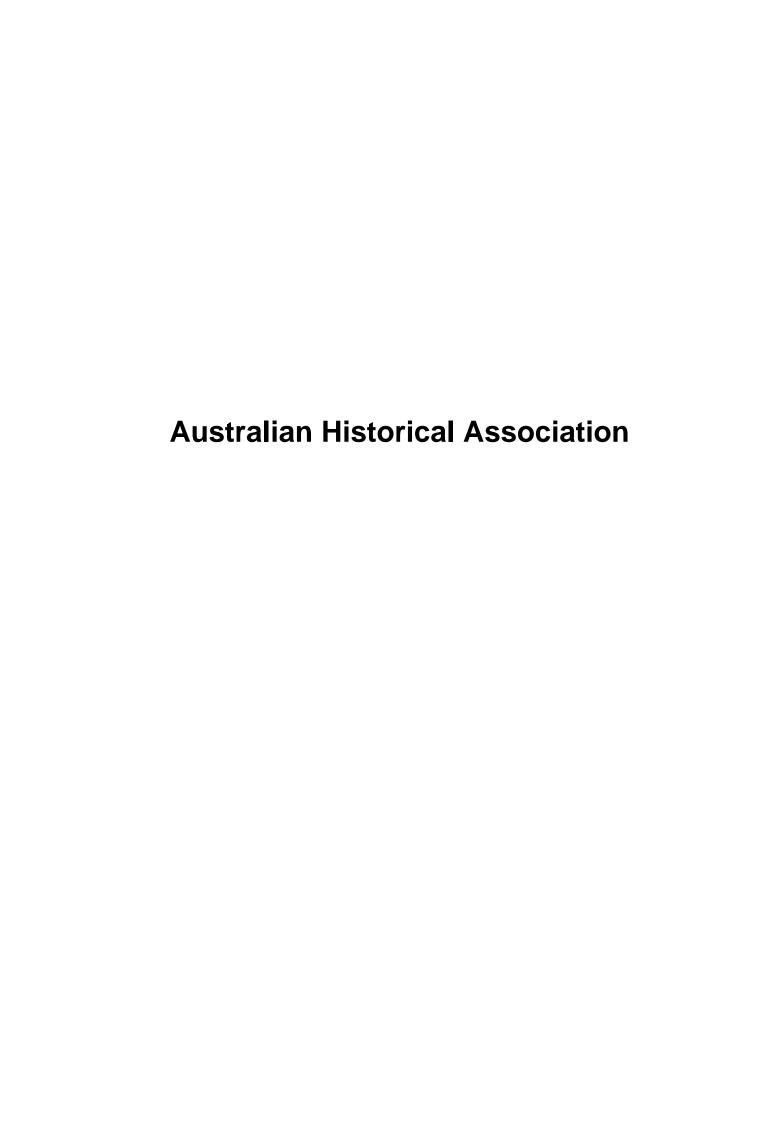
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THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
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ABSTRACT BOOK

http://www.sapro.com.au/conventions/aha2014/index.html

Australian Historical Association

"Ghans" And "Turks": Reports Of And Responses To The Battle Of Broken Hill

Paul Adams

Australian Polytechnic Institute

No Great War combat took place on Australian soil, but there was a deadly military engagement in far western NSW. On 1 January 1915, two "Turks" were killed after having shot and killed four people and injured many others, mainly holiday picnickers. "The Battle of Broken Hill" provoked many reactions, and has been recounted and interpreted ever since. In this paper, the reports and responses are reassessed by considering one crucial piece of evidence, the supposed suicide notes left by the murderous jihadis. The reconsideration changes the complexion of the incident and the nature of the reactions, then and since.

'I Have Got To Be A "Bird In The Bush" So That I Will Not Have To Go To The War': Protest And Conflict On The Australian Home Front

Karen Agutter

University of Adelaide

During WWI Australian men were not conscripted, Italians living here were not afforded the same respect; over 500 were forcibly repatriated to serve in the Italian Army. Consequently many went into hiding to avoid detection, others posted flyers and distributed leaflets. Protest meetings were closely observed and Italian clubs searched. Italian women petitioned parliament and legal wrangles progressed to the Supreme Court. Ultimately their protests would be thwarted by force as the authorities used military and state police raiding homes and workplaces, arresting and transporting Italians at gunpoint. This paper will consider this little known example of home front conflict.

A Band Of Brothers: War Journeys From The Pacific

Safua Akeli

When the First World War broke out in 1914, four brothers answered the call and enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces. They were Frederick Kenneth Allen, Robert Houghton Allen, Thomas Meredith Allen and Ernest Tanumafili Allen. The Allen brothers were born in Apia, Samoa to Captain Ernest Frederick Hughes Allen, Director of The Samoa Shipping and Trading Company Limited, and Maria Miller-Meredith. All four brothers were associated with the company before their enlistment. This paper retraces their war journeys from the Pacific to the European theatre of war, and back home.

Searching For Home: White South African Child Migrants' Belonging In Multicultural Queensland

Brady Albrand
University of Southern Queensland

Histories of migration in Australia have generally focussed on the experiences of visibly different migrants. Many non-visibly different migrants are nonetheless culturally and linguistically diverse, and must negotiate cultural differences. This paper investigates the oral histories and memories of non-visibly different migrants from South Africa, who now reside in Queensland. It draws on a series of 6 extended interviews with child migrants to Australia from 2001 to 2011. The paper investigates how white South African migrants experience multiculturalism and interculturality, and explores their sense of belonging in the white majority.

'Neck Chaining Has Not A Pleasant Sound To It': Western Australian Responses To International Condemnation, 1880 - 1907

Malcolm Allbrook
Australian National University

The grant of responsible government to Western Australia in 1890 came with a major qualification when the Crown insisted on retaining control of Aboriginal affairs. This official lack of confidence in Western Australia's ability to protect Aboriginal populations was the culmination of years of international and domestic condemnation, focussing on allegations of virtual slavery and specifically the use of neck chains. The efforts of the Western Australian government to counter this criticism through the first Chief Protector of Aborigines Henry Prinsep paved the way for increasingly assertive 'home grown' solutions aimed at complete regulation of Aboriginal populations throughout the state.

Sacred Marriage And Sacred Prostitution: Polemical Misunderstandings In Greek Historiography And Beyond

Eva Anagnostou-Laoutides[1], Michael Charles
Monash University[1]

Our paper compares Herodotus' representation of the oriental customs of 'sacred marriage' and 'sacred prostitution' with relevant passages in (e.g.) Xenophon, Diodorus and Strabo. We will argue two things: (i) that Herodotus does not exhibit bias against the Babylonians. His reading is, in fact, close to that of Xenophon, notable for his sympathetic views towards Near-Eastern cultures; (ii) that modern scholars have uncritically accepted the views of later historians, such as Strabo and Diodorus, who systematically misread Herodotus. There is, no real polemic between Herodotus and Xenophon – a fact which allows us to appreciate the orientalism of later Greek historians, and misunderstandings of modern scholars who uncritically conflate their views.

A War In Words: The Characterization Of Marcus Antonius In Cicero's Second Philippic

David Andersen

University of Queensland

Months after the assassination of Julius Caesar a new battle erupted, a battle between Caesar's self-appointed successor Mark Antony and Cicero, the great statesman of the Republic. This was a battle between two giants, fought not with the sword, but with the written and the spoken word. The *Second Philippic,* one of Cicero's greatest set pieces of political invective was delivered to denigrate the character of Antony completely, thereby dismantling his support in the senate. In the *Second Philippic* Cicero wielded the moral weapons of sex and the consumption of alcohol and luxury to an extraordinary degree.

Pacifying Stage-Plays: Explaining The Prevalence Of Indigenous Executions On The South Australian Frontier, 1836-1862

Steven Anderson

University of Adelaide

Twenty-three indigenous people were executed in South Australia, the last in 1862. Unlike the execution of European offenders at Adelaide Gaol, indigenous hangings occurred at the scene of the crime with settlers and local aborigines encouraged, sometimes forced, to watch. The utility of the gallows on the frontier was recognised in 1861 when Parliament passed an amendment reintroducing public executions for indigenous offenders while maintaining private executions for European offenders. This paper argues that settlers used the violent theatre of the gallows to circumvent any cultural/linguistic differences and help pacify the indigenous threat posed to the South Australian colonial project.

Confronting The 'Baggage Of The Past': Conflicted Histories, Museums And The Politics Of Public Commemoration

Margaret Anderson

History SA

It is now nearly 30 years since Australian museums first began to engage seriously with diversity. The programs they present contribute to the complexity of identity narratives now in the public domain. History is an enduring element in the construction of most of these narratives, but for some that history is deeply conflicted. Commemorative programs can be particularly contentious. Should museums insist that immigrant groups 'leave the baggage of the past behind them', as one community leader argued recently? This paper considers the politics of remembrance through one program which attracted wide public comment at the Migration Museum recently.

Cultural Conflict In Captivity: Australian Pows In Turkey During The First World War

Kate Ariotti

University of Queensland

196 Australians were held as prisoners of war by the Turks during the First World War. These soldiers, sailors and airmen were at the vanguard of Australian wartime captivity experiences and were the first to be held POW by such a radically different enemy. This paper focuses on the cultural conflicts experienced by the Australians and argues they were a central aspect of the POWs' time in Turkey. The paper presents an overview of the POWs' experiences and offers a discussion about the ways in which the Australians coped with the challenges these cultural conflicts engendered.

New Directions In Pacific History

David Armitage[1], Alison Bashford[2], Bronwen Douglas[3], Lisa Ford[4], Patricia O'Brien[3], Damon Salesa[5]

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[5]The University Of Auckland

The Pacific has long been the hole at the heart of world history. Recent scholarship, building on generations of work by historians of Oceania, has proposed new narratives and novel analytical frameworks for integrating accounts of the region and putting them where they firmly belong, at the heart of global historiography. The participants in this roundtable have all been on the leading edge of this salutary movement: here they reflect critically on the prospects for new histories of the Pacific and its peoples from the perspectives of Indigenous history, gender history, the history of law and the history of religion.

The Art Of The Impossible: Conflict Mediation And Facilitation Among The Small German States In The Nineteenth Century.

Bodie Ashton

University of Adelaide

Far from being a "long century" of peace, the nineteenth century was for Europe a time of immense upheaval between states and empires. Much of the chaos of the era took place in and around modern Germany. Little understood, however, is the crucial role played by the myriad small states within Germany, which often facilitated or mediated conflict between much larger powers. With specific reference to Württemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, this paper addresses the vital importance of these small states in contributing to the outbreak of conflict, or mollifying the powers so as to avoid it.

The Siege Of Rhodes And The Perception Of Wartime

Luca Asmonti

University of Queensland

The siege of Rhodes (305/304 BCE) is one of the most significant events in the history of ancient Mediterranean warfare. Not only did it contribute to accelerate the development of military engineering and tactics. It also elicited a variety of innovative intellectual responses to conflict and warmaking. This paper will focus on the idea of wartime, and its political and cultural consequences. Drawing on current debates on this topic, this paper will investigate how the siege of Rhodes affected the understanding of the temporality of war in the transition from classical Greece to the world of Hellenistic kingdoms.

Movies, Malls And Mass-Consumption

Matthew Bailey

Macquarie University

In the early-1980s, video consumption and cinema-going were seen as directly conflicting economic activities. By the 1990s, it had become clear that the two were complementary: the cinematic release operating as a central brand from which a lucrative aftermarket, including videocassette sales, could be leveraged. There were, however, considerable adaptations required, in both production and exhibition, to affect this resolution. Using Sydney as a case study, this paper focuses on the latter, examining the ways that competing as well as complimentary interests intersected in the development of multiplex cinema development.

Addressing The Violence Of Colonial Displacement And Disassociation Through Multi-Temporal Poly-Vocal Mixed-Media Mapping Of Urban Aboriginal Places

Jillian Barnes

University of Newcastle

The perpetuation of the fallacious narrative for northwest Sydney (between Hawkesbury/Hunter Rivers) of Aboriginal disease, depopulation and disappearance is an act of political, social and cultural violence. The History of Aboriginal Sydney project locates Aboriginal voices at the centre of inquiry to repatriate Indigenous knowledge to Indigenous people and foster a more accurate sense of urban belonging that acknowledges violence, collaboration, Aboriginal autonomy, revitalization and identity reformation. This paper focuses on the combination of oral, textual and visual culture with GPS mapping to plot a deeper polyvocal sense of place at sites including St Clair, Wollombi and Lake Macquarie.

Mates, Or More? Male Sexuality In *summer Of The Seventeenth Doll*

Chelsea Barnett

Macquarie University

Although attitudes towards homosexuality had developed in the aftermath of World War Two, Australian homosexuals faced increasing persecution in a Cold War society in which sexual morality and national security and stability were linked. Troubling the seeming dichotomy of heterosexuality and homosexuality, however, was the idea of mateship, drawn from the 1890s and espoused by 1950s' radical nationalists. Within the framework of Cold War sexual politics, this paper will use theories of male homosociality and desire to explore representations of male relationships and understandings of male sexuality in the 1959 Australian film *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll*.

Peasant, Heiress, Writer, Whore: Korea's Early Communist Women

Ruth Barraclough

Australian National University

In the 1920s some of Korea's most famous communists were young women. Political suppression and exile obliged them to be transnational and multi-lingual as they moved between colonial Korea, China, Manchuria and the Soviet Union. This talk examines the lives of two legendary early communists, Hŏ Chŏng-suk (the heiress) and Chu Se-juk (the peasant). Beautiful, intelligent and notorious, they appeared in the social pages as well as arrest notices of the daily newspapers in Seoul. Far from being forgotten after their deaths, Korea's early communist women continue to exercise a powerful hold upon the political imagination of divided Korea.

'What Society Does To Girls': Australian Women's Liberation And The Oppression Of Girls

Isobelle Barrett Meyering

University of New South Wales

With the emergence of women's liberation in Australia in the late 1960s, sexual inequalities became a sustained target of political protest. Critically, feminists directed their efforts at the treatment of both women and girls. Through an analysis of feminist texts, such as Joyce Nicholson's *What Society Does to Girls* (1975), this paper traces how girls' oppression was characterised as a long-standing feature of Australian society, as well as a heightened problem within new migrant communities. In doing so, the paper revisits the position of girls within feminist activism, while also addressing conflict within the movement over questions of difference.

Contesting The Eureka Flag

Anne Beggs-Sunter

Federation University Ballarat

This paper will address the many conflicts that have surrounded the Eureka Flag since its appearance on Bakery Hill at Ballarat in 1854 as the symbol of the Ballarat Reform League.

In particular it will look at recent issues concerning the flag, which has been moved from the Art Gallery of Ballarat to the Museum of Australian Democracy at Eureka. This has huge implications for questions of where historical memory best resides, and questions about adding to the trove of memories associated with the Eureka Stockade, and the role of descendants and the Museum in capturing that story.

Queen Victoria And King Tāwhiao: Making Peace After The Waikato War: 1864-1885

Michael Belgrave

Massey University

The Waikato War, from July 1863 to April 1864, has received considerable attention from historians over many generations. However, the two decades of peace making which followed have been largely ignored. King Tāwhiao may have lost the Waikato, but he led an independent state in the central North Island until the mid-1880s. Negotiations to 'open up the King Country' between Tāwhiao and premiers and native ministers were creative and intense, with prolonged discussions involving thousands of participants. The paper will explore how the diplomacy and ritual of peace making illustrate issues of empire and Māori engagement with modernity.

'Actually Or Potentially Within Reach' – The Role Of China In New Zealand's Forward Defence Strategy

David Belgrave

Victoria University of Wellington

During the 1950s New Zealand joined military alliances designed to contain Communist China. The existing literature downplays the role of China in New Zealand's defence policy. Historians have focused on alliance formation or forces on the ground. Recently declassified documents show that China was the primary long-term threat for NZ. Planners saw New Zealand's participation in the conflicts of the 1960s in the context of the threat of limited war with China. After Beijing's policies towards the West changed, New Zealand's defence policy lost coherence due to the lack of a central threat.

The Dying Stockman, Sentimentality And Violence In Frontier Queensland

Melissa Bellanta

Australian Catholic University

Mawkish sentimentality. Sentimental drivel. Male settlers often used these terms to rebuff criticism of their violent treatment of indigenous people in late-colonial northern Queensland. They valorised stern treatment of the 'natives' as practical and masculine and its critics as sentimental and feminine. Yet at the same time, many were attracted to deeply sentimental cultural forms such as the tradition of the dying stockman. In this paper I explore this tradition as a way to think beyond male settlers' anti-sentimental rhetoric, recognising the interrelationship between masculinity, sentimentality, tender emotion and frontier violence in these late nineteenth-century communities.

Lest We Forget Black Diggers: Recovering Aboriginal ANZACs On Television

James Bennett

University of Newcastle

This paper focuses on the representation of Aboriginal people in WWI in post-colonial documentaries made for the small screen. Television has the capacity to reach a mass audience and therefore occupies an important position in challenging the monolithic white Anzac legend. However, the role of television as a legitimate communicator of historical consciousness is often contested. It is argued that historical documentary possesses some advantages over the traditional written canon especially as a medium for Aboriginal storytelling. All of the examples selected demonstrate the complex interplay of forces surrounding the home front, war service and its legacy.

Conflicted Belongings: The Emotional And Psychological Responses Of Free-settling British Women Following Their Emigration To Nineteenth-Century Australia

Felicity Berry

University of Sydney

In recent decades, the psychological impact and trauma of forced migration has earned considerable attention from historians of the twentieth century. Fewer, however, have considered the impact that emigration had on reluctant British migrants – especially women - in earlier contexts of Empire. The present paper examines what free-settling British women's diaries reveal about the types of emotional and psychological conflict these women endured after settling in nineteenth-century Australia. Specifically, this paper will consider possible reasons why many – but not all – of these women developed a sense of conflict within, about what 'home' they truly belonged to within the Empire.

In The Matter Of Agent Orange: Vietnam Veterans V. The Australian War Memorial

Jacqueline Bird

AHA / PHAQ

When the Australian War Memorial released its final volume on the Vietnam War in 2012, it prompted a heated response from Vietnam Veterans over its handling of the Agent Orange affair. Labelling the official account 'wildly insulting', the Veterans launched an online petition, calling on the War Memorial to issue a revised account. This paper assesses the validity of the Veterans' request by examining the concerns raised in their petition. It then reflects on the responsibility of the official war historian when writing about issues like Agent Orange, where there is a history of conflict between the veterans and government.

Gender Wars In Public Heritage: Selling Women's History

Catherine Bishop

Australian Catholic University

Since the late twentieth century, Australian feminist historians, including Marilyn Lake (1991), Margaret Anderson (1993) and Linda Young (2002), have analysed gender in public heritage and have fought for the inclusion of women's stories. Using examples from both sides of the Tasman, this paper asks how far this battle has been won in 2014. It considers how women's history is being told (and not told) at particular sites, including historic houses, monuments and museums. It explores the influence of national story-telling priorities and of feminist concerns, along with the ongoing battle of balancing tourist marketability and accessibility with historical complexity.

Chasing Eliza Miles

Louise Blake

Monash University

This paper reflects on the fragmentary paper trail I followed on an obsessive search for Eliza Miles, a woman I identified as part of my PhD on women on the Jordan goldfields, a Victorian mining region between Jamieson and Walhalla. As my paper trail demonstrates, while there are now a wider range of records available to research women's lives, together with enhanced access via digital technologies, serendipity is still a part of the paper trail. As archives and other repositories continue to enhance access to, and develop connections between collections, will we ever lose the thrill of the chase?

Conflict Begetting Conflict: Secrets, Trauma, And The Writing Of Memoir

Sue Bond

Central Queensland University

My doctoral research includes writing a memoir about living with my adoptive parents. They survived WWII in England but my father was invalided out of the RAF with psychological and physical injuries. Added to his personality difficulties, the effects of war trauma reverberated through our family life: conflict begetting conflict. I have partly relied on scattered 'paper-works', such as birth certificates and photographs, but it was two letters found after my mother's death that I wish to focus on in this paper. They revealed aspects of my parents' selves unknown to me, and highlight the secret-keeping in our family.

Revisiting German Social Democratic Anti-War Protests In July 1914

Andrew Bonnell

Univeristy of Queensland

In late July 1914, hundreds of thousands of people took part in anti-war protests organized by the Social Democratic Party all over Germany, until the protest movement was snuffed out virtually overnight by mobilization and the declaration of a "state of siege". Although well documented by Wolfgang Kruse in the 1980s, and known to specialists, these protests are still often overlooked in the general literature. This paper will try to take a fresh look at grass-roots anti-war activity and will reconsider the reasons for its failure, which go beyond "working-class patriotism" or the political calculations of the party leadership.

The Rise Of The Brahman In Northern Australia

Claire Brennan

James Cook University

The spectacular success of Brahman cattle breeds in northern Australia was not achieved without a significant element of conflict. Despite the widespread adoption of these animals in the present the breeds had been widely rejected. This paper will trace the arrival of *Bos indicus* cattle in northern Queensland, including early disinclination to adopt them. It will analyse the reaction of pastoralists to cattle displayed at agricultural shows, particularly the outright hostility at times shown toward breeders presenting Brahman cattle. And it will argue that reactions to these cattle demonstrated widespread hostility towards considering northern Australia as a sparse, tropical landscape.

"Death Must Be A Real Blessing": Colonial Australia And The Moriori Genocide On New Zealand's Chatham Islands

André Brett

University of Melbourne

The Moriori people of New Zealand's Chatham Islands were decimated after two Maori iwi (tribes) invaded in 1835. I will demonstrate that the genocide was deeply influenced by the colonial encounter of Maori with the British in Australia. This encounter shaped the context within which the Chathams were invaded, the language with which Moriori were denigrated, and the genocidal behaviours that were contrary to Maori tradition. Moreover, ignorance and misinformation have compounded the consequences of the genocide, which currently occupies a deeply fraught position within New Zealand's race relations.

Them And Us! – New Zealand And War Crimes In Greece And Crete During The Second World War

Martyn Brown

University of Queensland

Much ink and public sentiment has been expended in New Zealand about the human cost to Greek and Cretan civilians during the Axis occupation of 1941-1944. Widespread reprisals in the form of executions, burning of villages, torture and imprisonment make for a damning case of inhumanity by the Italian, German and Bulgarian invaders. But there were also other incidents that some believed were war crimes. What, if anything, did the Pacific Dominion do about this?

Memorials Of Glorious Defeat: Ancient Monuments Of The Battle Of Thermopylae

Amelia Brown

University of Queensland

The last stand of King Leonidas and 300 Spartans at Thermopylae in 480 BC was a military defeat which still generated memorials for the glorious dead. Besides ancient histories, evidence survives for physical and ritual commemoration at the Thermopylae battlefield and Sparta. Inscribed epitaphs are quoted in later compilations of notable poetry. Sculptural and architectural monuments adorned the battlefield and urban space on the homefront, serving as a powerful reminder of past sacrifice and a focus for memorial rituals. Both texts and monuments of Thermopylae reveal how memories of glorious defeat were constructed, reinterpreted and perpetuated throughout Greco-Roman Antiquity.

'Painted Geisha's Or 'Coloured Conquest'? : Anglo-Australian Exhibitions And Performances Of East Asia, 1885-1914'

Robert Brown

University of Birmingham

Imperial and material culture, were crucial to Anglo-Australian attempts to imagine East Asia during the Edwardian period. This paper argues that British and Australian exhibitions and spectacles on East Asia, while often serving as arenas for historicising imperial tropes and normalising racial hierarchy, could also become venues for instability and colonial anxiety. While examining a sprinkling of Anglo-Australian expositions relating to China, the paper focuses on 'China, or, the Relief of the Legations', a theatrical spectacle performed in 1901, to commemorate the suppression of the Boxer Uprising the year previously, and how this fed into transnational constructions of East Asians.

Rusyn Resistance To Czech Imperialism: National Conflict In Interwar Czechoslovakia

Geoffrey Brown

University of Wellington

From 1919 to 1939 Rusyn national leaders struggled to resist Czechization and achieve the political and cultural autonomy they had been promised in the Saint Germain Treaty. Shock at the low cultural level of the Slavic Rusyns lent Czech-Rusyn relations a colonial character, drawing comparisons to Africa and the Orient. Rusyn resistance to colonial labelling and Czechization policies took the form of strikes and protests organized by nationalist political parties and appeared in the media and speeches to the Czechoslovak parliament. This conflict demonstrated the unintended consequences of Wilsonian national self-determination policies.

From Opposition To Realpolitik: James Macandrew And The New Zealand Land Wars

Jo Bunce

As a Member of the New Zealand House of Representatives, James Macandrew of Otago criticised the 1860s war against Maori, labelling it 'a great blunder' and 'a disgrace to the Colony'. On his appointment as Minister of Public Works in Sir George Grey's 1877 proto-liberal Ministry, he advocated funding an ambitious railway construction programme from the sale of confiscated Maori land. This paper traces his transition from liberal to pragmatic politician and the fate that befell him.

Conceptualising Conflict In Queensland's Ethnography History

Gemmia Burden

University of Queensland

Conflict, at its core, refers to friction, disagreement or collision, between two or more parties. This can be manifest in many ways, from physical battles to interpretative differences. By exploring the ethnographic practices of the Queensland Museum, this paper aims to investigate some of the ways that these different manifestations of conflict are evident in Queensland's history. Viewing conflict through the lens of early Museum ethnography illuminates these manifestations, from evidence of frontier violence and native police attacks, through to the scientific interpretations of ethnographic evidence, which conflicted with the realities of Aboriginal life at the time.

Mine, Yours Or Ours? A Mining Boom As A Site Of Conflict

Sarah Burnside

The mining boom Australia experienced during the late 1960s and early 1970s ignited multiple overlapping conflicts. These included clashes between the financial interests of State and Commonwealth governments; ideological struggles between and within political parties; questions about the legitimacy of public ownership in resources; contrasting policy prescriptions; and competing political narratives about Australia's future in a Cold War context. This paper analyses these conflicts, focusing on reactions to the controversial 1974 'Fitzgerald Report' on the mineral industry's contribution to the national interest, and posits that responses to the report made visible underlying divisions and contradictions within Australian society.

Polybius And Polemics: A Return To The Thucydidean Ideal?

Paul Burton

Australian National University

Polybius (c. 200-118 BC) is a notoriously combative historian, freely attacking the works of his fellow historians for their perceived errors and distortions. And yet he occasionally praises some of these same historians for their rigour and accuracy, in addition to being guilty himself of some of the same misdemeanours he finds fault with in others. This paper aims to assess Polybius' quality and reliability as a writer of history on his own terms, that is, according to the strict standards he sets for other historians, and will focus in particular on reported speeches in his *Histories*.

Representations Of Conflict: British War Artist James Mcbey's Images Of The Australians Of The Imperial Camel Corps

Janet Butler

La Trobe University

Official British War Artist James McBey's luminous series of etchings of a long patrol in the desert with Australians in the Imperial Camel Corps in July 1917 sealed his reputation, and set records in the sale rooms of post-war America and England. This paper draws upon the private papers of McBey and of the Australians he depicted, as well as official records and newspaper reports, to consider what can be learned from a reading of the images themselves, in the context of their production, their use, and their reception by the art world and his subjects.

War People. The Colonization Of The Tweed Valley 1867

Paula Jane Byrne

University of New England

The night of 16 September 1867 James Bray came to 'tea' at Joshua Bray's house on the bank of the Tweed River in Northern NSW. It was after tea that there was conversation and 'suspicions were aroused'. Nearly fifteen years after colonization, since Joshua Bray had moved in alongside the Aboriginal camp, Duroby, there was a scramble in the dark to go down river to put down an 'uprising of the blacks'. This paper considers the uprising in a global context and discusses my family who lived near the Bray house.

John Curtin's Socialism: Victoria's Left-Wing Opposition To War And Conscription

Liam Byrne

University of Melbourne

Before he was the wartime Prime Minister John Curtin was the young socialist firebrand, union secretary, and Labor propagandist. This talk shall argue that Curtin should be considered one of the leading labour movement intellectuals of the early twentieth century, constructing a consistent tradition and theory of anti-militarism, and endeavouring to translate this to practical action against war. It shall demonstrate the influence of European socialism on Curtin from his membership of the Victorian Socialist Party, to his leading role in the anti-conscription movement in 1916.

Queens Of Terror: An Aberration Of Conflict Or A Historical Tradition?

Kristy Campion

James Cook University

The persistent presence of women in terrorism may represent a historical tradition rather than an aberration of conflict. They have not circumscribed to static roles throughout the last one hundred and forty years of modern terrorism. In each wave of terror, women's roles have manifested to different extremes, to the point that their current utility as suicide bombers hardly represents the extent of their involvement in conflict. Their roles have gone through incremental changes with each ideological adaptation in terror, and these, rather than gender stereotypes, should be used to create the anticipatory framework for the future violence.

Miscegenation As Resistance? The Transnational Career Of Te Rangihiroa, Maori Anthropologist

Jane Carey

University of Wollongong

Abstract: This paper explores the unlikely history of Maori participation in overlapping local and transnational networks of anthropology, focussing on the scientific career of Te Rangihiroa (aka Peter Buck), a medical doctor and politician who reinvented himself as an anthropologist and in 1936 became director of the Bishop Museum in Hawaii. Throughout his life, Te Rangihiroa promoted ''racial fusion' as the inevitable, but positive, future for his people, a future he envisaged as a 'happy blending'. These ideas could and have been read as assimilationist in the extreme. But this paper explores how they equally operated as a site of resistance.

Well Behaved Women Seldom Make History

Lucy Bracey[1], Barbara Lemon[1], Elizabeth Rushen, Richard Trembath[2]

[1]Professional Historians Association – Victoria

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What do these women have in common? The bilingual lesbian granny who got up Joh Bjelke-Peterson's nose. The five-foot-tall mining magnate from Broken Hill who defended her first claim with a rifle. The horse-whip-wielding governess who beat Chloe to the Young & Jacksons site. The frontline war correspondent who reviewed her own obituary. The answer? None were 'well-behaved', and they all made history. Members of the Professional Historians Association (Vic) present lively and thought-provoking lightning talks. They explore the idea of 'difficult women'; women in conflict with the social norms of their time and place.

Putting Edmund Barton On Trial: Corporate Crime & The Limits Of The Criminal Justice System In Late Victorian New South Wales

Robert Carr

University of New South Wales

In the documentary *Beneath Black Skies*, one historian has declared if Edmund Barton were alive today he would 'serve time as a convicted corporate criminal'. Without further investigation it is a bold claim. The claim must be foreshadowed by further research on the existence, extent and implications of financial crimes in late Victorian New South Wales (NSW). The prominence and types of corporate crimes in NSW during this period require further investigation, as do the kinds of punishments metered out to corporate criminals by the court system.

Theorising Violence

Stuart Carroll[1], Philip Dwyer[2], Amanda Nettlebeck[3]

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This paper surveys some of the most influential theories of violence and the potential and pitfalls of using methods imported from psychology, sociology. anthropology and sociology. It exposes the sterility of the disciplinary antagonism which underlies much of the current debate and critiques those theories which sustain a teleological and determinist view of human history

The Siege Of Rhodes And The Ethics Of War

Michael Champion

University of Western Australia

The Siege of Rhodes set the imperial ambitions of new Hellenistic kingdoms against the autonomy of the Greek city-state. It saw the deployment of new military technologies, engaged a diverse array of combatants. The siege (304/5 BCE) provides a unifying case-study to map the cultural mechanisms that perpetuated violence, or sought to explain, limit or justify it within an evolving Hellenistic framework. In this paper, I use the Siege of Rhodes and wider ancient thinking about the ethics of war to explore how Hellenistic thinkers, rulers and cities sought to justify and limit war.

The Great Commemoration: The Meaning Of Anzac In Popular Historical Consciousness

Anna Clark

University of Technology Sydney

There has been increasing public and historiographical debate over the Anzac revival. While some reflect positively on growing popular connections to all things Anzac as a sign of history's strength, others warn such nostalgia must not come at the expense of critical historical engagement. But what does this reveal about Australians' *sense of history*? This paper goes into household kitchens, neighbourhood tea-rooms and community centres around Australia to ask what people think of Australia's commemorative past? Drawing on a national research project, it explores the meaning of the Anzac commemoration as a function of historical consciousness.

Conflict And Authority: Watkin Tench And The Royal Marines.

Robert Clarke

Australian National University

Throughout his career, Watkin Tench was never afraid to confront authority when it meant supporting his fellow Marines or fighting for the honour of the Corps. Over his forty-five year career, Tench is revealed as a loyal and devoted member of the Royal Marines, committed to a deeply held sense of honour and duty. Three episodes of conflict with his superiors represent a trajectory that commenced as a young man in New South Wales and ended when having reached the highest possible levels within the Corps, a final misguided challenge to authority brought an abrupt end to a successful career.

Conflicting Visions: Aboriginal And Settler Modernities

Georgine Clarsen

University of Wollongong

At the turn of the century, new technologies of mobility seemed to mark a clear divide between settler modernity and Indigenous primitivism. Aboriginal people's first encounters with motorcars in Central Australia generated apocryphal stories that were differently told by motorists and Indigenous observers. Motorists' stories proposed a disjunction between primitivism and modernity that placed settlers as a future force and indigenous people trailing. Aboriginal stories presupposed that their ignorance of the technology was only momentary and they soon became enthusiastic and creative users of these new imports. This paper considers the history of early Aboriginal car ownership as a political practice that refused the terms of racial difference most settlers assumed.

Kicking The Communist Can? Menzies, The Petrovs And The 1954 Election Campaign

Lachlan Clohesy

University of Victoria

In 1954, international Cold War conflict became the all-important context for domestic political conflict. The defection of Soviet intelligence agent Vladimir Petrov six weeks before the 1954 federal election provoked accusations of a wide-ranging conspiracy involving Prime Minister Robert Menzies, ASIO and the Petrovs themselves. The accepted historiographical consensus emphasises the decisive effect of the Petrov Affair on the election result, and of Menzies' role in exploiting the defection. This paper, drawing on previously unexamined poll data and campaign press coverage, will challenge that view and argue that the influence of the Petrov Affair on the election result has been overstated.

The Importance Of Imperial Dress In Neronian Narratives

Lisette Cockell

University of Queensland

The collection of clothing and jewellery which had once been worn by women of the Roman imperial family is a point of conflict in two separate texts set during Nero's reign. In the drama *Octavia*, the titular character's family treasures and her position as empress are usurped by a mistress who is likened to a conqueror. In Tacitus's *Annals*, Agrippina takes exception to Nero restricting her access to the imperial garments, resulting in mutual hostility. This paper will examine why the misuse of these objects could cause such indignation, and the narrative purpose that these incidents served.

'Identity And Sub-Identity: The Dominions And The Enlistment Of Non-resident Australians, Canadians, Newfoundlanders, New Zealanders And South Africans In The Great War'

John Connor

University of New South Wales

On the outbreak of war, men from the Dominions were scattered across the British Empire. When Dominions began recruiting their expeditionary forces, the issue arose whether these expatriates, especially those resident in the United Kingdom, should join the British Army or be able to enlist in their Dominion's force. This paper examines the questions of British and sub-Imperial Dominion identities as well as the practical policy considerations raised by this issue. It argues that there is some evidence of nascent Dominion sub-identity but that Dominion Governments generally based their decisions on this issue based on cost and domestic political considerations.

Aboriginal Tactics On The Southeast Queensland Frontier

Libby Connors

University of Southern Queensland

Early colonial writers spoke of a Black War that was waged in southeast Queensland between 1843 and 1855. These dates coincide with Dundalli's leadership in a number of attacks around early Brisbane. While there is evidence that Dundalli's action were enforcement of Aboriginal law, the Aboriginal law of payback uses many of the tactics which are now associated with guerrilla warfare. This paper will look at evidence regarding an Aboriginal chain of command, the symbolic importance of sites chosen for payback, the support of local Aboriginal communities and the political selection of leading men to carry out attacks.

Constructions Of Australian Heroism During The First World War

Rhys Cooper

University of Melbourne

During the first stages of The Great War, Australian heroism was represented through the media and the military as involving both belligerence and compassion. Yet when these institutions fully realised the new era of mechanised warfare, devastatingly displayed during the 1916 Somme campaign, efforts were made to represent the ideal soldier as being solely aggressive. By outlining the change in deeds required of servicemen to receive a medal, as well as Australian journalists' refocusing of the type of soldier they adulated, this seminar will illustrate the evolution of the constructed Australian hero during the course of The Great War.

Comets And Conflict In Mid-Nineteenth Century Sydney

Anne Coote

University of New England

Comets observed in the skies above Sydney could arouse both lively interest and deep-seated anxieties among its mid-nineteenth century inhabitants. During the term of the Sydney Observatory's first director, William Scott, cometary visitations also sparked significant conflict. Played out in the colonial press, this ranged well beyond polite, scholarly disagreement to sometimes vicious personal attack, most of which was directed against Scott. As this paper will discuss, controversy over the comets reflected tensions in the community concerning the ownership of scientific knowledge, the role of public scientific institutions, and the responsibility of the colony's government for intellectual life.

The Architecture Of Anzac Day: Shaping The 1916 Queensland Commemoration

Mark Cryle

University of Queensland

By late 1915 Australian newspapers had begun to make reference to a phenomenon they called the "Anzac Day movement". While most historians agree that there was, by April 1916, considerable public enthusiasm for a commemoration of the anniversary of the Gallipoli landing, the precise organisational origins of the many Anzac-related public events which occurred in Australia from late April 1916 remain unclear. Through the examination of Anzac Day events, this paper argues that the landscape of commemoration during the war years reflected a range of practices and imperatives.

Historical Consciousness And Restoring Nineteenth-Century Houses In 1960s Australia

Rose Cullen

University of Sydney

The boom in the 'restoration' of privately owned nineteenth-century houses in Australia in the 1960s reflected an increasing popular recognition of the significance of built heritage. This paper draws examples from the National Trust Historic Buildings Competition of 1962-1963, restorations in Paddington, and houses profiled in the *Australian Women's Weekly.* A new sense of social and cultural value tempered how some owners cared for their nineteenth-century houses. Restoration is one of the ways built heritage came to be valued before the heritage legislation of the 1970s. Australian homeowners therefore played a crucial role in developing a new historical consciousness.

'Desponding Looks, Murmuring Language And Revulsion Of Feeling': The Language Of English Environmental Protest

Robyn Curtis

Australian National University

During the nineteenth century organised opposition to land development proliferated in England. In the protests against enclosure and the sale of "common land" several tropes emerge in the language of the protestors. Contemporary letters, books, pamphlets and parliamentary speeches demonstrate the recurring ideas utilised to highlight the value of open spaces. These themes rarely considered the specific usage of the land, but nuanced their argument, exploring threats to political stability, the labouring poor, health, artistic significance and the economic benefits of common land. Here the discourse employed by these English activists to prevent the loss of open spaces is examined.

Trading In Animals: Live Animal Export From Colonial New South Wales

Nancy Cushing

University of Newcastle

The modern live export trade in Australian sheep has drawn the opposition of people concerned with animal welfare since the 1960s. Some defenders of the practice seek legitimacy by reminding critics that it is one of long standing, with its origins placed as early as 1814. Through case studies of introduced species exported as working animals, breeding stock or for direct consumption, this paper will explore the extent and nature of the live animal export trade in the decades prior to the commencement of frozen meat exports in 1880 and how the trade was perceived by contemporaries.

Exemplarity Or Factuality: The Artists Of War And Peace?

Christine Dauber

Christine Dauber Consulting

In 1999 the Australian War Memorial revived its official War Art Scheme which had not been operational since the close of the Vietnam War in 1975. From Timor-Leste to Afghanistan, a new wave of contemporary artists has been commissioned to deliver a more subjective view of conflict than that offered by a documentary style of reportage. This shifts the emphasis of their work from factuality to exemplarity. Utilising a theoretical basis developed by Paul Ricoeur on aspects of memory, my paper explores the work of different artists to show how this approach is directed towards the future and justice.

Shining Brown Bodies, Lap Laps And Blue Serge Jumpers: The Royal Papua And New Guinea Constabulary Visits Australia

Lucy Davies

La Trobe University

The Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Band arrived in Melbourne for the Olympic Games on 24 November 1956. The hosting of the Games by Australia, an international occasion that was traditionally associated with peace and progress was a chance to showcase Australia to a worldwide audience. However, combined with the acceleration of independence movements across the globe, the visit of the Band became a performance of two things; one intended and the other unintended. My presentation examines the ways band members both advanced and undermined the Australian Government's objective of presenting an image of responsible and necessary trusteeship of the Territory.

Taxing Our Way To Prosperity

Miesje de Vogel

University of New South Wales Canberra

Throughout his election campaign Mr Abbott repeatedly informed us that "no nation has ever taxed or subsidised its way to prosperity". Yet Australia did exactly that during the course of the Second World War. The only way forward was the mobilisation of internal financial resources: raising capital, public spending via subsidy, and importantly taxation. Of these it was the last that was to provide the most contested part and yet the core of our wartime financial policy. It gave us financially stability, a good investment reputation, and put us in a position to forge ahead with post-war reconstruction and migration.

William Grayden's Explosive Film, Warburton Aborigines, (1957): Conflicting Media Representations Of The Warburton Aborigines.

Jennifer Debenham

University of Newcastle

When Western Australian Liberal politician William Grayden made and exhibited in halls and on television his documentary film exposing the deteriorating conditions of Aboriginal people affected by British atomic weapons testing programs at Maralinga and Woomera, the ensuing conflict was played out in the press. The film provoked widespread condemnation of state and federal governments' neglect of Aborigines affected by the tests. This paper examines the press and television media images following the film's release and argues that they significantly influenced a change in attitude towards Indigenous Australians that paved the way for constitutional and social changes.

Heritage In Conflict: The Army's Bonegilla

Alexandra Dellios

University of Melbourne

Like many former post-war migrant processing centres, Bonegilla has an army history. The Army was not eager to preserve or commemorate its Bonegilla history, having a predictably utilitarian attitude to their spaces. They demolished most buildings after Bonegilla ceased to accommodate migrants. Bitter debates over ownership, heritage and preservation erupted from 1984 when ex-residents called for an on-site Immigration Museum. These earliest contests over Bonegilla's significance are now forgotten. Today, the Army's history at Bonegilla is secondary, if not invisible. I explore this heritage debate in the context of authorised heritage discourses and their taxonomies and criteria for significance.

Recapturing Salvatore Ragonesi: Addressing The Gaps In Official World War Ii Internment Documents

Catherine Dewhirst[1], Claire Kennedy[2], Sam Ragonesi

[1]University of Southern Queensland

[2]Griffith University

Salvatore Ragonesi (1904-1994) was interned by 'capture' in Queensland on 1 July 1942 and sent to the internment camps of Gaythorne, Cowra and Loveday before being conscripted by the Civil Aliens Corps in Western Australia. His archival documents tell us one story about conflict but little about how his wife and son experienced his absence. His then five-year old son, Salvatore (Sam) Ragonesi, would take steps to access his father's records some 63 years later only to discover that they clashed with his memories. This paper speaks to the theme of wartime conflict and the legacy of interning civilians.

African Americans And The South Pacific: Wartime Encounters

Chris Dixon

University of Queensland

During the Pacific War, African American leaders suggested that Black servicemen's encounters with the peoples of the South Pacific could foster a transnational racial unity that would not only play a part in undermining racism within the United States, but would also challenge the colonial hierarchies that continued to oppress non-white peoples across the Asia-Pacific regions. This paper explores those wartime encounters, focusing particularly on African American servicemen's perceptions of Pacific Islanders, as well as their views regarding the post-war Pacific.

Convict Soldiers On The Australian Frontier: The New South Wales Border Police

Patricia Downes

Australian National University

This paper examines the experiences of the Border Police, a force of military convicts which operated in the squatting districts of New South Wales from 1839 to 1846. Conceived as a cheap alternative to the effective, but expensive and showy, Mounted Police Corps of British soldiers, the convicts were assigned to the Crown Lands Commissioners and expected to regulate squatting, capture bushrangers and prevent 'collisions' between Whites and Blacks. In 1844 W.C. Wentworth ridiculed them as a 'useless, inefficient, wretched set of creatures'. What can their experiences tell us of the contribution of convicts to the militarisation of colonial Australia?

Jean De Pange And Franco-German Reconciliation 1918-1933

Judith Downey

Australian National University

Was the Great War the war to end wars? This was the hope of Jean de Pange, French historian and intellectual. This paper examines his role in person-to-person involvement in inter-country rapprochement. Like many of de Pange's generation, his war experience made future peace imperative to him. He believed that Alsace-Lorraine could form a 'cultural bridge' between two former enemies, France and Germany. He worked across the Rhine, outside of government, using political and intellectual networks, including historians. Although these networks were ruptured in 1933, they laid the groundwork for post-1945 moves towards European unity.

Conflicting Responses To Drought Assistance In The Long History Of Australian Government Legislation

Karen Downing

Australian National University

In February 2014 the Coalition government announced a 320 million dollar package for drought-hit farmers. In describing this initiative as a 'hand-up' not a 'hand out' and, therefore, 'rather different' from previous Commonwealth drought assistance, Prime Minister Tony Abbott encapsulated more than 200 years of conflict over whether government drought response should be unconditional limited relief or conditional longer-term assistance. This paper will explore the history of drought assistance in Australia, engaging with current debates about the nature of drought response. It will argue that Abbott's claim that his government's response was 'rather different' from previous Commonwealth assistance is unsupported.

On Genocide And Colonial Violence: Australia In Comparative Perspective

Philip Dwyer

University of Newcastle

Scholars are familiar with the conceptual difficulties and debates definitions of the term 'genocide' give rise to, never more so than in the Australian context. They are less familiar with the national political and ideological underpinnings of the uses of genocide in different countries across the world, not all of which are former colonial societies. This paper attempts to place the Australian debates around genocide in a comparative international perspective, and argues that the polemicized debate in Australia is linked to domestic political considerations.

The Compassionate Englishwoman - Emily Hobhouse In The Boer War
Robert Eales

Emily Hobhouse, in London, became aware that women and children were in difficulties in southern Africa in the midst of war. She went to investigate and assist, travelling thousands of kilometres into the conflict zones – alone, with considerable difficulty and sometimes in danger. Alarmed at discovering a humanitarian tragedy in the making, she pleaded with the authorities for resources for the victims. She returned to Britain, contacted the government at Cabinet level, was again rebuffed and then campaigned widely for a change in policy. She was articulate, courageous, inspiring and controversial.

Displacement: Paths From Europe To Australia After The Second World War

Mark Edele[1], Sheila Fitzpatrick[2], Jayne Persian[2], Paul Sendziuk[3]
[1]University of Western Australia
[2]University of Sydney
[3]University of Adelaide

This panel focuses on displacement from the Soviet Union and subsequent migration to Australia in the wake of the Second World War. Mark Edele provides a typology of displacement in and from the Soviet Union. Sheila Fitzpatrick focuses on the work of the "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency "(UNRRA), the institution in charge of "displaced persons" (DP). Jayne Persian interrogates the bureaucratic labeling inherent in the category "Displaced Persons." Paul Sendziuk's paper, finally, explores a case study of Polish citizens who were deported to the Soviet Union from Eastern Poland in 1940 and eventually migrated to Australia.

A Soldier Photographer's View: Corporal Albert Savage's Images Of The 3rd Australian General Hospital In Lemnos (1915-16)

Anna Efstathiadou
University of Queensland

The paper focuses on the important role of soldiers' photographs during the first years of the First World War, drawing on black and white images taken by Corporal Albert Savage, whilst working in the X-ray department of the 3rd Australian General Hospital in Lemnos island. It discusses the contribution of these unofficial attempts to the development of a future official photographic record of the war, and the richness of information offered about the heroic attempts of the Australian nurses stationed on a barren and unhospitable land only two hours' away from Gallipoli.

A Council At War

Laila Ellmoos

City of Sydney History Team

The City of Sydney Council's response to war entailed not only the loss of staff through enlistment, but the conflicting political positions of individuals and parties that were represented at the local government level. This paper will explore contrasting attitudes towards the conscription debate; the use of Sydney Town Hall as a public meeting place; fund raising for the war effort; and responses to returned soldiers at the war's end.

Researching The First World War Conflict At Queensland State Archives

Niles Elvery

Queensland State Archives

Queensland State Archives is the custodian of the records created by the Queensland Government. The records for the 1914 - 1918 period reflect the actions and reactions of government to the events of the time and provide an insight into the Queensland's home front during the First World War. While the conflict itself is not documented, issues of conscription, enemy aliens, and the introduction of the Meat Restriction Act give rise to conflicts within Queensland. This session will outline the complexities of undertaking archival research and indicate just how pervasive the First World War theme is through the archival records.

'I Cannot Say The Numbers That Were Killed.'

Robert Ørsted-Jensen[1], Raymond Evans[2]

[1]University of Queensland

[2]Griffith University

This paper suggests that there is a way to arrive at a proximate, dependable estimate of the number of Aboriginal frontier casualties at the hands of colonial Queensland's Native Police Force. By using data that provides accurate information on the number and duration of 'police' camps, the frequency of patrols, the surviving records of clashes and dispersals of Aborigines, as well as some reported body counts, it is possible to arrive at a defensible mathematical estimate of the quotient of state sponsored frontier killings across a half century span. Furthermore, this makes it possible to suggest a better estimate of the total Aboriginal death toll.

'Mine Was A Good Story': Contrasting Narratives In The Oral Histories Of British Former Child Migrants

Gretel Evans

University of Melbourne

After World War Two, around 4000 children were transported from Britain to Australia as part of various child migration schemes. Children were often recruited from orphanages and sent to Australia where they were placed in institutional care. During the 1980s these schemes attracted renewed attention as former child migrants began to reconnect with their lost pasts and families. This paper focuses on oral history recordings conducted by the National Library of Australia. It will examine the conflicting narratives and interpretations of this event, and by utilising emotion and memory studies, investigate how former child migrants reconstruct their past traumatic experiences.

Fragments Shored Against Our Ruins: WWI Holdings In The John Oxley Library

Simon Farley

State Library of Queensland

100 years on from the commencement of the so-called Great War historians and others seeking to understand this tumultuous period rely on memory institutions such as libraries, archives and museums to reconstruct what has passed out of organic memory and into history. The John Oxley Library opened in Brisbane in 1934. This significant historical collection includes diaries, letters, newspapers, medals/realia, oral history recordings, photographs, memoirs and Battalion and Regimental histories. Key holdings will be discussed, including Queensland's ANZAC Day Commemoration Committee Records, which provide vital insights for us today into a society traumatised by the effects of total war.

A School Or Nothing: Victoria's Department Of Education And Post-war Aid To Villers-Bretonneux

Romain Fathi

University of Queensland

Whilst the literature on the school "donated" to Villers-Bretonneux by the Australians after the Great War has studied the donors and the fundraising movement for Villers-Bretonneux in Australia, in this article, I intend to change of focus to study the donating process, what was attached to it and, additionally, the recipients and the way they accepted and sometimes resisted Victoria's help. I argue that the Victorian donation, whilst it certainly bore an altruistic dimension, was primarily an action that was conducted for Australian benefits. This donation was not devoid of conflict, as revealed by hitherto unexplored French archival materials.

Sexual Violence, Sexual Crime: A Case Study In 1950s Australia

Lisa Featherstone[1], Amanda Kaladelfos [2]

[1]University of Newcastle

[2]Griffith University

Crime, and in particular sex crime, has captured the public imagination, from moral panics over teenagers and homosexuals in the 1950s, to fears over child sexual assault in the media today. Yet despite the proliferation of fear around sexual crimes, we know surprisingly little about them historically, especially for the twentieth century. In this paper, we examine aspects of the 500 cases of sexual assault we have collected from the jurisdiction of NSW in the 1950s, illuminating the ways these crimes were committed, policed and punished within the courtroom.

'A New Hope For Asia?' Australia, The United States And The Promotion Of Economic Development In Southeast Asia

Nicholas Ferns

Monash University

The Colombo Plan and Point Four program were programs that provided technical and economic assistance to the newly independent countries of Southeast Asia. They represented Commonwealth and American attempts to promote economic development in the region. This paper will investigate how these policies, which were framed by US policymakers and academics, were adopted in Australia. It will also examine their place in the Cold War and postcolonial world of the 1950s. As this paper will show, the interaction of these factors would affect Australian foreign policy for decades to come, revealing much about the complex nature of the Australian-American relationship.

Labour Or Liberal?: German Members Of Parliament In South Australia, 1838-1914

Samuel Finch

University of Queensland

Between 1838 and 1914, Germans constituted the largest group of non-British Europeans that migrated to South Australia. Initial migrants from rural Prussian parishes sought refuge from religious persecution. Grounded in the experiences of the 1848 revolutions, and the growth of organised labour and German nationalism however, the socio-economic makeup of later migrants was decidedly urban. Few studies question the stereotype of the homogenous 'Barossa Lutherans'. This paper examines the careers of several German members of the South Australia parliament and the broader socio-cultural milieu in which they operated, highlighting the nature of class and ideological conflict within a sizable migrant community.

We Have To Get Used To Them, And They Have To Get Used To Us

Fiona Firth

Australian National University

The population of the Bega Valley Shire on the far south coast of New South Wales more than doubled between 1966 and 1996. This rapid increase of population put enormous pressures on local government and infrastructure. New comers, including young adults seeking an alternative lifestyle, sought to assert their vision of 'a life in the country' by engaging in disputes over housing styles, and a quarry proposed for a rural residential area. My thesis uses oral interviews and documentary sources to discover how newcomers, locals and local bureaucracies negotiate conflict during a time of rapid social and economic change.

Representations Of Conflict In Australian Junior Historical Fiction Since 1945

Kylie Flack

Macquarie University

Representations of conflict permeate Australian junior historical fiction published since 1945, authors placing child characters in difficult and often dangerous situations. This paper explores how historical narratives construct and convey particular understandings of conflict, understandings that range from the personal to the transnational in outlook. Adding to conversations around the writing of Australian history and historical fiction, the paper will also present findings of the author's pilot qualitative research with primary school students that used the historical novel *My Father's War* by Sophie Masson as a stimulus, providing an example of how children's voices may enrich historiographical debates.

Conscripting Clio And Mars: Paul Keating, John Howard And Political Nostalgia

Jason Flanagan

University of Canberra

This paper will undertake a comparative analysis of the invocations of Australia's military history in the prime ministerial rhetoric of Paul Keating and John Howard. Much has been written about Howard's use of Anzac mythology and Keating's rejection of key elements of that mythology, but there remains no detailed comparative analysis of their uses of history. Keating and Howard's rhetorical uses of history will be approached as examples of political nostalgia, that is as limited, distorted narratives of the past-in-memory, argumentatively resurrecting and glorifying bygone times in the service of a political or electoral goal.

Show Me The Money – Funding Warmaking In Fourth-century Bc Athens

Annabel Florence

University of Queensland

The funding of war is of paramount importance to any government, modern or ancient. Fourth-century Athens has traditionally been seen as a city in decline, critically short of the revenue needed to fund the democracy, its festival program and war. The costs of warmaking in particular were exceedingly high and, without its tribute-bearing empire, difficult to finance. Yet Athens at this time initiated an ambitious foreign policy and went to war more often than it had previously. This paper seeks to address this anomaly and provide a fresh look at how Athens funded its warmaking program of the fourth century.

Historians And Divided Memory. Studying The Past In Democratic Italy

John Foot

University of Bristol

World War Two produced radically divided memories in Italy. Conflicts emerged over how to remember Nazi and fascist atrocities and acts of resistance. These conflicts were also around fundamental questions of responsibility, political commitment and the role of partisans. In post-war Italy, historians struggled to come to terms with these forms of divided memory. This paper will examine the role of historians in terms of the way that these conflicts have been studied, and the powers attributed to historians by victims, perpretators, politicians and by-standers. Were historians able to 'resolve' cases of divided memory?

Class(Room) Wars: Power/ Knowledge In The Age Of The Mass University

Hannah Forsyth

Australian Catholic University

It is well known that class conflict played out in educational settings in quite contradictory ways. Education perpetuated social advantage, but was also a site of class solidarity. Education, further, facilitated social mobility. In Australian universities, elitism was nurtured, though institutions were also incubators of social change, including by supporting admission of diverse students. As the universities expanded, they seemed less elite. Knowledge too, expanded at a similar rate, as Australian universities brought more disciplines under their guardianship. This paper explores the relationship between this *knowledge* as it shifted and expanded in the twentieth century, and social hierarchies in Australia.

Challenging History To 'Save Our Site': Protesters' Use Of History In The Battle To Save Australia Hall

Meg Foster

University of Technology, Sydney

This paper examines the 1990s Indigenous protest to save 'Australia Hall'; the site of the first national, Aboriginal Civil Rights conference in 1938 (known as the 'Day of Mourning'). It explores how activists framed their campaign not only as a battle to protect this site from destruction, but a challenge to the colonial inheritance of history. Protesters confronted, appropriated and re-presented conventional ideas about history to support their cause and illustrate the significance of their site. Far from an isolated campaign to save one building, Australia Hall symbolised a struggle over Indigenous heritage, identity and the (ab)use of Australian history.

Tools Of Empire, Tools Of Protest: Conflict And Controversy In The Honours System

Karen Fox

Australian National University

Kylie Tennant called it a golden cabbage, Patrick White thought it an irrelevant bauble. Throughout its existence the Order of Australia, like the British imperial honorific system, has been both a target of protest and a tool for it. This paper explores conflict in the British imperial and Australian national honours systems. It considers complaints about honours, such as ongoing feminist critiques of gender inequity in the system, and activism deploying honours, as with recipients returning awards as a means of protest. As a form of symbolic capital, official honours offer a revealing lens onto conflict in twentieth-century Australia.

Pacifism In Australia And World War One: The Women's Peace Army 1915-1919.

Rosemary Francis

University of Melbourne

The Women's Peace Army was formed on 8 July 1915 to solidify the forces of women in Australia who opposed all war, regardless of political party membership. 'We war against War" was its motto. Its reputation was one of militancy and provocation as a pacifist position was always contentious and was regarded by those in authority as provocative. This paper considers the tactics this group used to persuade the women of Australia to support a pacifist stance against the war, particularly in relation to conscription and attempts to explain why this organization gained such a reputation.

The Mullet Shot: Conservation In Practice On The Estuaries Of Eastern Australia

Jodi Frawley

Queensland University of Technology

Every autumn, mullet *Mugil cephalus* migrate north along the east coast of Australia where they are eagerly awaited. Commercial fishers shoot mullet nets when cool south-westerly winds cue the movement of both fish and fishers. This paper considers the plight of general estuary fishers from the northern rivers of New South Wales. The deployment of 'sustainability' in recent decades facilitated a cascade of change. I ask, in what ways do ideas of conservation disrupt, destroy, and realign the traditions of the mullet shot? Here I argue, the claims for protecting habitats, in practice, ripple through local communities in unexpected ways.

Regulating Frontier Conflict: Aboriginal Protectors In Colonial Australasia

Samuel Furphy

Australian National University

In the late 1830s the British Government appointed several protectors of Aborigines in its antipodean settler colonies. These officers faced a challenging, ambiguous, and fraught task, struggling to reconcile the conflicting aims of colonial ambition and humanitarian sentiment. This paper will compare how various protectors approached the key challenge of regulating and adjudicating frontier conflict between settlers and Indigenous peoples. It will present early findings from a new project that combines a comparative colonial methodology with collective biography to explore the genesis of Aboriginal protection, providing fresh insights into its policy outcomes, moral ambiguities, and lasting legacies.

Australian Soldiers' Experiences Vs Popular Cinematic Images Of The Iraq War

Richard Gehrmann

University of Southern Queensland

Despite government rhetoric, for most Australians who served in Iraq the war was not one of constant fighting, and for many at home, there were few realistic frames of reference regarding war and soldiers. One source was film, but most films on the subject are American-made, about Americans and explore an American experience of war. In particular, *The Hurt Locker* and *Generation Kill* convey messages about the experience of war which are not appropriate for an Australia whose military role in Iraq was peripheral. This paper considers this perpetuation of an unrealistic representation of the Australian War in Iraq.

Sydney's Medical Women Between The Wars

Lucienne Gerrard

University of Newcastle

Prior to World War One, Australia's dominantly male medical profession engaged in unrestricted gender battles aimed at excluding women doctors. But the War resulted in a substantial victory for Sydney's medical women. Iconic symbols of this victory were the Rachel Forster Hospital for Women and Children in Surrey Hills and the women doctors who worked there. This paper argues that the hospital was established, in 1922, largely as a consequence of the War in its aftermath. It also examines the hospital's promotion of women doctors, in ways that were directly attributable to Australia's involvement in the War.

Trauma, Complicity, And The Prism Of 9/11 In Pat Barker's Later Novels

Jessica Gildersleeve

University of Southern Queensland

Pat Barker's most famous novels are those which form her *Regeneration* trilogy (1991-1995). Her most recent novels, *Life Class* (2007) and *Toby's Room* (2012), return to the subject of the First World War with a different focus: non-combative personnel in the war. This paper explores how Barker's representations of WWI in these texts demonstrate the impact of the Wars on Terror. Their depictions of complicity in personal and collective trauma figure an indictment of the hero-enemy dichotomy in war ideology, and challenge the reader's perception of guilt and responsibility.

Peace-Making Through Re-Making: The Postwar Occupations Of Japan And Germany

Troy Gillan

University of Canterbury

After 1945, the Allied powers found themselves occupying the territories of their former enemies, facing the questions of how to ensure that the conflict that had just ended could not occur again. The task that the United States in particular set itself was no less than the political and social reorientation of Japan and Germany to remove not only the means but also the will for future conflict. This paper explores the ideas and goals behind, and the processes by which the occupiers sought to do this, with a particular focus on the international criminal tribunals of Tokyo and Nuremberg.

The Art Of Conflict: Russian Futurism And The 1920s Soviet Culture Wars

Iva Glisic

University of Western Australia

Conceived in Italy in 1909, Futurism was an artistic practice defined by its embrace of conflict. Anti-traditionalist and resolutely modern, Futurism found great appeal in Russia, where artists used confrontation to incite social change. Following years of war and revolution, the cultural domain became a major battleground in Russia during the 1920s, with the role of tradition within revolutionary society a dividing issue. By examining their creative program, which rejected tradition and approximated Trotsky's concept of permanent revolution, it becomes apparent that Russia's Futurists left an indelible mark upon the Soviet cultural model that emerged from these culture wars.

Networks Of Nation-building In The Early American Republic

Brett Goodin

Australian National University

In 1785, Richard O'Brien and James Cathcart became among the first of 500-700 American sailors to be held captive by the North African "Barbary States" of Morocco, Tunis, Algiers and Tripoli. During almost eleven years of captivity they were permitted to interact with formal and informal networks of American diplomats, politicians, military officers and friends. Through these networks O'Brien and Cathcart deployed the pragmatic skills and style of correspondence they learned as merchant sailors to weave their cause for liberty into an emerging national narrative, exposing the flexibility and canny exploitation of developing notions of nationhood and citizenship.

When A Pacifist Comes To Australia, There's Rioting In The Streets: Bertrand Russell's Fame In Early Cold War Australia

Jo Grant

Griffith University

British philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell made a two-month lecture tour of Australia in 1950, undertaken at the request of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. This paper will discuss how Russell was received as a celebrity during his tour at a time when there was widespread anxiety of a Third World War that could be sparked by hostilities between the USA and USSR. In particular, this paper will examine Russell's evident popularity with the public, including among other examples, a small riot in Brisbane when people were refused entry to his lecture because the hall had reached capacity.

Healer Or Warrior? The Role Conflict Of The Australian Military Medic In Warzones

Kristina Griffin

Charles Sturt University

This paper will explore the conflicting roles of the Australian military medic in warzones and during military peacekeeping activities. Their main role is to maintain combat readiness and preserve fighting manpower. As such they assume two sets of responsibilities; one to an organisation designed to produce casualties, the other to a profession focused on prevention and alleviation of suffering, causing conflicting feelings regarding their role as a soldier medic. Their is conflict at times as to which responsibility is paramount.This dichotomy between the caring, healing role and membership in an organisation associated with causing injury can be challenging to those involved.

Violence, Gender And The Irish In Australian Cartoons, 1850-1914

Dianne Hall

University of Melbourne

This paper will analyse images of Irish men and women appearing in cartoons in Australian illustrated newspapers from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. These images used violence as a motif to represent Irish migrants as ethnically and racially different from English and Scottish settlers. In particular, violent imagery highlighted the defective masculinity of Irish men and the equally unstable femininity of Irish women settlers.

Stumbling Block Or Stepping Stone: A Case Study Of The Boyneside Soldier Settlement And An Exploration Of Success Factors In World War I Soldier Settlement

Jane Harding

Soldier settlement, as one of a range of post-World War I repatriation programs, was intended to reward soldiers for their service and support their reintegration into civilian life. The scheme has been widely denounced as a failure on political, economic and personal levels. In emphasizing and dissecting failure, the acknowledged successes remain unexplored. A micro-study of the Boyneside (Queensland) Soldier Settlement, focusing on community development and the life course of its settlers, reveals positive outcomes of the scheme which indicate fulfillment of the broader goals of repatriation policy to re-establish individuals and rebuild the nation following the years of conflict.

"The Families Were … Too Poor To Send Them Parcels": The Provision Of Comforts To Aboriginal Soldiers In The Aif In Wwii'

Kristyn Harman

University of Tasmania

Scholarly attention given to Aboriginal soldiers in the Australian Imperial Force in World Wars I and II has focussed on their experiences of sameness when serving alongside other soldiers, as well as the different treatment they experienced back on home soil. Through focussing on the 'adoption' of Aboriginal soldiers by individuals, and organisations such as the Girl Guides and Aborigines Uplift Society, my paper demonstrates how conditions faced by Aboriginal families on the home front necessitated active interventions by predominantly white individuals and organisations to ensure that serving Aboriginal soldiers enjoyed the same comforts as those they served alongside in WWII.

The Customer Is Not Always Right: Tensions At The Restaurant Tables Of Gay Bilson

Melissa Harper

University of Queensland

This paper explores restaurateur Gay Bilson's sometimes fraught connections with her dining public, at both Berowra Waters Inn (1977-1994) and the Bennelong (1995-1998). Bilson's very particular ideas about food, gastronomy and restaurants won her international acclaim but also wrath, and diners were not afraid to voice their displeasure at her restaurant practices. It teases out the tensions between the creative professional who sought to bring a philosophical approach to the Australian table and the consumer who sometimes rejected it as an unwelcome intrusion of elitism.

"It's Just Fly Fishing Against Net Fishing": Contested Natures On The Gippsland Lakes, 1878-1889

David Harris

La Trobe University

Commercial fishing in the Gippsland Lakes in Victoria expanded rapidly following the arrival of the railway. The railroad that transported fresh fish to the Melbourne Fish Market also brought anglers from the city to the Lakes. Angling groups, fish acclimatisation societies and their supporters argued that commercial fishing with nets would destroy the fishery. A missionary at one of the Aboriginal missions near the Lakes was also concerned that commercial fishing would deplete fish stocks for Indigenous fishers. By the beginning of the 1890s, the Gippsland Lakes remained a focal point for a range of competing social and political interests.

'They Show No Signs Of Resistance': Intimate Violence And The Domestic Frontier

Victoria Haskins

University of Newcastle

In December 1790, Lieutenant Philip Gidley King, returning to England from the fledgling British colony of New South Wales, stoutly denied rumours then circulating of armed conflicts between the British and the native people. On the contrary, a 'principal chief among the natives' lived with the Governor in his house, while 'a native female' lived 'as servant' with the colony's lone chaplain. 'They are convinced of the superiority of the British Government, and shew no signs of resistance,' King declared. As historians, however, we do well not to take King's complacent assessment of the colonial project at face value, and not only because by the time King had returned to England, the 'chief' to whom he referred had escaped captivity and returned to his own people. In this paper, I reconstruct an episodic history of Indigenous household labour in Australia. The engagement of Indigenous people in domestic relations with colonizers should not be mistaken, I argue, for signs of Indigenous submission or acquiescence. As the participation of Aboriginal workers in early colonial domestic life reveals, the domestic space of the colonial encounter in settler societies was fraught with instabilities and ambiguities. Rather than signifying the cessation or absence of frontier conflict, the home was a site of particular violence and volatility, where relations of power between colonizer and colonized were both structured and contested.

Bean, Belgium And The Australian Narrative Of The First World War

Matthew Haultain-Gall

University of New South Wales

In 1917, the Australian Imperial Force suffered 38,000 casualties in Flanders' fields, far outstripping those endured at Gallipoli. Despite this, the AIF's campaigns in Belgium have received little attention from historians or the public. As Australia's official war correspondent and historian, C.E.W. Bean has long been recognised as one of the principle Anzac mythmakers. Scrutinising his correspondence, diaries and *Official History*, this paper argues that Bean struggled to integrate the Third Ypres offensive into his vision of the Anzac legend and that this may have impacted Belgium's place in the Australian collective memory of the war.

The Kaiser's Whipping Boy: Wilhelm Solf's Campaign For Reconciliation With England

Peter Hempenstall

University of Newcastle

Wilhelm Solf was Imperial Germany's Colonial Minister and briefly Foreign Minister in the first days of republican rule. He has been dismissed by German historians as ineffectual or counted to the imperial war machine that led to 1914, kept Germany at war and was hostile to political reforms. I argue for a different Solf, an anglophile who wanted colonial compromises with Britain and fought against the annexationist aims of the military and the militancy of the Kaiser's war elites . Solf is the 'lost man' of the Fischer debate , a pointer to less aggressive sides of Germany's Bildingsbürgertum.

"I Know Of No One About That Is To Be Trusted": Overcoming Conflict And Distrust On The Southern Plantation

Dominic Hennessy

University of Queensland

Conflict was a defining characteristic of North American slavery, so why did it not preclude innovation? Since the 1970s historians have demonstrated the capacity of southern plantations for dynamic agricultural innovation. But innovation required the creative application of knowledge in an environment distinguished by the struggles between planters, overseers, and slaves. A sociological analysis of plantation management in Virginia and South Carolina in the late colonial and post-Revolutionary eras illustrates how trust was deployed to placate and circumvent conflict between these groups; facilitating the generation and efficient exchange of information leading to agricultural innovation.

Lies, Damned Lies And Statistics: Writing The History Of The Australian Army Medical Corps In The First World War

Kerry Highley

Medical Historian

When Colonel Graham Butler reluctantly agreed in 1922 to become editor of the history of the AAMC, his firm conviction was that Australian casualty records constituted an unequalled body of accurate statistical material. Furthermore, he believed that the task would take around four years to complete. Regrettably, he would be proved wrong. Most of the records on Australian casualties had either been destroyed or were lost, and the history would take over twenty years to complete. This paper examines the difficulties of keeping track of thousands of injured troops who were constantly on the move in disparate theatres of war.

Compulsory Citizenship? Australian Quarantine, Vaccination And Defence, 1876–1914

Peter Hobbins

University of Sydney

Among the first powers ceded by former colonies to the Australian Commonwealth were quarantine and defence. Their overlaps appeared unproblematic: both, surely, sought to thwart invasion by foreign elements? This paper argues otherwise. In late nineteenth-century Australia, defence and quarantine policies aimed to neutralise threatening agents via incorporation, rather than exclusion. In addition to shared institutional landscapes, these imperatives coincided in the practice of smallpox vaccination. Initially required of immigrants, then impelled upon quarantined contacts and military personnel deployed to China and South Africa, by 1914 compulsory vaccination signalled an intimate compact between citizens and an increasingly belligerent Australian state.

Exploring The Tension Between Democratised And Commodified Data On Australian Digital Historical Archives

Georgia-Lee Hoe

Griffith University

Widely regarded as a platform for the democratisation of historical information, the Internet provides access to millions of historical documents to computer users world wide. There is, however, some tension in this process. On a seemingly democratising platform, many organisations are established to profit from the commodification of digitised historical data: in particular, digital archives. This paper intends to explore the influence that using specific digital historical archives may have on individual understandings of the past, and in doing so this paper also intends to critique the current state of digital history archives and databases used in Australia.

'That Blessed Conjuncture Of Reason And Politics': Post-1945 Policy-making In Australia

Carolyn Holbrook

Monash University

Nugget Coombs characterised the policy-making climate of post-1945 Australia as 'that blessed conjuncture of reason and politics'. The 'reason' was provided by highly competent bureaucrats such as Coombs, while the 'politics' were done by Labor men such as John Curtin, Ben Chifley and Arthur Calwell. This paper is concerned with the impetus for the policies of full employment, housing and immigration during the Reconstruction period. Can the great reform programme of the 1940s be attributed to the transition from war to peace? Or was it the product of an unusual conjunction of Keynesian ideology and political will?

When Australia First Stopped The Boats: Convicts, Contagion And Protest In The Pacific

Chris Holdridge

University of Sydney

If the 'convict stain' is ubiquitous in Australian scholarship, scant attention is given to how convict vagrancy and mobility drove the 1840s/1850s anti-convict movements and their legislative restrictions. I examine the Pacific Rim as a quarantine zone against convict influence – starting with California – where contagion anxieties, gold rushes and anti-convict sentiment aligned in ways that rewrite existing genealogies of race-exclusionary immigration, and early anti-convict politics, by bringing them into the same frame. I discuss convict prevention acts, discourses of moral degeneracy, immigration restrictions, and passport proposals, to better understand Australian colonial patriotisms, and unhinge them from a restricted London-Sydney axis.

Responding To A Humanitarian Crisis. The Battle Over Native Affairs In The Northern Territory In The Interwar Years

Alison Holland

Macquarie University

For the twenty years prior to 1950 Aboriginal affairs in the Northern Territory was volatile and fraught. There were a potent mix of issues: questions of justice, policing and the law, health and disease, Aboriginal labour, the position of Aboriginal girls and women, inter-racial conflict and Aboriginal resistance which combined to create something of a national humanitarian crisis, barely contained by the war. This paper explores aspects of this terrain, as well as the crisis, and considers the nature of the governmental response, particularly to the small but growing body of humanitarian critics.

Rumours Of War: Invasion, Zeppelin And Spy Scares In Britain, 1914-1918

Brett Holman

University of New England

Despite, or perhaps because of, the British government's tight control of war news, rumours competed with more authorised sources of information as people tried to make sense of the worldwide conflict they now found themselves in. One effect was to reconstruct the home front as a combat zone, under constant, if largely imaginary, attack from German spies, Zeppelins and even invaders. In this paper, I will explore the British public's reaction to the threat of German attack during the First World War, primarily in the forms of rumours about invasion, bombing, and espionage.

From St George To Digger: Iconographic Changes In Australian Commemorative Stained Glass

Bronwyn Hughes

From the Boer War to Vietnam, Australia has commemorated those who fell on land, sea and air. While stained glass, an element of western churches since medieval times, offered an alternative medium for military memorialisation and the majority of commemorative windows were installed in this context, a significant number appeared in civic buildings dedicated as secular shrines to the fallen and, occasionally, as thanksgivings for peace. This paper argues that secular influences in Australian society influenced stained glass design through religious and public commissions and resulted in significant iconographic changes to the art over the course of the twentieth century.

Colonial Consolations: British Newspaper Coverage Of Australian Troops In South Africa.

Sam Hutchinson

University of Western Australia

The contribution of Australian troops to the South African War (1899-1902) was received in Britain with predictable enthusiasm. Yet this enthusiasm was roused primarily by the unity of the British Empire that the Australian colonies were thought to symbolise at a moment of imperial crisis. This paper examines the contradictions of British newspaper commentary on Australian troops in South Africa. It argues that despite attempting to alleviate contemporary metropolitan anxieties, the varying ways in which the colonies were evoked engendered racial and historical tensions that were contested in British newspapers and, in turn, by their colonial readers.

Conflicting Identity: Will The Real Edward Smith Hall Please Stand Up?

Erin Ihde
University of New England

Historical characters can easily be misrepresented. This has happened to colonial newspaper editor, Edward Smith Hall. Regarding possible origins of the White Australia Policy, Hall has been cited as writing an anti-Chinese piece. Yet it is not race that concerns him, rather, sexuality. Another work paints Hall as an acquaintance of Henry Parkes from the U.S., a country he never saw. There is a connection between Hall and Parkes regarding the latter's *Empire* newspaper, but this is not identified. A casual reader could believe that Hall was an anti-Chinese American, an identity totally conflicting with the real man.

Resisting 'the Draft' In Australia, 1965-1972

Nick Irving

Macquarie University

In February 1965, three young men burnt their registration certificates for the National Service Scheme in Belmore Park, Sydney. In 1965, burning an Australian registration certificate signified something very different to the burning of an American draft card. By 1972, while American draft resisters were publicly and solemnly daring the authorities to arrest them *en masse,* Australian draft resisters were playing cat-and-mouse with Commonwealth Police. This paper will chart the adoption of American anti-conscription practises in Australia between 1965 and 1972, and examine the ways those practises were invested with new meanings in Australia.

Transnational Indigenous Women's Activism And The Global Indigenous Child Welfare Crisis In The 1960s And 70s

Margaret Jacobs

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

This paper follows the transnational trails of two Indigenous women activists from the United States and Australia as they discovered the ubiquity of Indigenous child removal in their nations as well as Canada in the 1960s and 1970s. By tracking their movements over national borders and across oceans, this paper demonstrates the crucial role that women activists played in Indigenous movements for self-determination in the late twentieth century. The paper also offers a preliminary comparative settler colonial approach to the Indigenous child welfare crisis of the 1960s and 70s.

Never Loyal Enough? Irish-Australians And World War One Before The Easter Rising And Conscription Referenda

Stephanie James

Flinders University

Conventional accounts of Irish Australia and World War One suggest loyal imperial engagement until1916's events revealed their disloyalty, precipitating intense sectarian conflict. This paper argues that from August 1914, the Irish-Catholic press responded to implied, then overt, criticism of Irish-Australian imperial loyalty. Behind this lay imported dominant culture antipathy towards Irish-Australians, the largest minority, a quarter of the population in 1911's census. Focussing on specific events between 1914 and April 1916, this paper will demonstrate differences between Irish and Anglo-Australians, and how these months built a platform for the intense and vitriolic conflict following the Easter Rising and Conscription plebiscites.

From The Frontier To The Sitting Room: Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander People's Histories Of War

Allison Cadzow[1], Mary Anne Jebb[2]

Australian Catholic University[1]

AIATSI[2]

National histories have tended to neglect coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities' involvement in major wars until recently, but communities and families have remembered and narrated histories of defending their country. Drawing upon Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's accounts from NSW, QLD and WA, we will discuss their distinctive interpretations and histories of war as told in oral, video and life histories. How stories of war service have been expressed, shifts in emphasis over time, meanings of the term 'war' within communities and the conditions and contexts in which these histories are articulated will be considered.

Comparative Commemoration

Ryan Johnston

Australian War Memorial

The practice of commemorative art in Australia is most frequently associated with the tradition of bronze public statues and classicist architectural constructions that proliferated during and since WW1. This paper will chart a lesser known aspect of this history by focussing on the phenomenon of comparative commemoration, or the practice of artistically articulating multiple histories simultaneously. Tracing this history through the work of artists including Tom Nicholson, Ken Nakajima and Arthur Streeton, I will argue that comparative commemoration provides one potential means by which to negotiate the increasingly reductive role ascribed public memory on the eve of the WW1 centenary.

Resilience And Conflict In Relationships With The Land

Rebecca Jones

Australian National University

The interaction of settler Australians with the land, particularly through agriculture, is often characterised as conflict – as a battle with nature. However, applying the concept of resilience to understandings of Australian agricultural history can shift the emphasis from conflict to adaptation. This paper will explore the concept of resilience and its use (and abuse) in discussions of climatic extremes such as drought. It will discuss some of the ways in which farmers and agricultural communities have, since the 1870s, adapted to drought. The implications of these adaptations for present and future climate change will be discussed.

Eureka Revisited: The Politics Of Conflict

Benjamin Jones

University of Western Sydney

Australian public memory still struggles to find a place for the Eureka Stockade. H.V. Evatt charged that 'Australian democracy was born at Eureka' while Manning Clark rejected this kind of grandiose rhetoric as the 'great Australian illusion'. This paper will explore the politics behind the rebellion and suggest that the diggers were not spurred by a liberal doctrine of individual rights but a complex belief in virtue and citizenship held in a civic republican worldview. Heavily influenced by English Chartism, it will be argued that the Diggers owe more to Aristotle than Locke in forming a theory of justified violence.

Hans Jakob Von Grimmelshausen's "Courage" As A Case Study For Camp Women In Gendered Spaces During The Thirty Years War

Jennifer Jorm

University of Queensland

Women camp followers had a symbiotic relationship with early modern armies, particularly during the Thirty Years War. Many women were driven out of their homes and sought a living in the camps. While women were vital to the economy of warfare, their incursions into men's spaces were not always welcomed. This paper examines the conflicted relationship between the men who made up the armies, and the women who sustained them.

The Criminal Trial In Australia: Prospects For A History

Amanda Kaladelfos[1], Robyn Blewer[1], Lisa Durnian[1], Mark Finnane[1], Alana Piper[1]

[1]Griffith University

This roundtable outlines a collaborative research project on the history of prosecution and the criminal trial in Australia. The criminal trial is the core of the Australian criminal justice system. The trial is the product of police investigation and its outcomes include the sentences of imprisonment that populate our prisons. The presenters will discuss the scope, chronology and methods of our project, which includes use of digital technology and the involvement of volunteer communities interested in Australian criminal justice records.

Self-Censorship, Self-Defense And Morale: The Shifting Ties Between The Australian Home Front And Fighting Men In The Boer And Vietnam Wars

Effie Karageorgos

University of Melbourne

This paper compares Australian soldiers' letters and diaries in the Boer and Vietnam wars alongside theories of soldiering to investigate the relationship between the war and home fronts. Although both groups employed self-censorship when writing, Vietnam soldiers – fighting at a time when the public was exposed more than ever before to the 'realities' of war – expressed defensiveness and less negativity about their position than those in the comparatively popular Boer War, who were more open about discontent. Presented largely in the context of changing civilian attitudes towards warfare, the findings confirm the home front's importance, based on soldiers' words.

Promoting Law, Order And Sobriety Through Crown Land Management: Railway Navvies And Grog Shops

Terry Kass

Concerns by railway contractors and government officials about the impact that an uncontrolled liquor supply was having on railway laborers and employees, in the late 1870s inspired a departure in Crown lands policy aimed at alleviating the problem.

Conscription Crisis In The Northern Rivers Region, New South Wales 1916-1917

Dorothy Kass

Macquarie University

Australia experienced two periods of conflict over the conscription of men for service overseas in 1916 and 1917. Pre-referenda periods were marked by campaigning and large public meetings, often emotional and sometimes violent. Analyses of referenda results have not been without their own partialities. Regional studies have much to contribute to the analysis of results and to understanding the local impact of the conscription debate. This paper presents a study of the conscription crisis in Richmond (Yes) and Cowper (No) electorates. It considers campaigning and voting within subdivisions and the possible relevance of socio-economic factors such as dairy farming.

Exploring Notions Of Justice In History: Fostering Understandings Of Past Violence And Conflict Through Historical Dialogue.

Emma Kearney

Charles Sturt University

Historians have a responsibility to represent historical injustices in the past, but this is a complicated task. Reconstructing the past in a way that is fair to past actors and to those whose lives may be affected by the meanings that derive from history, whilst also maintaining a commitment to what can accurately be traced back, is a challenging endeavour. This paper explores the relationship historical discourse has to notions of justice. Exploring how ideas of justice relate to historical practice enables a consideration of a dialogical approach to history that promotes a sense of ethical responsibility to the past.

Conflicting Agendas: Waller And The War Memorial

Susan Kellett

University of Queensland

This paper, which identifies two of the fifteen figures embodied in the stained glass windows of the Australian War Memorial, contests the prevailing myth that artist Napier Waller depicted generic representations of 1st AIF personnel in the treatment of the nation's premier commemorative space. In doing so he covertly challenged Charles Bean's belief that the institution's art serve both as a record of, as well as a memorial to, the AIF in the Great War. While Waller necessarily drew on his personal experience of service to inform his art, his expressions of sacrifice prove most surprising.

Lodge 121 In WWII: Charity, Arrears And Expulsions In The Protestant Alliance

Megan Kelly

Australian National University

The dynamics of community in Australian regional centres often served to marginalise issues of conflict; mutual benefit organisations were integral to this process. During the 1930s, the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia offered more than just insurance to members of the Lodge in Young, NSW. Ceremony, regalia and tradition worked to beget a sense of community reinforced by regular contact and civic initiatives. The paper addresses the effects of WWII on this organisational 'brotherhood'. Examination of economic, social and interpersonal conflict experienced by society members will contribute to an understanding of the fragmentation of regional communities and local solidarity.

An Alternative Gallipoli Story: A Turkish Perspective

Azer Banu Kemaloğlu

Canakkale Onsekizmart University

This paper is part of a research project on Turkish and Anzac soldiers' diaries funded by the Turkish Government aimed to uncover the untold stories of the Gallipoli Campaign by acknowledging Mehmetçik and the Anzac soldiers. Rather than standard historical discourses of generals and commanders, the selection will bring together the mutual observation and experience of the common soldiers from a New Historical perspective. This paper will introduce personal narratives of Turkish soldiers which will offer an alternative story of the campaign reminding us the lost human voices and stories ''not- quite- said'', challenging the grand history.

Lines On Water? Historical And Semantic Problems With Distinguishing Between Warfare, Crime, Legal Punishment And Traditional Payback In 19th Century Indigenous-Settler Relations

Ray Kerkhove[1], Libby Connors[2]

[1]Q Earth Inc

[2]University of Southern Queensland

From both Indigenous and settler perspectives, conflict in Australia between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities has proven difficult to categorize. Since first settlement, it has been variously viewed as crime necessitating judicial or police action, war of some description, misunderstood rights to resources, and traditional payback. This panel will discuss the complexities of exactly defining the nature of Indigenous-settler conflict, and the contradictory conclusions concerning events and figures that result from adopting specific interpretations.

Reconstructing Indigenous Resistance Tactics, With A Focus On SE Qld 1820s-1860s

Ray Kerkhove

Q Earth Inc

Studies on Australia's frontier conflicts presume the existence of "Aboriginal resistance", yet research is slim on the specific strategies Aboriginals employed. Even the classification of Aboriginal resistance as guerrilla warfare is sometimes debated. This paper overviews commonalities in Indigenous resistance tactics across south-eastern Australia. In particular, the author examines conflict in south-eastern Queensland, and evidence for new tactics constructed to cope with white settlement c.1824 – 1865. The author will consider whether the resultant alliances, tactics, declarations and leadership equate with organized guerrilla warfare and if so, whether this was of a style specific to Australia.

Vietnam War Guilt And The Rise Of Human Rights In The United States

Barbara Keys

University of Melbourne

In the 1970s, American conservatives and liberals embraced international human rights as a new, post-Vietnam War foreign policy paradigm. Despite sharp differences in the two visions, this paper shows that both arose fundamentally as a means of overcoming the psychological trauma of the Vietnam War. For conservatives, human rights reasserted American virtue and located the source of evil in the USSR. For liberals, too, human rights was a means of reclaiming American virtue, but one that targeted right-wing dictatorships. President Carter failed to meld these visions, setting up a core conflict in U.S. human rights diplomacy to this day

'More Influence On The Government Than The Labor Opposition': John Latham's Impact On Australia's Response To The Abyssinian Crisis, 1935-36

Michael Kilmister

University of Newcastle

John Latham's Impact On Australia's Response To The Abyssinian Crisis, 1935-36 The interwar Abyssinian Crisis divided the Australian Government. Australia economically sanctioned Italy in response to Italian armed forces invading Abyssinia, but the crisis was fiercely debated in parliament. The former External Affairs Minister, John Latham argued against sanctions in favour of appeasement-like policy. His view, often overlooked in current discourse, had long-term significance for Australia's foreign policy up to WWII. His position on the crisis was rendered complex by personal relationships with statesmen, including Mussolini. Through examining archival and newspaper sources, this paper is part of a larger project arguing for reconsideration of Latham's extra-parliamentary influence in Australia's international affairs.

Modelling Emotion, Misunderstanding, And Conflict In World War I: The Case Of Max Scheler

Robin Kurilla

University of Duisburg-Essen

Berlin, summer 1914 – Amidst the initial war euphoria, health issues tie philosopher Max Scheler to his desk where he builds himself a textual home front. Scheler draws the frontlines between the German Empire and its enemies along philosophical, political, social, economical, and cultural parameters subsumed under differences in national ethe. Revisiting Scheler's writings prior to, during, and after WWI, this paper traces how the context of war impacts Scheler's views and renders them suitable for demagogical purposes. Special emphasis is placed upon Scheler's theory of emotion, his account of cultural misunderstanding, and his historical depiction of cultural models of conflict.

Representing Australian Involvement In War Since 9/11

Amanda Laugesen

Australian National University

This paper traces the ways language has shaped understandings of war in Australia since 9/11, the Bali bombing, and the War on Terror. I am particularly interested in tracing the ways in which the public discourse produced by government, the media, and various publications about the War on Terror has represented and shaped public understanding of Australian involvement in conflict since 9/11. To what extent have new understandings of war developed, and to what extent do our understandings of Afghanistan and Iraq fit with a history, tradition, and language of Anzac and Australian military experience?

The David Unaipon Award: Shaping The Literary And Cultural History Of Aboriginal Writing Is Australia Since 1989

Jeanine Leane

Australian National University

I may be the first - but I hope not the last to produce an enduring record of customs, beliefs and imaginings (David Unaipon, 1925). Amid the polarized politics of the settler bicentenary, the University of Queensland Press established the David Unaipon Award for an unpublished Indigenous writer. 2014 marks the 25th year of the award. Using the Unaipon Award, this paper tracks and critically examines histories of Aboriginal writing. The award is a significant intervention in Australian literary history and an important site for exploring modes of memory, generational histories of conflict, trauma and reconciliation in national literature.

Sectarianism And Ira Violence On The Irish Border: Armagh-louth, June 1922

Matthew Lewis

University of Newcastle

Focusing on the contradictory events of a single week in June 1922, this paper reassesses the sectarian dimensions of republican violence on the Irish border amid the twin upheavals of revolution and partition. Drawing on extensive primary research, it presents a micro-historical view of the processes that both facilitated and limited sectarian violence at a grassroots level during the conflict. In challenging a number of basic assumptions that pervade the current discourse, it argues that the prevailing conception of such violence ultimately hinders our understanding of how and why it occurred, and why it was not more frequent or extreme.

Wandering And Wondering: Early Twentieth Century Perspectives On The Great Barrier Reef

Rohan Lloyd

James Cook University

Histories of Australian environmentalism have demonstrated the presence of environmental concern and activism during the early twentieth century. The Great Barrier Reef stands as a worthy case study of environmental attitudes in this period. A number of popular writers eloquently described the Reef's natural attributes and promoted its value and importance. However, whilst these writers highlighted the Reef's intangible value, they reinforced notions that its worth was linked to its commercial potential. This paper explores how conservationist attitudes towards the Reef in the early twentieth century were entangled with a utilitarian ethos which leaned toward exploitation.

Chivalry, Kingship And Conflict In The Wars Of The Roses: Towton And Bosworth

Hilary Jane Locke

University of Adelaide

The medieval concept of chivalry governed gender roles and performance on the battlefield. In a war driven by the nobility and kings, chivalry was inherent in conduct and political culture during the Wars of the Roses. Yet crucial battles within this war exemplify the decline of chivalry as a practical code of honour. The Battle of Towton (1461) with its mass grave of soldiers, and Bosworth (1485), with the humiliation of Richard III, show how the practicalities of chivalry within late medieval conflict began to slip, driven by the introduction of artillery and the ultimate chivalric symbol, the kings.

Back To Normal- The End Of War As The End Of Childhood In Australian Women's Autobiographies And Memoirs

Bronwyn Lowe

University of Melbourne

Autobiographies and memoirs of Australian women growing up during the First or Second World Wars commonly discuss their individual contributions to the war effort, their feelings at the enlistment of fathers and brothers, and the ways that they came to understand war itself. This paper will explore the memories of women who equated the end of war with the end of their childhoods. Discussing predominately the memories of women for whom the wars played a large role, this paper will also address the few women who did not privilege war in their accounts of growing up during wartime.

Symbols/ Cymbals As Weapons: Violence And Irish Secret Societies, 1760-90

Elizabeth Malcolm

University of Melbourne

Waves of popular unrest swept large parts of Ireland in the decades before the 1798 Rebellion. Historians have struggled to explain why thirty years of disorder claimed at most 50 lives, whereas up to 30,000 were lost in just a few months during 1798. This paper argues that the weapons employed before 1790 were largely symbolic ones aimed to intimidate rather than to kill, and that such unlikely tactics as playing loud music, riding white horses, digging mock graves and removing men's breeches proved surprisingly effective in furthering the aims of 'Whiteboy' movements.

Vicarious Heritage: Performing Multicultural Heritage In Regional Australia

Robert Mason

University of Southern Queensland

Research regarding cultural tourism in regional Australia has tended to focus on issues of isolation and 'authentic' identities. This paper derives from the development of a new heritage tour in the regional Australian city of Toowoomba, and explores alternative narratives of cultural diversity and environmental connectedness. The paper uses participant feedback to investigate personal connectedness with the forgotten stories and cultural landscapes on which the tour was based. Perceptions of an authentic regional Australia as white, masculinised and dominating the environment were challenged through dialogue that prompted participant feedback focussed on affect, memories and new approaches to vulnerability in life-histories.

Life Is An Ocean, But It Ends At The Shore: Feminism, Women, And The Underground Draft Resistance Movement

Michael Matteson

As the 1960s' anti-conscription movement moved into underground draft resistance (1970-72) many women were involved in the Draft Resisters Union (DRU). Their ongoing action included occupations, provision of safe houses, driving, and a monopoly of any clerical work required. Throughout 1972, in Melbourne, the DRU's active support base divided over anti-imperialism versus draft resistance as a primary focus. This was in part a proxy struggle over gender issues. In Sydney, the "Sisters of Emma Goldman" provided explicit feminist support for draft resistance, while many women within the DRU strongly opposed feminist criticisms, including the exclusion of women from DRU decision-making.

Norfolk Island And The European Imagination

Nick Mattingly

Southern Cross University

This paper explores the significance of Norfolk Island during the early years of the British occupation of New South Wales. It outlines the conflicting historical accounts surrounding this time and place, before examining the everyday life of the islanders through their efforts to produce maritime cordage and cloth. This indirectly contributes to the debate concerning Australia's national origins, yet I place the issue within a more local, regional and global framework. I argue that events on Norfolk Island illustrate the scope of the European imagination during the Enlightenment, rather than providing a definitive example of imperial policy and design.

"The Failed Struggle For Sorbian Independence, 1918-1919: National Conflict And Wilsonian Politics"

Alexander Maxwell

At the end of the First World War, Arnošt Bart, a Saxon parliamentarian of Sorbian nationality, declared an independent Sorbian state, appealing to the victorious Entente to guarantee its independence from Prussia and Saxony. Conflict between German officials and Sorb patriots ensued. Bart and his supporters attracted considerable sympathy from high-ranking Czechoslovak officials, who helped Sorbian attend the Paris Peace Conference. In the end, Entente indifference disappointed Sorbian aspirations. The incident reveals the limits of Wilsonian ideals at the 1919 conference not only for Germans, but for Entente decision-makers and their suppliants in East-Central Europe.

Averting And Eluding Genocide: Narrow Escapes In The Twentieth Century

Deborah Mayersen

University of Wollongong

This paper will explore several historical cases in which persecuted minorities, threatened with genocide or mass atrocities, have been able to act in ways that have mitigated the risk of mass violence, or that have enabled some members of the group to escape the violence. Examples include the experiences of German and Austrian Jews in 1933-39, those of Yemenite Jews in 1900-1950, and the Bahá'í religious minority in Iran since 1979. The paper will then explore why the agency of persecuted groups is rarely considered in current approaches to mass atrocity prevention, despite its historical success.

Alice Kelly's Challenge To Australian History

Ann McGrath

Australian National Univeristy

When Mutti Mutti elder Alice Kelly heard that scientists had dug up remains in the Mungo region in 1969, she wrote them a concerned letter. If these men were researching her people, why hadn't they asked her advice? Bringing together a group of women elders, her activist interventions marked a contest over knowledges, rights, and ownership that changed Australian archaeology forever. Should it have changed historical practice too? DNA and isotopic research on ancient human remains in Australia raise conflicts over deep historical evidence and consent that echo the later story of Kennewick man in the United States.

The Wartime Pastor: Ministering To Parishioners And Prime Ministers In Australia's National Capital

Margaret McLeod

Charles Sturt University

The Presbyterian Church of St Andrew 'called' Hector Harrison to Canberra. Reverend Harrison's Induction occurred on 10 May 1940, marred by the news of German troops invading Belgium and Holland. Harrison's ministry during the next five years was war focused. Evidenced by the content of his regular and special worship services, prayers, publications, official and personal correspondence. Harrison was a friend to many, including Prime Minister John Curtin, a lapsed Catholic. Curtin died six weeks before the world conflict ended, having previously made arrangements for Harrison to conduct his funeral services; a decision causing religious conflict and disquiet in Australia.

The National Councils Of Women In World War I: Redefining Citizenship In The Post-Suffrage Era

Fiona McLeod

World War I made significant calls on the citizens of the new nation of Australia. Women faced unique challenges as they embraced a national ethos that called for sacrifice for the Empire as a core signifier of citizenship. This paper examines the experiences of the NCW in Australia. These had flourished in the early post-suffrage era and belief in the special contribution women could make to public life underpinned their commitment to an international sisterhood. The stresses and strains of the war broke the feminine compact at the heart of the Councils and lead to a redefining of women's citizenship.

Conflict And Power In The Territorial Discourses Of Late Republican Rome

Scot Mcphee

University of Queensland

In Republican Rome, the landscape often features prominently in literature which discusses Roman governorship and territorial control. This paper examines Cicero's *De Provinciis Consularibus*. In this speech, delivered to the senate, Cicero sets up a polemic between the 'virtuous' commander and the 'worthless' commander. I argue that this comparison illustrates Roman attitudes about the relationship between territorial conquest and discursive knowledge on one hand, and *lacunae* and oblivion on the other. In light of this comparison, the paper examines further models of territorial discourse and control in other Roman writers of the Late Republic and Augustan period.

The Politics Of Northern Neglect In The National Imagination 1945-2014

Lyndon Megarrity

In this paper, the conflict of words between the Australian political centre (Canberra) and a key periphery (Northern Australia) will be examined and discussed. Since 1945, Northern accusations that Canberra neglected the North encouraged some Commonwealth politicians to pursue grand visions of northern development in order to resolve electorate anxieties while at the same time creating a nation-building narrative around northern development. However, because the Northern frontier and its people were often fragile, abstract notions in the minds of urban-based southern Australian politicians, the issue of northern development generally faded from the national political agenda after its periodical revivals.

Writing Foster Care: From Hagiography To Personal Pain

Dee Michell

University of Adelaide

Stories – fictional, biographical and autobiographical – are one way in which we can imagine what it has been like to experience foster care in Australia. In this presentation I look at the trends in stories told about foster care from the 19th twentieth century, across the 20th and into the early 21st century. While exploring trends I make some observations about the shift from fictional accounts where foster parents and foster children were heroic characters to often searing tales of hurt and trauma inflicted on children in foster care by violent women and men, a callous and cold child protection 'system', and a cultural environment of racism, classism and stigma.

The Till On The Hill? Popular Suspicion Of Pentecostal Megachurches In Australia

Elizabeth Miller

University of Sydney

Few organisations in Australia attract the suspicion and animosity that the nation's megachurches generate. Disparagement of the prosperity gospel, misgivings about the way money is raised and spent, and concern over gender imbalances are common themes. Church leaders are aware of these critiques, and often respond with criticisms based on their understanding of the shortcomings of secular Australian society. This paper will consider the historic public response to Pentecostal and Charismatic churches to understand the origins of this conflict, and to assess how public perception is formed, evolves, and impacts on the success of megachurches around Australia.

In Conflict With Nature: Battles Fought On The Environmental Frontier In Australia And New Zealand

Julia Miller

Macquarie University

The push to tame nature in Australia and New Zealand was a response to a view of nature as a resource. Increasingly, in the twentieth century, masculinist attitudes that saw the fight to wrest control of the unruly bush and to transform it into a civilized and productive garden, relied on the application of science and technology. In Australia a more intensive use of the land was the marker of progress. In New Zealand, the grasslands revolution persisted as a heroic rendering of man's battle against nature. In both, the land fell victim to the science of empire.

Art As A Weapon: Political Protest In Workers Theatres In Australia And The UK

Lisa Milner

Southern Cross University

For much of the twentieth century, the New Theatre in Australia and the Unity Theatre in the UK presented theatre with a highly conscious and explicit democratic working class orientation. They were crucial in the development of a long-lasting left-wing cultural activist impulse in both nations, where their work was encouraged by organisations including the Communist Party and left-wing trade unions. Whilst their programs included classical theatre, their inspiration more often came from current political and industrial conflicts, whether local or global. This paper examines how branches within this international network approached political protest, using Sydney and London as examples.

The Origins Of The Anglo-German Antagonism

Günter Minnerup

Britain and Germany went to war in August 1914 without an obvious *casus belli* in their strictly bilateral relations: the naval arms race was all but over, there were no serious colonial conflicts between them, and they might both have exerted a moderating, war-preventing influence over their respective allies during the July crisis. This paper argues that the conflict is best understood not as a direct clash of nation state interests in the terms of traditional diplomatic history (or Marxist accounts of imperialism) but as the outcome of a geopolitical asymmetry between continental Europe and the Atlantic "Anglosphere".

The Wairau 1843: New Zealand's First Post-treaty Armed Conflict Between Maori And Immigrants

Maui John Mitchell
Mitchell Research

The 1840 Treaty of Waitangi established British government in New Zealand, guaranteed Maori ownership of land, and made Maori British citizens. It forced the New Zealand Company (a commercial enterprise) to rely on pre-Treaty purchases for its Nelson settlement. When the Company needed further land, Ngati Toa denied they had sold the Wairau, and invoked official processes to resolve the dispute. Company and Government agents ignored Ngati Toa, and after Ngati Toa carefully removed surveyors, Nelson magistrates issued warrants for the chiefs' arrest. The ensuing debacle saw 22 Europeans and 4 Maori killed, and had longlasting local and national effects.

Foster Care: An Explosion Of Interest In The 1990s

Suzanne Mitchell
University of Adelaide

Foster care in Australia received little academic attention before the 1960s. Interest then increased through the '70s and '80s before exploding in the 1990s. Possible explanations include findings about the negative effects of institutionalisation, an increased focus on children's interests and the expansion of mandated reporting. However, these concerns were not new; conflicting views about when and why a child should be placed in care and the merits of foster care as opposed to institutionalisation existed from the earliest days of colonisation. Key debates concerning the welfare of some of Australia's most vulnerable children are explored in this paper.

British Women And The Public Memory Of Warfare In The Nineteenth Century

Eleanor Morecroft

University of Queensland

It is now widely understood that before twentieth-century total war, civilian populations engaged, personally and ideologically, with wars that occurred outside their direct experience. During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, British women contributed materially to war efforts at home, and helped shape the representation of war in various forms. Female influence upon how soldiers and warfare were imagined, interpreted, and ultimately remembered in history, was less prevalent than the male, but nonetheless significant. Using original research and existing scholarship, this paper will explore nineteenth-century female contributions to the memorialisation of their 'Great War', both during and after the events themselves.

Warfare From Antiquity To Present

John Moses

Charles Sturt University

There have been many philosophers since Heraclitus c535-c475 BC ("War is the father of all things") such as Machiavelli, Hegel, Nietzsche who have acknowledged that warfare was endemic to the human condition. It was also assumed to be so by the highly influential German Reformation theologian Martin Luther. Arguably he more than anyone one else is responsible for the moulding of German political culture in modern times. This panel will ventilate German ideas of war in the 19th and 20th centuries including "hawks and doves" in the "power elite" as well as in the working class leading up to the "Great War" (*der grosse Krieg*) of 1914-18".

From 'Native' To 'National': Papua New Guinean Soldiers In The Australian Army During The Cold War

Tristan Moss

Australian National University

By the early 1970s, Papua New Guinean soldiers made up just under ten per cent of the regular Australian Army. Initially recruited as 'native' troops, suited only to reconnaissance, Papua New Guinean soldiers ultimately became the basis for a national defence force. The paper will argue that this was the product of a filtering of Australian strategic and political needs through the prism of local influences and circumstances. In doing so, this paper adds to our understanding of the place of minorities in the Australian Army and the way in which it integrated and adapted to different cultures.

So Much Death And Destruction: Australian Historical Newspaper Coverage Of Crises In Foster Care

Nell Musgrove

Australian Catholic University

Foster care has provided for hundreds of thousands of children since its appearance in Australian child welfare systems in the nineteenth century and, historically, it has most often appeared in the press amidst alarming assessments of crisis in the system, or reports of deaths of foster children. This paper will trace the historical moments which have attracted significant press attention to foster care, arguing that vitriolic critique at these points was rarely followed by large scale reform to tackle the underlying issues. Rather, foster care simply trickled out of the public mind as the flash of crisis dimmed.

'All Pioneer Work': Interpreting The First World War Medical Records Of The Queen's Hospital For Facial Cases

Kerry Neale

Australian War Memorial

Pioneering work carried out by surgeons at the Queen's Hospital in the United Kingdom saved the lives of thousands of First World War soldiers who sustained severe facial wounds. While visually confronting, the case files of these patients form one of the most complete archives of First World War specialist medicine – recording innovative surgical techniques, including triumphs and tragedies – yet they have been invariably overlooked by historians until recent years. Along with examining some of the medical breakthroughs made in reconstructive facial surgery at the Queen's Hospital, this paper contemplates the challenges of researching medical histories of conflict.

Proximate Strangers And Frontier Violence

Amanda Nettelbeck

University of Adelaide

This paper will consider the state of debate about the nature of colonial violence and the difficulties of defining it, particularly in the context of the Australian frontier and what Henry Reynolds has called its forgotten wars. Histories of Australia's frontiers have largely been brought to light through a model of violence shaped by martial conflict between stranger-antagonists, whether secretive or sanctioned by the colonial state. This paper will reappraise this model alongside one whereby violence is conceived as structurally endemic to a more intimate and fluid frontier.

Class Conflict Across The Tasman?

Melanie Nolan

National Centre of Biography

Authorities were anxious and radicals were hopeful that the workers would rise up against capitalist war in 1914. Harry Holland, for instance, thought that the war would be capitalism's terminal crisis in a class revolution. Billy Hughes, however, harboured completely different expectations assuming that workers would support the war. Both had been Australian Socialist League members in the 1890s but had been rehearsing their differences in industrial crises thereafter on both sides of the Tasman. In this paper I consider the issues preventing workers uniting across the Tasman before 1914 which did not augur for international class unity in 1914.

Non-Violent Resistance And Pacific Interwar Colonialism: The Case Of Samoa

Patricia O'Brien

Australian National University

Centering on the Samoan Mau, this paper examines the impact of non-violent resistance as an anti-colonial strategy. It situates this strategy within a significant heritage of non-violent resistance against New Zealand colonial rule, examining how New Zealand countered it again in 1920s Samoa. It also assesses how other colonial settings and experiences including World War One impacted New Zealand's response to the Mau, as well as the influence of decades of war during the nineteenth century in Samoa upon the decision to adopt non-violence in the 1920s protest movement.

'To Hell With Charity - Organise'

Anne O'Brien

University of New South Wales

Saul Alinsky's famous words have become emblematic of the radical 1970s but they raise perennial questions about relationships between activism and charity, reform and relief, politics and welfare – the dualism has been variously described. This paper traces the conflicts between activism and charity as they were understood by those seeking to ameliorate the conditions of poor settlers and indigenous peoples in 20th century Australia. It identifies the temporal and spatial contexts in which tensions arose, compares the assumptions on which each view was based, and explores their different personal and political meanings.

Race And Place: Discourses Of Slavery And The Penal Stations Of New South Wales

Tamsin O'Connor

University of Sydney

There are distinct and contesting themes in the study of Australian convictism: Australian exceptionalism and the global view of forced migration first articulated by *Convict Workers* (1988). Closely aligned are notions of the nature of convictism as either brutal or relatively benign. I re-consider slavery/convict parallels – and imperial attitudes to race, place and migration – by discussing fifteen Mauritian transported to Van Diemen's Land, and then transferred to the Moreton Bay penal station in 1839. Drawing on what Bill Thorpe calls 'conformity with prevailing discourses of the tropic, ' I consider the transnational significance of the convict plantation economies of northern NSW.

Women In The Streets – Brisbane 1967

Jennifer O'Dempsey

Charles Sturt University

Spirited debate about the worldwide social and sexual revolution of the 1960s continues. This period of social foment, student activism and considerable change held an international flavour. Events in the city of Brisbane reflected this widespread restlessness with its own unique brand of conflict. Civil liberties and violence have been much debated but the roles of women have yet to be thoroughly examined. My paper will address the roles of women in the Brisbane 1967 events, with special attention to their diversity of expression. This paper will shed new light on the roles of women in this very public street conflict.

Fighting The Gods

Lara O'Sullivan

University of Western Australia

From the beginnings of Greek tradition, gods had claimed a place on the battle-field. While Homer's imagined world of warriors who fought alongside deities was far-removed from the *realia* of warfare, the divine proved to be a fertile realm for Greek articulations of historical armed conflict. This paper will engage with the religious dimensions of the siege of Rhodes. It will explore how the Rhodians drew upon established discourses, and adapted new Hellenistic politico-religious behaviours (notably the praxis of cult for kings), both to influence events during the siege and to frame their victory narrative in its wake.

"Mob Rule Alleged At Welfare Farm": Violence In New South Wales Child Welfare

Naomi Parry

Australian Catholic University

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Abuse is exposing stories of sexual violence against children but care leavers argue emotional and physical violence was also a constant of their childhoods and deserves its own Royal Commission. This paper looks at violence through a series of 20th century government inquiries. Violence was sanctioned as corporal punishment but the line between physical correction and abusive violence was hard to draw when institutions enjoined children to punish others and staff and children engaged in covert violence.

"All The Way With Lbj" – Conscription, Sedition And Melbourne's Student Press

Sally Percival Wood

Deakin University

In Washington in 1966, Prime Minister Harold Holt (in)famously said Australia's support for America's Vietnam War would go "all the way with LBJ", a commitment accompanied by a life-and-death lottery for young Australians – conscription. Pete Steedman, a brash boy from Brunswick and editor of Monash University' student newspaper Lot's Wife, mobilised opposition to the draft, a war of words and pictures that earned the wrath of Federal Attorney-General Nigel Bowen, who recommended legislation, the Treacherous Offences (South Vietnam) Act. This paper explores opposition to conscription – a conflict within a conflict – through Melbourne's audacious 1960s student press.

Verbatim Theatre: Exploring Historical Conflicts Through Performance

Sarah Peters

University of Southern Queensland

Theatre theorist Derek Paget suggests that many community and political theatre forms are part of a 'broken tradition' (2011). While forms such as realism and melodrama have maintained a steady presence within the field of theatre, documentary forms such as Verbatim Theatre tend to emerge and thrive during times of conflict, and then decline. I suggest that Australian Verbatim Theatre provides a rich resource from which to analyse key conflicts within our history. This paper will explore two playtexts and demonstrate how they document and engage with historical conflict through the engaging form of theatre and performance.

Red Blacks And Bamboo Curtains: Australian Indigenous Activists In China, 1972-1974

Jon Piccini

University of Queensland

Two groups of Indigenous Australian travelled to the People's Republic of China during the 1970s, hoping to expose Australian racism, generate publicity and learn from China's socialist example. This paper will explore this transnational encounter between a burgeoning rights movement and a socialist state that used travel as a political weapon. By looking at the varied motivations of travellers and their Chinese hosts, the diverse experiences they reported in movement press and interviews and conflictive responses in the Australian press and government, this paper reveals an important and previously overlooked chapter in the global engagement of indigenous peoples.

Strange Birds: Transforming Perceptions Of Post-War Migrants And Wine In Regional Queensland

Celmara Pocock[1], Robert Mason[1]

[1]University Of Southern Queensland

Stanthorpe in the Granite Belt of southern Queensland, has a long history of winemaking associated with the Italian post-war migrant community. This paper presents research findings from archival sources and interviews with local winemakers. It suggests that the local wine industry in Stanthorpe has been transformed from one that produces a crude product for local consumption by migrants to one that creates a sophisticated wine product for consumption by tourists. Underpinning this transformation is a repositioning of both migrants and the wine industry in regional Queensland.

Polemic In Tacitus

Arthur Pomeroy

University of Wellington

Unlike the Greek historians who often set themselves in a polemical relationship to their predecessors, Tacitus does not name specific predecessors to correct. He is not going to emphasize the moral message of his narrative (the main claim of Livy), but will correct reports that either sought to praise emperors or denigrate them after their deaths (*Histories* and *Annals*). This balanced approach is sometimes taken to indicate that Tacitus is nullifying any influence from the *princeps* (Sailor). I will suggest the *suffragia* of influential senators a greater influence. By claiming to steer clear of pressure from senatorial families, Tacitus advertises his own *fides*.

You Will Pay Me For That Later – How Credit Was Ubiquitous In The Early Colony Of NSW

David Povey

University of New South Wales

It is a commonplace that no money came with the First Fleet. Instead, a quotidian form of payment came with the immigrants among their "invisible luggage". This was payment by credit, the most common method of transacting all business in England in the eighteenth century. Analysis of the civil court records of debit and credit transactions reveals that credit was just as ubiquitous in the early colony. Decker asserts that credit was the dynamic means of exchange responsible for the early prosperity of the colony; it involved networks of people in debt to each other. This paper examines how that shared indebtedness demonstrates the extensive mutuality of the early colony.

Territorial Myths: The Construction Of Legend And Historical Ownership In Rural Australia

Louise Prowse

University of Sydney

This paper explores how communities negotiate and demonstrate ownership of historical traditions. Looking closely at three rural historical traditions in New South Wales country towns – the Coo-ee March in Gilgandra, the Lambing Flat Riots in Young and the Thunderbolt legend in Uralla – this research considers how historical knowledge is reinterpreted, revisited and re-enacted, as means of performing ownership. This paper suggests that during the twentieth century, communities endeavoured to cultivate distinct identities based on the past. Promoters of these historical traditions fixed myths and legends to defined places. Their endeavours have imposed imaginary boundaries on the rural landscape.

War On Stage: The Portrayal Of Warfare In The Plays Of Euripides

Charles Pry

University of Queensland

Contemporaneous with the Athenian playwright Euripides, Athens dominated the eastern Mediterranean militarily and was a source of death and destruction. It had 175 subject allies and spent more money on armed forces than any other public activity. War was a major theme of Euripides' tragedies. In *Trojan Women* Euripides dramatised war's high cost for civilians. Traditionally viewed as a criticism of the bellicosity of fifth-century Athens, we can now see that the plays portrayed Athens favourably. In his plays Athenians wage wars for just reasons. Euripides portrayed mythical Spartans as impious and immoral and as a contemporary enemy of Athens it made it easier to justify wars against them.

Warpaint: Women Artists And The Recording Of The First World War

Maria Quirk

University of Queensland

This paper will examine the role of British and Australian women artists in documenting and memorialising the First World War. Women were largely excluded from their governments' war-art programs, which employed artists to construct the image of the war. I will investigate what implications the activities of women artists working outside of government had on visual representations of the war, and the official documenting of the conflict. Excluded from the spaces of war and distanced from traditional understandings of conflict, women artists recorded alternative truths of the wartime experience, from the margins of their nations' cultural and political landscapes.

Malaya Bound: Australia's Colonial Perceptions Of Asia, 1955-1965

Mathew Radcliffe

Macquarie University

On 1 April 1955, Australian Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, announced the deployment of a large Australian military force to Malaya for 'garrison' duties with the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve. In preparing for the establishment of a permanent Australian 'garrison' in Malaya (including the families of posted service personnel), military officials were forced to articulate their understandings of Asia in practical ways that defined the administrative and structural dimensions of the Australian presence. This article argues that, in the absence of any genuine knowledge of Malaya, Australian military officials, and indeed the broader Australian military community, instead viewed 'Asia' solely through the lens of British Imperialism.

Groote Eylandt Marriage Disturbances: Polygyny And The Definition Of Marriage

Laura Rademaker

Australian National University

By the 1950s, the Anglican missionaries to Anindilyakwa people thought they had abolished polygyny. When Anindilyakwa people asserted the continuing value of traditional marriage systems, missionaries saw a crisis. Unlike other colonisers, missionaries declared Aboriginal marriages legitimate, albeit in need of reform. Marriage was an instrument for missionaries to assert the equality of Aboriginal people as citizens as well as to control Aboriginal relationships. Aboriginal rejections of missionaries' marriage teachings challenged the core assumptions of the missionary project. The polygyny crisis, therefore, sheds light on how contested definitions of marriage reflect the position of Aboriginal people in the Australian nation.

The Victims Of Mass Rape In Internal Conflicts Before The ICTY And The ICTR

Ajten Ramadani

The paper begins with a critical analysis of the various definitions of 'mass rape', with the aim of establishing how the concept has evolved in the discourse of history-writing and that of international law. The essential question, then, is of course: What consequences has this conceptual evolution had for the victims? We then proceed through a rapid survey of the known facts about the rape camps in former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, to establish a baseline for discussion. The aim is to answer the question: How were the victims treated and how were the perpetrators punished at the Hague tribunals?

Between Memories Of Colonialism And Experiences Of Independence: Intergenerational Views Of Justice And Rights In Timor-Leste

Marisa Ramos Goncalves
University of Wollongong

Timor-Leste's history has been one of conflict and colonialism, from the early Portuguese presence to the Indonesian occupation. Even after independence was achieved in 1999, episodes of internal conflict continued to threaten social stability. Simultaneously, East Timorese struggles for social and political rights in the past have engendered memories which are projected into contemporary reality. This presentation will discuss how memory varies between individuals based on their specific experiences (emotional, embodied and political) and how this affects the way memory is transmitted across generations. Finally, I demonstrate how these past struggles for civil and political rights shape contemporary rights' perceptions.

Aboriginal Narratives Of Violence

Peter Read
Australian National University

Aboriginal spoken narratives often follow a certain style of rhetorical delivery, In this talk I will illustrate some of these characteristics drawn from two stories. One is the story of a massacre that took place in Arnhem Land before the First World World War, recorded in1972. The other is an account, videoed in 2012, concerning the infamous punitive expedition authorized by Macquarie against the Gundungurra peoples of southern Sydney, in 1816. I will compare the stories and illustrate some remarkable similarities which underline the strength of Aboriginal narratives, and the features which make them so distinctive.

Advancing Women's Image: The Evolution And Demise Of The Navy News Page 3 Girl

Christine Reghenzani

James Cook University

Women's participation in the Navy workforce as uniform members began in 1941 when the Women's Royal Australian Naval Service (WRANS) was formed. In 1958, the first edition of Navy News was published. From 1965, this newspaper featured a civilian model in skimpy clothing and provocative pose; the picture became known as the 'Page 3 Girl'. Twenty-eight years later in 1993, Chief of Navy announced such images were offensive and degrading to women in an era of equal opportunity. The paper traces the evolution and demise of the Page 3 Girl with emphasis on the changing attitudes to images of women.

Chinese Market Gardens: Utility Vs Beauty In The Australian City

Susan Reidy

University of Melbourne

This paper examines the forces that caused Chinese market gardens to disappear from Australian cities in the first half of the twentieth-century. Issues of city beautification, public health and residential demand were driving urban change. But why were Chinese farmers in particular demonised and their market gardens considered to be problematic and unacceptable? Everyone, whether they were 'White Australia' proponents, town planning enthusiasts, market gardeners, municipal mayors, or suburban boosters, found themselves caught up in matters of 'progress' and public discussions about what constituted suitable development of the urban landscape.

'War Is Indeed "hell" And No Adequate Description Can Picture It.' Writing About Trauma In The War Diaries Of AIF Chaplain William Mckenzie

Daniel Reynaud

Avondale College of Higher Education

Current trauma theories posit that writing about life-threatening events that rupture a person's sense of safety provides an opportunity for the psychic integration of fragmented, shattered experience. In order to bear witness to the brutality of the First World War, a soldier's need to make sense of such horror can be evidenced in the narrative impulse to write letters, diaries or poetry. This paper focuses on the diaries of AIF Chaplain William McKenzie and explores the therapeutic possibilities and limits of his textual recourse and representation in dealing with the multiple traumas he experienced.

In The National Interest: Archival Black Spots In The History Of Australian Defence Policy.'

Wayne Reynolds

Newcastle University

Section 33 of the Archives Act allows documents to be withheld on the grounds of national security, leaving the question of the extent to which writing in this field can be based on adequate information. This paper looks at some case studies such as the missing file lists of the Atomic Sub-Committee in 1946, MI5 files and the Petrov Affair, the 1959 Defence Review, US-Australian discussions on nuclear weapons use in Vietnam, Sir Leslie Martin's role in Australian nuclear weapons policy and the fate of nuclear enrichment in the 1980s.

'Rurban-clad Hawkers' In Colonial Australia: Spectacles Of Mobility And Memory

Nadia Rhook
La Trobe University

In migrating to Australia, taking up the work of hawking, and wearing turbans, South Asian men contravened multiple norms of late nineteenth century Australian society. They undertook a transient occupation in a society that valued settlement and sedentarism, and consistently covered their heads in public spaces. In this paper, I draw on Guy Debord's idea of 'society as spectacle' to explore the symbolic meanings turbans took on in late colonial Australia. What was the relationship between turbans, public space, and violence? And is the turban being reinvented as a spectacle of mobility in public memories of South Asian migration?

The Politics Of Victimhood In Japan-DPRK Relations

Lauren Richardson
Australian National University

In the 1945 atomic bombing of Japan, ten percent of the survivor-victims were of Korean descent. Following their repatriation to their homeland, many came to reside in North Korea. However as there are no diplomatic relations between Pyongyang and Tokyo, they were precluded from the financial assistance provided by the Japanese government to overseas A-bomb victims. And despite numbering in the thousands, the plight of atomic bomb victims *(pipokcha)* in North Korea remains unknown to the international and scholarly community. This study analyses the historical trajectory of the redress campaign launched on behalf of the *pipokcha*, by citizen-activists in Japan.

Trailblazer, Quiet Achiever, Or Follower In Defence Policy? The Australian Reforms To LGBTI Military Service, 1992

Noah Riseman

Australian Catholic University

In November 1992, Australia changed regulations to permit gays and lesbians to serve in the military. The debates over permitting open LGBTI service in Australia have received scant historical attention. The arguments for permitting LGBTI service hinged somewhat on principals of non-discrimination, but analysis of the 1992 debates suggests that the Keating Labor government's fear of international criticism was the primary impetus to permit gays and lesbians to serve. The invocation of international contexts is especially intriguing because as one of the first nations to allow LGBTI service, Australia was arguably a trailblazer rather than an outcast or follower.

Gone Troppo: Neurosis, Trauma And Treatment In The Pacific War

Elizabeth Roberts-Pedersen

University of Western Sydney

The shift from moral, to medical, and then to psychological explanations for the psychiatric symptoms of combatants is a familiar story to historians of psychiatry and the two world wars. Yet how satisfactorily does this apparent trajectory characterise the contentious and contested tenor of Anglo-American psychiatric thought on the mental disorders of war – in particular their aetiologies and proposed treatments? This paper explores medical, official and popular accounts of 'war neurosis' in the Pacific War, and asks what was distinct about these explanations for the mental suffering of combatants in this theatre of operations.

A Much Maligned Monster: The German Ogre And Australia's Final And Forgotten Propaganda Campaign Of The Great War

Emily Robertson

University of New South Wales

In October 1918, the Federal Australian government launched its final recruiting campaign. Two weeks later, the war ended, and this costly and sophisticated campaign became redundant. Conceived after the failure of two conscription referenda and the March defeats on the Western Front, the campaign was virulently anti-German. One poster from the campaign depicting a German ogre was repeatedly misdated by historians, and became emblematic of Australian wartime bigotry, although it was only circulated in the closing weeks of the war. The rest of the campaign largely fell into obscurity and the posters divorced by many historians from the recruiting campaign.

Remembering Rituals: Oral History And Same-Sex Rites Of Commitment In Australia

Shirleene Robinson

Macquarie University

While same-sex marriages are not yet legal in Australia, generations of lesbian women and gay men have engaged in thoughtful and creative rituals of commitment. This paper utilises oral history interviews gathered for the "Australian Lesbian and Gay Life Stories" project, the first national lesbian and gay oral history project undertaken with the National Library of Australia, to investigate rites of commitment undertaken by participants. Oral history interviews allow for reflection on the meanings participants placed on such rites, the way memories are shaped by social attitudes and the agency couples have displayed when relationships have conflicted with official recognition.

The Social Services Acts And The Spectre Of Indigenous Welfare Reform

Charmaine Robson

University of Sydney

Legislative amendments in 1959 and 1966 by the Commonwealth government formally removed the last barriers to Indigenous people's equal access to social security. John Chesterman has argued that these changes were largely propelled by the Commonwealth's desire to improve its international reputation in the area of human rights, rather than by policy objectives. This paper extends this argument, positing that under the veneer of equitable social welfare reform, the system after 1959 in effect replicated its predecessor for many Indigenous aged and invalids, imposing limitations and onerous conditions on their entitlement, justified with the rhetoric of assimilation.

The Port Phillip District: A Violent History

Thomas Rogers

University of Melbourne

The Port Phillip era (1835-1850) has often been presented by historians as a period of steady progress that was either a sleepy prelude to the explosive Gold Rush era (1851 onwards), or the solid foundation of Victoria's (and especially Melbourne's) society and future wealth. In this paper I would like to add a dimension to this history that is often seen as an unfortunate peripheral issue—that of violence. This paper places violence—subjective, linguistic, systemic—at the centre of the early years at Port Phillip, enabling a fuller picture of the settlement to emerge.

Historical Reasoning About Indigenous Imprisonment

Tim Rowse

University of Western Sydney

I will discuss the competing socio-historical explanations of the disproportionate rate of Indigenous imprisonment. Our awareness of this disproportion has grown since the 1960s, along with our capacity to quantify the Indigenous population in comparative terms. Evidence of persistent disproportion has encouraged the explanation that it expresses the deep structure of settler colonial society. What weight, then, should we give to particular and corrigible features of Australians society and its institutions of law and order? I hope to highlight issues of emplotment and character – endemic to historical narrative – that emerge in current discussions of the disproportion.

Native Police Forces In Eastern Australia: Peace Keepers Or Shock Troops?

Lyndall Ryan[1], Jonathan Richards[1]

[1]University of Newcastle

The native police forces in Australia's eastern colonies 1841-1897 tend to be studied within the rubric of each colony's history so that each force appears to have been formed for a different reason and a different purpose. In Victoria they were considered as frontier peacekeepers and in Queensland as exterminating shock troops. Within the rubric of settler colonialism however, a different story emerges. Far from pursuing quite different objectives in each colony, it appears that each force was formed for the same reason and sole purpose: as shock troops in the extermination Aborigines across every colonial frontier.

Moral Imperative Versus Realpolitik: Woodrow Wilson And American Intervention In The 'Polish Question', 1917-1919

Christopher Salisbury

University of Queensland

This paper examines US President Woodrow Wilson's key role in the emergence of an independent Poland from the ruins of the Great War. Preceding America's declaration of war against Germany, my paper traces the President's surprising interest in, and growing influence upon, the Poles' ambitions for nationhood, leading to the 'cause' of Polish independence being included among America's stated war aims. Wilson's crusading on the domestic and international stages for the rights of small nations proved integral to the revival of the Polish state, albeit in a form shaped more by *realpolitik* than the principles espoused by the 'great peacemaker'.

"Like All Union Things, Blood Was Shed": Conflict In Queensland's Industrial Landscape

Chris Salisbury, Marion Stell, Peter Spearritt[1]

[1]University of Queensland

Trade unionists, unlike politicians and other public figures, are far less likely to record details of their work in diaries or write public memoirs, a situation that has made it difficult for scholars to scrutinise their strategic and decision-making culture, not least in the midst of workplace conflict. The 'Witnesses to Change' oral history project (part of the 'Queensland Speaks' project, www.QueenslandSpeaks.com.au), through partnership with the peak body Queensland Council of Unions, undertook interviews with selected unionists, officials and delegates to examine the recent and often fractious role of trade unions in Australian society, including reasons for diminishing union membership.

The Austro-Hungarian Artilleries At The Ottoman Fronts In The General War

Emre Saral

Hacettepe University

Little information can be found concerning the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Turkey in the General War. The Austria-Hungarian troops fought at Turkish fronts including Gallipoli, Egypt as well as Palestine. The presentation aims to introduce these Austro-Hungarian troops, particularly the Hungarian artilleries fought at Turkish fronts in the referred war. Their activities at and rear the fronts, their challenges, relations with their allies, their impression on the enemy as well as their results obtained are introduced as well as the relevant officers and corps in the light of the published memoirs of the Turkish and foreign officers.

Unofficial Sleuths: Private Detectives And Divorce In Early Twentieth-century Sydney

Claire Sellwood

University of Sydney

Amateur private detectives became a significant part of early twentieth-century Sydney divorce cases. Focusing on press and legal representations of and attitudes towards private detectives, this paper considers the controversy surrounding these men and women, their methods when investigating adultery and the evidence they provided in open courtrooms. Whereas scholars have tended to consider private investigators as figures of fear and fascination in British and American policing and popular culture, this study argues that Sydney's private detectives embodied context-specific contemporary anxieties about breach of privacy, the prevalence of divorce, changing gendered expectations and the breakdown of the domestic sphere.

"Like Rau'nyng Hongrie Doggs": Food, Politics And Colonial Discourse In Early Modern Ireland

Madeline Shanahan

NTSV

During the Tudor conquest of Ireland, all aspects of Gaelic culture and identity were seen as potentially subversive. While language and religion have received considerable attention from scholars in the past, this paper will show that food and hospitality, which were central components of Irish identity, similarly became highly politicized at this time. Commentators associated with the English Crown highlighted Irish 'foodways' as evidence of their supposed barbarity, and as a justification for their own colonial regime. In short, this paper will consider how food was used as a medium for colonial discourse and conflict in early modern Ireland.

Gender And The 1915 War Census In Britain And Australia

Jason Shea

SHAPS University of Melbourne

The Great War's unanticipated longevity burdened both the British and Australian governments with a voracious demand for recruits. In both nations, war census legislation was enacted to assess available manpower and to more efficiently organise the wartime economy. The Australian legislation specifically excluded women from its scope. Its British counterpart included women within its operation despite their exclusion from the franchise. This paper examines this omission and the marginalised position of Australian women within the war economy, contrasting with the comparative total war mobilisation of Britain, and explores the reasons behind this exclusion, and its persistence throughout the war.

Political Activities And The Popular Outcry On The British Position In The First World War In British India (1914-1918): An Analysis

MD Ziaul Haque Sheikh

As India was under the British colonial rule during the First World War, it was in conflicting-dilemma on the issue of British position in this War. The political leaders of Indian Congress (IC) and Muslim League (ML) were dichotomized into two groups on the question of British position. The extremist fraction of IC and moderates of ML unwelcomed the British position, while moderates of IC and aristocrats of ML supported the British Position. The aim of this study is to analyze the political activities and the popular outcry on the British Position in the First World War in British India.

"There Is No Human Right Not To Be Offended": Problems Of Race, Indigeneity, And The Emotions Of Offence

Ben Silverstein

University of New South Wales

In 2011, the Federal Court in Melbourne was the scene of a racial vilification trial, successfully brought against News Limited columnist Andrew Bolt by a group of Aboriginal claimants. Since then, much non-Indigenous commentary has described the case as an apparently improper restriction of the "right" to free speech. In this paper, instead, I explore the way the Indigenous claimants located race-speech not merely as offensive to sensitive individuals, but as a weapon in a historical conflict; a settler colonial assault on their political communities.

Friendship And Violence In British Oceania

Alecia Simmonds

University of Technology, Sydney

This article examines the interrelationship of friendship and violence in European juristic traditions and in British scientific voyaging in Oceania. It shows how friendship, meaning hospitality and trade, appeared as a coercive right asserted by voyagers in instances of theft and native resistance. I argue that the significance of friendship was twofold. First, in a context of inter-imperial rivalry, friendship signified consent in claims of possession and ensured conformity to law. Second, it promised a system of order governed by norms of affective restraint that could sublimate the passions of natives and voyagers.

When Two Bureaucracies Go To War: The Australian Army And The Nsw Civil Service, 1935-1942

Jennifer Sloggett

University of Newcastle

This paper will address a present day conflict in history: the public's failure to accept the academic judgement that there was no 'Brisbane Line' nor 'Battle for Australia'. It explores the relationship between the Army and the State of NSW, and the construction of defence infrastructure within NSW including that for the 'Scorched Earth' policy in the event of a Japanese invasion. Looking at the location of the infrastructure, its purpose and timetable, as shown in documents at State Records NSW, this paper will test the physical evidence used by the public to support their version of history.

A Nation's Capital At War With Itself 1914–1915: Conflicts About War And Peace In Melbourne Before The Conscription Split

Judith Smart

University of Melbourne

The period from the outbreak of war in August 1914 through to the end of 1915 was crucial for defining conflicting attitudes to peace and war in Melbourne. All the essentials of the ensuing domestic battles were rehearsed in that time, and the later confrontations over conscription and the cost of living added intensity rather than substance. Between organised conservatism and labour, clarification of the issues was all but complete. Polarisation in Melbourne was earlier and greater than in the other state capitals where conscription was more decisive, and, because Melbourne was the nation's capital, this was of particular significance.

The Luck Of The Irish: Based 250 Irish Convicts Transported In 1835

Babette Smith

University New England

The luck of the Irish was chronic bad luck and that's how it looked for 250 Irish convicts when their ship sank off the NSW coast in 1835. But their luck turned and they all survived. They landed when the so-called slave colony was at its height, when the lash and the chain gang were said to rule. As the first European minority in Australia, we assume they faced discrimination, poverty and sectarianism from the start. Yet, Irishmen found unexpected power in the penal colony from where they helped create 'the Australian way of life'

Boys In Conflict In 1914

Donald Smith

University of Queensland

This paper will propose that enlistment practices in World War I created conflict for underage boys. To enlist under 18 – some as young a 14 – they also faced conflict with their parents and their own consciences. Yet, to not enlist brought them into conflict with the prevailing view, pressured by their own exposure to militarism through the cadet scheme, and its message that all healthy young men should join up. The conflict continued – against the rules – while at the same time they were confused by the mixed public messages as to whether they were liars or heroes.

'Triumphal' Arches And The Representation Of Imperial Power

Rebecca Smith

University of Queensland

'Triumphal' arches are a widely recognizable feature in the architecture of the Roman Empire. However, these monuments were rarely erected to celebrate the emperor's military achievements, especially outside of Rome. Despite the use of triumphal imagery in their design, arches were constructed to commemorate other imperial acts such as grants of favour, elevation of civic status, or visits from the emperor. Due to the importance of victory in the imperial ideology and the increasing ambiguity of military iconography, this paper will explore how the 'triumphal' arch formed part of an honorific language through which imperial power was represented.

Battlefield Victoria: Scientology As Public Menace In The 1960s

Shane Smits

University of Melbourne

During the mid-1960s Melbourne's newspapers were emblazoned with stories of an evil and insidious cult; a nest of charlatans hell-bent on fraud, brainwashing, and ultimately the overthrow of the Australian government. The rise of Scientology to the prominent position of public menace demands explanation. This paper will explore the parliamentary debates and media discourse on Scientology during the 1960s. It will argue that the dispute over Scientology served as a battlefield on which the dominant social and religious values of Australia were contested.

Operation Barbarossa And National Socialist Military Thinking

David Stahel

University of New South Wales

The impact of National Socialism on the Wehrmacht's behaviour in the east has been well established by many studies (mostly in German on the Wehrmacht's criminal activities), however little effort has been directed towards understanding what this same phenomena meant for military operations. This paper will discuss what National Socialist military thinking was and how it impacted upon operations in 1941. It will argue that such thinking had a logic all its own built upon Nazi conceptions of ethnicity and race. It integrated key aspects of the Nazi world view, but operated differently from any of the other Nazi agencies.

Polemical Conflict In Greek Historiography

Tom Stevenson

University of Queensland

This paper aims to sketch the broad outlines of polemic in Greek historiography, in order to emphasise the range of personal, political and historiographical factors which underpinned its usage. The phenomenon was plainly a complex one. A focus on its historiographical dimension, however, indicates that the Greeks did not think of History in terms of a simple dichotomy between literary narrative and empirical analysis, as tends to be argued by Ann Curthoys and John Docker (*Is History Fiction?* Sydney: UNSW Press, 2nd edn. 2010). Greek theories of History were far richer.

Murder At The Hawkesbury 1799

Lynette Stewart

In September 1799 two young Aboriginal men were killed when a group of Hawkesbury settlers took revenge for the murder of one of their neighbours. One month later the New South Wales Criminal Court succeeded, for the first time, in bringing white men to account for the crime. The depositions from witnesses three weeks before the trial reveal new insights into what happened. Additionally, an examination of other criminal trials conducted in 1799 and the failed relationship between Judge Advocate Richard Dore and Governor Hunter explain the likely reason the five men found guilty were never punished.

RACV's Wartime Contribution: The Role Of A Prominent Member Organisation On The Australian Home Front.

Helen Stitt

RACV

This paper examines the response to international conflict on the Australian Home Front during the two World Wars, analysing the role of the prominent Victorian member organisation RACV. From establishing the Volunteer Transport Unit, fund-raising and advocating the use of alternative fuels during petrol rationing, the activities of RACV were diverse, but all focused upon its motoring expertise. The scope, significance and success of its activities will be analysed, in the context of its relationships with government, charities and community groups.

Anzac, Bronzed Aussies And Other Fairytales Of The Battlefield

Craig Stockings

University of New South Wales

Dominant interpretations of Australian military performance in WWII, like those of Australian military history more generally, have always been influenced by the sentimentality and imagery of Anzac. That is, when Australians succeeded they did so as a consequence of their Anzac pedigree. The darker flipside are often equally ethically-driven (derogatory) explanations for the failure of their enemies. Contrary to such misguided traditions, this paper argues that understandings of battlefield outcomes based 'national character' are inappropriate. Rather, using the case study of North African of 1940-41, such outcomes are better understood as a consequence of empirical and measurable military factors.

Connecting With Conflict: Australian Responses To The Finnish Winter War, 1939-1940

Jessica Stroja

University of Southern Queensland

The Winter War was fought between Finland and the Soviet Union during 1939 and 1940, and was portrayed by observers globally as a struggle between the dichotomies of good and evil. Although geographically distant, some Australians exhibited pro-communist responses to the conflict, while others developed a sense of emotional and spiritual affinity with the Finns. Based on an assessment of Australian newspapers, the paper discusses the influence of the nation's wartime views and the nature of attitudes towards communism. It argues that the Winter War revealed shifting perceptions of whiteness, nationalism and wartime vulnerability in Australia.

Sectarianism Versus Inclusion: The Brisbane Irish Community, 1896-1928

Rodney Sullivan[1], Robin Sullivan[1]

[1] University of Queensland

A major challenge faced by Irish Catholic immigrants and their descendants in Brisbane from the 1890s to the 1920s was sectarianism. Spasmodic virulent outbreaks were triggered by politics, World War 1 and events in Ireland. This paper identifies some individuals in Brisbane who contributed to, or were affected by, such outbreaks. It examines Irish responses to sectarian attacks and pays particular attention to the Queensland Irish Association's defensive strategy of inclusion. It also scrutinises assertions made by leaders of that era, and by later historians, that Queensland was less sectarian than other parts of Australia.

A Trader's Life In The Warzones Of Julius Caesar

Wesley Theobald

University of Queensland

For individuals who pursued a life of trade in the proximity of Caesar's military campaigns, war could be highly disruptive, but for some it could also be lucrative. References to trade professions and their activities are incidental amidst ancient sources for the Gallic and later Civil War, yet collectively they will be used to reveal the diverse economic interactions that were influenced by, and in turn could influence war in the Late Republic. This paper will focus on experiences where traders were in harm's way either intentionally or accidentally, and discuss the effect of war on trading activities.

Whitechapel Martyrs: Portrayals Of The Ripper Victims In Film And Television

Matthew Thompson

Australian National University

The portrayal of the Ripper victims in Film and Television is arguably just as varied as portrayals of the Ripper himself- despite the fact that much more is actually known about the women in question. The women's actual story, however, have almost always been sacrificed to the greater narrative of sexual and class conflict that the Ripper murders seems to pervade. This paper will therefore examine briefly some of these film and television portrayals in order to analyse how these figures have been distorted and exploited in order to further the tales surrounding the Whitechapel crimes.

Nationalists Or Universalists? Rex Ingamells And The Jindyworobaks

Dan Tout

Swinburne Institute for Social Research

Negotiating competing allegiances to 'country' and to 'Crown' was never easy in Australia. Torn between Nativism and Loyalism, nationalism and internationalism, and 'indigenous' and 'European' traditions, writers of the interwar period found this dilemma especially difficult. On one hand were those who sought to develop an 'indigenous' Australian idiom, on the other those who wished to defend Australia's European inheritance. Focusing on the opposition between Rex Ingamells and his Jindyworobaks and their detractors in the Universalist critical tradition, this paper aims to reinterpret these conflicts and debates in light of a settler colonial studies interpretive perspective.

Propagating Conflict: Marshall, Kennan And The Cold War In Latin America

James Trapani

University of Western Sydney

This paper outlines the pivotal roles of two US diplomats in creating a Cold War theatre in Latin America. Despite its isolation from Eurasian geopolitical influences, Latin America became a Cold War proxy theatre between 1948 and 1952. This was both deliberate and misguided. Rather than seeking advice from experts in US-Latin American relations, President Harry Truman relied on WWII General George Marshall and the European diplomat and scholar George Kennan. Using declassified State Department and FBI sources, this paper will interrogate the influence of these figures in shaping US policy in propagating this unique theatre of Cold War conflict.

Educating For National Identity And National Defence: Victoria's Education Department, 1872-1910

Rosalie Triolo

Monash University

Education is both responsible for and responsive to social change. Between Victoria's education acts of 1872 and 1910, seven civic and citizenship ideals shaped the education delivered by Victoria's Education Department. These included ideals of what views and values should constitute Australian national identity and defence. Such ideals informed educational policies, initiatives, courses and publications, led to royal commissions, directed the work of State school teachers and defined the knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and behaviours expected of State school children. They contributed also to Victoria's initially and largely positive and unquestioning response to the outbreak of the Great War.

Big History And Critical Theory

Jack Tsonis

University of Western Sydney

This paper considers the contribution that critical and postcolonial theory can make to the emerging "big history" paradigm. So far the overarching normative concern of big historians has been the ecological impact of *Homo sapiens* on the biosphere. I suggest that another concern worthy of attention is how the BH paradigm can make space for narratives that do not reproduce assumptions about cultural difference that are predicated on traditional categories of Western historiography, such as "progress", "rationality", and "development". I thus argue for the need to apply BH perspectives to forms of critical intellectual history.

Codifying Coexistence: Land Access Frameworks For Queensland Mining And Agriculture In 1982 And 2010

David Turton

Australian National University

Queensland's accommodation of mining and agriculture through a part voluntary, part statutorily-enshrined Land Access Code (2010) is not without some degree of historical precedent. In 1982 a voluntary Explorer-Landholder Procedures Guide was prepared by the Queensland Chamber of Mines in consultation with the Queensland Grain Growers Association to encourage constructive relations between miners and farmers. Using this instance of cooperation as a case study of compromise and negotiation, the Guide is compared with the current semi-voluntary Code – assessing its potential significance for present-day coal seam gas operations using a 'typology of relevance' for environmental history.

Empire's Soldier: Gandhi And World War I

Goolam Vahed

University of KwaZulu Natal

Towards the latter stages of World War1 Mahatma Gandhi urged Indian peasants to take up arms for the British war effort. This alienated his liberal pacifist supporters who were aghast that the apostle of non-violence had seemingly disavowed his own teachings. But Gandhi, during his South African sojourn, had openly supported Empire and this paper seeks to make sense of the contradiction of the apostle of non-violence taking up arms on behalf of the Raj. This contradiction is linked back to South Africa by looking at the experiences of Gandhi's Indian supporters in South Africa who fought in World War1.

Victorian Britain And The Prussians At Waterloo

Kyle van Beurden

University of Queensland

William Siborne's Waterloo Model and his subsequent campaign history failed to resonate with the Waterloo fixated public of Victorian Britain. Peter Hofschröer argues a conspiratorial assault, orchestrated by the Duke of Wellington, denounced Siborne's work as flawed due to the Prussians prominence. However, Wellington never publically condemned his work. Some published reviews did criticise the Prussians eminence but even these reviewers were impressed by his endeavours. This paper will explore alternate reasons for the Siborne interpretation's lack of resonance in Britain, particularly the indispensability of a 'British victory' at Waterloo to Victorian Britain's national identity.

Non-Violence And Civil Disobedience In The Australian Animal Movement

Gonzalo Villanueva

University of Melbourne

Non-violence and civil disobedience have been important political tools for challenging institutions that use and exploit animals. This presentation will focus on a previously unaccounted history of direct action, undercover surveillance and animal rescues in Australia in the late twentieth century. It tells the story of proactive political engagement: how activists developed direct action to challenge and disrupt imbedded social practices. It reveals how undercover surveillance exposed the truth about animal suffering, and made visible the hidden realities of animals in intensive farms. And it tells of the strategy of rescuing animals in need.

The Murdering Creek Massacre: Family Stories, Veracity And Context

Meredith Walker[1], Ray Kerkhove[2]

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The murdering creek massacre at Lake Weyba, south of Noosa, has been the subject of research and speculation in recent decades, yet its date and circumstances remain nebulous. A chance discovery of an account from 1944 provided further leads, and prompted more research about its context. This provided firmer hypotheses about the likely date, the people involved, their motives and melieu. The research also raised questions about how frontier conflicts are remembered and commemorated.

Writ Large: Bob Hawke And His Biographers

Chris Wallace

Australian National University

Bob Hawke was the subject of four biographies in the lead up to, and during, his prime ministership, by John Hurst, Robert Pullan, Blanche d'Alpuget and Stan Anson respectively. Why and how contemporaneous political biographies are written, and the extent to which they are themselves political interventions, are little explored questions. They are considered here through the contemporaneous Hawke biographies. A way of categorising them beyond the limited "authorised" or "unauthorised" binary is proposed, and an argument mounted that, at the extreme, a contemporaneous political biography may influence the course of history.

Born Of Conflict: The Affective Legacies Of The Pacific War

Angela Wanhalla

University of Otago

Over two million American servicemen occupied the southern Pacific theatre during WWII, at a time when the United States rapidly expanded its territorial presence. Aside from the political, economic and territorial legacies of war, the affective legacies of America's global military presence are embodied by the "G.I. Babies". This paper draws attention to the social impacts of American military presence upon indigenous societies in the South Pacific, paying close attention to the fate of the children these men fathered with Indigenous women. Drawing upon oral histories I examine the affective power of long held family secrets.

Governor Phillip's Instruction On The Natives.

James Warden

University of Tasmania

Governor Phillip's instruction on the natives now resounds as a notorious Australian catch-phrase, oft repeated with irony or bitterness. Phillip himself seems historically marginal. If he has a popular legacy then, after Cook perhaps, he is the figure blamed for delivering the conflicts and disasters that soon met Indigenous Australia. This paper explains Phillip's conciliation instruction in its eighteenth century context, the general usage of the phrases in the first and second British Empires and the depth of meaning that the words evoked at the time.

Finding A Voice: Representations Of HIV-positive Homosexual Men In The 1980s Gay Press

Cheryl Ware

Macquarie University

This paper demonstrates how the Australian gay press provided an avenue for homosexual HIV-positive men's personal stories, giving gay men a 'voice' in the early 1980s. Before AIDS memoirs emerged in the late-1980s, the gay press was one of the few avenues through which men's experiences with HIV and AIDS were presented from their own perspectives. Representations of HIV-positive homosexual men in the gay press conflicted with mainstream media reports, which mostly presented gay men as 'guilty' and 'dangerous'. The gay press actively challenged derogatory stereotypes of gay men, and presented a personal side of the epidemic.

Excavating Polemic. Appian And The History Of Roman Conflict

Kathryn Welch

University of Sydney

Appian was clearly happy living in the age of Antoninus Pius. However, his choice to compose a history of the Roman Civil Wars from the middle of the second century BCE to the middle of the first took him into territory where not only were the Romans divided among themselves but so were historians, many of whom were partisans in the same struggles. This paper will examine aspects of Appian's account of Marcus Antonius in the *Civil Wars* in order to excavate the polemic as well as the conflict which lies almost buried in his seemingly objective account.

Matter, Spirit And Historical Conflict: William Godwin's Historiographical Career

Rowland Weston

University of Waikato

William Godwin (1756-1836) was Romantic-era Britain's foremost radical philosophe. This paper charts how developments in Godwin's epistemological and ontological assumptions underpinned a gradual repudiation of the rationalist historiography he initially shared with many of his radical and reformist contemporaries. It shows how Godwin came to advance a more sceptical, unstable version of modern history in which reason, science and individual liberty possess a deleterious potential elided in more progressivist, Whiggish narratives. History, he ultimately insists, is the product of an ineradicable conflict between humanity's somatic and intellectual qualities.

Scratching The Surface: Etching Australia's Tourist Past

Richard White

University of Sydney

When Australian tourists first began to visit particular places because of their historical associations, they tended to seek out a lowbrow and salacious past of convicts and bushrangers. Early in the twentieth century however, a more respectable, middlebrow tourist began to be attracted to Australian history. This paper examines one mechanism through which this transformation took place, the work of artists associated with the etching revival around the First World War. They aestheticised the past and persuaded the middle class that dilapidation could be considered picturesque.

Justifying Peaceful War Service Against The Violence Of War

Selena Williams

Australian National University

In 1914, the Quaker War Victims Relief Committee undertook relief work in Europe distributing clothing and food to the population, but particularly to children in need. Yet the immediate problem in 1914 for all Quakers was how to justify their war service, without contributing to the purposes and machinery of war. This paper will examine the war service of several Australian Quaker women and seek to understand how their belief in friendship and love to all nationalities, regardless of political affiliation, was justifiable not only to their individual conscience, but to their faith.

Preaching Anzac In An Atomic Shadow, 1945-49

Damien Williams

Monash University

Since the forms of Anzac commemoration were laid-down in the early 1920s, clergy took a prominent position in interpreting the day's meaning in light of various religious traditions. The sermons that they delivered towards the end of the Second World War, and afterwards, provide a useful place to test Graeme Davison's recent observation that 'the Battle of the Coral Sea might have been the last hallelujah of civic Protestantism' (2013). Anzac sermons make an excellent site in which to evaluate patterns of secularisation during a period of rapid change in Australia, and overseas, following the end of the war.

'Ministering Angels', The Red Cross And Myth On The Australian Wartime Homefront

Ian Willis

University of Wollongong

The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 saw thousands of women across rural Australia join newly established Red Cross branches. Country women sewed, knitted and cooked for God, King and Country, while they were encouraged to see themselves as 'ministering angels' dutifully serving 'their boys' and the imperial cause. Their successes meant that by 1918 they owned the story of the homefront war effort in many localities. Was this really a spontaneous outbreak of patriotic voluntarism by country women and who really benefitted from the incredible homefront success of the Red Cross?

Get Serious: A Livian Critique Of Modern Historical Studies

Marcus Wilson

University of Auckland

Modern historical theory tends to have little to say about Roman historiography. Curthoys and Docker, for instance, in *Is History Fiction?* leap directly from Thucydides to von Ranke, eliding all the historiograpic developments between. How would a Roman historian view the state of historical study in 2014? The Roman criticism would be that our society, including professional historians, do not take history seriously, sidelining it into popular entertainment or narrow academic/ideological debates, including debates about what history is. Livy's *From the Founding of the City* thematised and cemented a history-centric consciousness at Rome that makes the modern academic treatment of history appear trifling, marginal and pallid by comparison.

Rethinking Caroline Chisholm: Claiming Women's Rights In The Mid-19th Century

Angela Woollacott

Australian National University

In 1858-59, *The Spectator* addressed its Sydney and Melbourne readers on the contemporary debate over 'Woman's Rights'. Editor Cora Anna Weekes lambasted Charles Dickens's character Mrs Jellyby, widely regarded as a caricature of Caroline Chisholm, and which Weekes took to be an attack on supporters of women's rights. As a range of colonial newspapers debated women's rights and interest in politics, women themselves spoke up. The 1850s debate was a product of the winning of Responsible Government: as settler men were enfranchised, women's simultaneous exclusion from political rights became a contentious issue.

Making The War That Changed Us: Notes From The Frontline Of History, Television And Military Remembrance

Clare Wright

La Trobe University

The War That Changed Us, produced by Electric Pictures, directed by Don Featherstone and co-written by Don Featherstone and Clare Wright, will air on ABC1 in July 2014. This paper will reflect on the role of the professional historian in the process of developing and writing a four-part television documentary series to commemorate the centenary of World War 1. The paper will explore the conflicts and collaborations required to bring to the small screen an enormous story with huge implications for current political debates about remembrance, patriotism and the function of the national broadcaster.

'No One Believes What They Read Now': Reading The War News In Australia 1914-18

Bart Ziino

Deakin University

This paper examines the ways in which Australians learned about and understood the Great War through the news media, and private channels of information. Through close attention to personal records, it argues that newspapers and the censorship apparatus could not entirely obscure the realities of the war, as is commonly asserted. Australians read the news intelligently, and with reference to other sources of information—especially correspondence and contact with those who had seen the front—that enabled a more critical study of the press, and a closer appreciation of the nature of the war than we have yet acknowledged.

Religious History Association Conference

Teaching Historical Discord: Narratives Of Religion-Science Conflict In Modern Anthropology Textbooks

Tom Aechtner
University of Queensland

Historians have long since rejected the dubious assertions of the 'conflict thesis' – the notion that religion and science have been perennially entangled in combat. This theory, however, has endured as a popular narrative of past and present science-religion relationships, and in various disciplines it is still presented to university students as *the* historical account of religion and science interactions. Examples of this can be found throughout contemporary Anthropology textbooks. This paper examines such materials and demonstrates the ways in which conflict thesis historical anecdotes continue to be propagated via undergraduate Anthropology curricula.

Science, Witchcraft, And Demonology: The Saducismus Triumphatus Of Joseph Glanvill And Henry More'

Philip Almond
University of Queensland

This paper explores that moment when an enchanted world and the demonology that went with it might just as easily have become part of 'modern science' as excluded by it.
In this paper I argue that Glanvill's demonology was part of a 'natural philosophy' that included the world of 'spirit'. His *Saducismus Triumphatus* should be read not as indicating a conflict between science and religion, so much as reflecting a boundary dispute between different understandings of the domain of nature - one that included the world of spirits and another that was ultimately to remove spirits from the natural realm.

"The Severall Chaplaynes Of The Regiments": The Royalist Army Chaplains Of The English Civil War

Micheline Astley-Boden
University of Queensland

Army chaplains were influential figures in the English Civil War (1642-1651), spiritually ministering the troops and propounding holy war against 'God's enemies'. Parliamentarian army chaplains have been analysed, but calls for similar Royalist studies remain relatively unanswered. Consequently this paper elucidates the experiences of the Royalist army chaplains, uncovering their identities and actions. The Royalist army chaplains (like their Parliamentarian counterparts), sermonised on the battlefield, endured the march, and existed within the liminal and violent theatres of war; therefore, this paper redresses a historiographical gap, and weaves the Royalist chaplains' experiences into the wider context of the civil war.

Beyond Humanae Vitae: Contraception, Sterilisation And The Catholic Church In Twentieth Century Australia

Tiarne Barratt

University of Sydney

The Catholic Church and its unwavering opposition to birth control has been the subject of considerable secular attention, criticism and conflict throughout the twentieth century. This paper uses the case study of contraceptive sterilisation to explore the relationship between Catholicism and birth control, and argues that on many levels, this is a narrative of individuals (clergy and laity alike) that extends far beyond papal encyclicals and formal Church teachings. Drawing on Australian Catholic publications, official documents, and a selection of oral history interviews, this paper promotes the consideration of religion within histories of birth control and reproductive politics.

The Devil And The Folklorists: Differing Views Of Supernatural Evil In Victorian England

Sarah Bartels

University of Queensland

The fieldwork of nineteenth-century English folklorists was characterised by the clash of perspectives which resulted from the social and cultural gap between folklorists and the people they studied. An examination of the differing views of the Devil held by folklorists and their subjects throws this clash into relief. Cross-class discussion of the nature of Satan brought a frightening but remote religious Devil into conflict with a malevolent but sometimes dim-witted folkloric Devil, who was not averse to interfering in the material world. It also revealed the various shades of belief and doubt which existed among both folklorists and their subjects.

Human Rights In Buddhism

M.Sangha Priya Bhikkhu

International Buddhist College

In this paper I want to be summed up as the conceptual and doctrinal basis for human rights in Buddhism. I am concerned with the intellectual bridgework which must be put in place if expressions of concern about human rights are to be linked to Buddhist doctrine. There are many aspects, but three related issues will be considered here: the concept of rights, the concept of human rights, and the question of how human rights are to be grounded in Buddhist doctrine. Finally I consider in what specific area of Buddhist teachings a doctrine of human rights might be grounded.

Probing The Impact Of The Great World: Julian The Apostate And The Contests Over The Hagiasma Of Chonai

Alan Cadwallader

Australian Catholic University

In the emotionally sensitive but politically astute novel "Birds without Wings" by Louis de Bernières, a small village of diverse religious adherence is dismembered by events occurring in the "great world". This simple insight, of the inauguration of hardened exclusive positions in individual pockets of previously benign coexistence by empire-wide upheavals, can be fruitfully applied to another location in south-west Anatolia: a sacred healing spring near ancient Colossae. Julian the Apostate unleashed massive realignments in his short rule and even more in the aftermath of his premature death. This study probes the complexities of local conflict inflamed by global strife.

Internal Conflict In Methodism Continues In The Uniting Church

Lindsay Cameron

Australian National University

The Methodist Church grew rapidly in Australia peaking at 13.4% of the population in 1901. Subsequently it consistently lost ground until it merged with most of the Presbyterians and Congregationals in 1977. Since then the Uniting Church has continued the decline, recording 5% of the population in 2011. Contributing factors in this century of decline include secularisation, immigration changes and anti-denominational sentiment. However, this paper argues that the greatest impact upon Methodism came through internal change and conflict, including the rejection of cornerstone Methodist teachings, two substantial denominational mergers and the raging conflict between evangelicals and modernists/liberals.

The Fourth Crusade And Ill-Conceived Entrepreneurship

Andrew Cardow

Massey University

Innovation, creativity, risk or uncertainty and proactivity; together they comprise the foundations of what has come to be the entrepreneurial construct (Alverez and Barney, 2005; Lumpkin and Dess 1996). It is argued in this article that the sack of Constantinople – by the army later to be known as the Fourth Crusade – was an example of ill-conceived emergent entrepreneurial strategy. This article utilises the fourth crusade as a way to illustrate the entrepreneurial construct. The article outlines the dangers of a poorly conceived strategy which then allows the venture capitalist – The Doge of Venice- to use the venture for his own ends.

Sol Green: The Gallipoli Diaries Of Rev George Green Of The 2nd Light Horse

Simon Farley

State Library of Queensland

Brisbane's John Oxley Library opened in 1934, twenty years after the beginning of WWI. Early collecting drives in the 1930s saw the foundations of this key Queensland history collection built on memorabilia connected to this conflict including letters, photographs, diaries, oral histories, newspapers and medals. Chaplains played a key role in WWI officiating over endless burials and comforting soldiers and families badly marked by the trauma of total war. Reverend George Green's diaries provided vivid insights into the situation of the 2nd Light Horse Regiment at Gallipoli and connect to other significant holdings at the State Library of Queensland.

Counter Utopias Of Jesuit Frontier Missions Vs. Enlightenment Colonial Reforms: Church Vs. State In 18th-Century Geopolitics Of Portuguese And Spanish Empires

Roberto Gonzalez-Casanovas

University of Auckland

This study of Jesuit mission controversies—related to my book-in-progress, *Jesuit Conversions of New Christians into New Worlds*—continues my RHA 2012 conference paper by focusing on 18th-century contexts. It highlights shifts in religious politics in related historiography: whereas traditionalists represent Jesuit 'theocracies' in conflict with Enlightenment secularist reforms, postcolonialists deconstruct the global-local dynamics of missions-as-colonies. Newer studies problematise mixed forms of religious-secular power evolving across early-modern frontiers. My research aims to re-examine pivotal roles of Jesuit frontier missions by re-contextualising trans-Atlantic 'chain reactions' of colonial mission controversies and re-assessing the Jesuits' own ambivalent contributions to Enlightenment projects of reform.

The Territories Of Science And Religion

Peter Harrison

University of Queensland

Science and religion are usually regarded as enduring features of the cultural landscape of the West. However, this view is misleading. Only in the past few hundred years have religious beliefs and activities been bounded by a common notion 'religion' and set apart from the 'non-religious' or secular domains of human existence. The idea of natural sciences as discrete activities conducted in isolation from religious and moral concerns is even more recent, dating from the nineteenth century. The history of these two ideas has far-reaching implications for how we understand the contemporary relations between science and religion.

Lady Anne Stuart: Innocent Sibling Or Unknowing Biological Weapon?

Troy Heffernan

University of Southern Queensland

Since 1669 English doctors believed that patients with smallpox could remain contagious for more than 30 days. Yet in 1677 Lady Anne Stuart (later Queen Anne) was brought into the presence of her one-month old stepbrother Charles Stuart, heir to the throne and likely Catholic king, just twenty-three days after she contracted the disease. Charles Stuart died of smallpox and his death took place at a time of heightened paranoia regarding the succession of a Catholic heir. This paper raises questions about whether Anne's visit was a deliberate attempt to remove a Catholic heir and safeguard the Church of England.

Conflict And Its Resolution In The History Of Australian Pentecostalism

Sam Hey

Christian Heritage College

This paper explores difficulties and benefits in the ways Australian Pentecostal and charismatic churches responded to conflicts within, with other Christian groups, and modern society, and how these conflicts contributed to the establishing of new Christian churches, schools and colleges. This history shows how conflict sometimes led to isolation and alignment with narrow beliefs, or consumerism that undermined older theological traditions. It also provides examples where conflict was creatively resolved, promoting engagement with others and wider society, adapting to contemporary social changes in ways that promoted their expansion and growth, illustrating the value of constructive conflict resolution.

Faith On The Goldfield

Jennifer Jones

La Trobe University

When Scotsman James Hoey arrived in the throng of the Sandhurst goldfield in1852, he did not anticipate that his experience would be characterised by "trouble, hardship and grief". By the mid-1860s, however, Hoey had mourned a son and two wives, and would soon die from miner's disease, leaving his three surviving children orphans. A United Presbyterian, Hoey's experience of fruitless toil and suffering led him to doubt his election amongst the faithful. This paper considers how his faith was shaped by the realities of the goldfields, paying attention to the conflict between Hoey's Australian experience and his Calvinist beliefs.

Sexual Violence And Canon Law In The Australian Roman Catholic Church: 'Crimen Solicitationis' As Conspiracy Or Neglect?

Timothy Jones

La Trobe University

Crimen Solicitationis (1922/1962) is an instruction on the canonical prosecution of clergy for soliciting sex within the confessional, and also contained provisions for the prosecution of clergy for child sex offences. Because of its secrecy provisions, advocacy groups for survivors of clerical sexual abuse frequently cite the papal instruction as evidence of a Catholic conspiracy to cover up clerical sex offences. Contextualising the 'discovery' and use of *Crimen* in Australia, this paper argues that it could more effectively be used to illustrate the grave neglect of canonical legal process in the Australian Catholic Church.

Divine Providence And The Fate Of The World In Seventeenth Century England

Peter Jordan

University of Queensland

The question of whether the natural world is gradually decaying and disintegrating, or retains the same power and vitality today as it did at its founding, was hotly debated in early modern England. In this paper I shall examine the views of two of the primary protagonists in the debate, Godfrey Goodman and George Hakewill. My goal is to elucidate their underlying convictions about the character of divine providence, convictions that depend in large part upon conflicting perceptions of what natural philosophical knowledge reveals both about the natural world, and about God's activity in the world.

Baptist Sacramentalism And Memorialism: Conflict And Resolution Across The Divide Of Time

Anne Klose

Baptist Heritage Queensland

Current beliefs and practices concerning the Lord's Supper in an Australian Baptist context suggest that its significance has been largely pared back to a particular form of individual piety. This post-Enlightenment memorialism, however, stands at odds with the early English Baptist adherence to a Calvinist form of sacramentalism which forms the basis of a potentially multivalent reclamation of the Lord's Supper. Such a reclamation represents an attempt to resolve a conflict within a confessional context across divergent historical periods.

Storm In A Communion Cup: Holy Communion And Its Contested Objects

Irena Larking

University of Queensland

The Reformation was a watershed moment in England's historical past that initiated the process of it becoming a Protestant nation. At a grassroots level, parish communities had to make sense of these changes and how this would impact communal church services. For these faith communities this translated into how their church was furnished in order to fulfil the requirements of the law. One of the most contested ceremonies was Holy Communion and the objects used for its commemoration. This paper will explore how such objects, like communion cups and surplices, became objects of contestation during the early modern period.

The Visits Of Professor Josef L. Hromádka To Australia During The Early Cold War.

Doris LeRoy

Professor Josef Hromádka was an ordained Czech Lutheran pastor, who had served also a chaplain during the 1918 war. Extensive theological studies saw him become a leading theologian in his own country and also in the US, and influential worldwide. As well he embraced socialism. He was a founding member of the World Council of Churches. The Australian reception given Hromádka was extremely mixed, verging on hysterical anti-communist vitriol to a more measured acceptance that he was a genuine worker for peace, attempting to find a middle way for those Christians forced to live under Soviet rule.

Religious And Social Conflict Discourses In The Sunday Entertainment Act 1966 (NSW) Parliamentary Debates

Josip Matesic

University of Wollongong

From the mid-1960s, successive states passed a series of Sabbatarian reforms which allowed entertainment options for people on Sundays, primarily in the form of sport activities and the opening of theatres and cinemas. There were no great clear dividing lines between those for and against the reforms from the perspective of parliaments, with religious affiliations playing limited roles. The paper examines the religious and social conflicts that appeared in the New South Wales parliamentary debates and discourses in an attempt to determine social attitudes to Sundays, leisure, and religion.

The Crucifixion Of Christ: Earthquakes, Darkness, And A Shining Angel

Maxwell Miller

University of Queensland

The Gospel of Matthew describes two earthquakes accompanying the death of Christ. On the day of the crucifixion, darkness covered the sky up until the moment of the first seismic event, and then quickly disappeared. The Temple veil was torn, graves opened and the spirits of the Saints rose from the ground. Days later, during the second earthquake, entrance to Jesus' tomb was opened and an angel with a shining visage appeared. Scientific analysis suggests that these events were caused by the earthquakes, corroborating the synoptic Gospel crucifixion accounts but conflicting with many modern interpretations of the ancient texts.

Effects Of Conflict On Maori Commitment To Christianity In Te Tau Ihu (Nelson-Marlborough, New Zealand)

Hilary Anne Mitchell

Mitchell Research

Initially, Te Tau Ihu Maori were keen converts to Christianity, often evangelised by Maori from northern settlements. Tribal affiliation patterns, sometimes the result of previous feuds within Maoridom, emerged. Conflict between Maori and European immigrants over land, and Government actions facilitated by bilingual churchmen caused Maori to question missionary motives and their own commitment; some highly respected Maori Christian leaders took up arms. The mid-19th century land wars sharpened focus on the ambiguous role of European missionaries, and Pakeha capture of missionary time and energy resulted in neglect of Maori communities. Some Maori responded by establishing syncretic religions.

Religion And State Power In Imperial Germany 1914

John Moses

Charles Sturt University

The Lutheran Reformation had profound political consequences. These relate to the doctrine of monarchy by the grace of God (*Königtum durch Gottes Gnaden*), the German version of the divine right of kings. The German Churches successfully resisted the influence of the French Revolution which posited ***sovereignty in the people***; in short the "ideas of 1789" were never anchored in the Germanic states. Otto von Bismarck ensured this doctrine was perpetuated into the 20th century. Its main exponent was the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was both ***summus episcopus*** of the Church and also supreme war lord (***oberster Kriegsherr***). God for the Germans was always a ***warrior God,*** God of battles.

"Tonight I Think I Die" – Elizabethan Religious Conflict And Violence On Film

Aidan Norrie

University of Queensland

Shekhar Kapur's 1998 film *Elizabeth* opens with the burning at the stake of three Protestant martyrs during the reign of Mary I. Later, the film graphically depicts the murders of the Ridolfi Plot's conspirators, culminating in the Duke of Norfolk's execution. Such scenes are typical of historical films depicting Early Modern England, and show how stereotypes of religious violence have entered popular culture. This paper will examine the use and abuse of religious conflict in *Elizabeth*, focusing particularly on the deliberate historical inaccuracies, and how viewers were positioned to react to the differing depictions of Mary and Elizabeth.

"Where God Hath A Temple, The [d]evil Will Have A Chapel": Sectarianism And The Devil Within In Long Melford During The English Civil War, 1642-1647

Sheilagh Ilona O'Brien

University of Queensland

Following the outbreak of the English Civil War in 1642, anti-royalist and anti-papist mobs rioted in many towns and villages in the pro-parliamentarian counties of East Anglia. The riots were followed by organised iconoclasm and the largest witch-hunt in early modern England. Violence against religious non-conformists, particularly Catholics, 'superstitious' idols, and witchcraft were rooted in a fear of the Devil working from within to subvert the godly community. This paper will examine the role fear of the Devil as a subversive force that needed to be expelled played in sectarian violence, iconoclasm, and witchfinding in Long Melford, Suffolk.

Regina Mundi: A Safe Haven During The Struggle In South Africa

Willem Oliver

University of South Africa

Regina Mundi is the largest Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, located in Soweto. This Church became renowned during the apartheid era, when she opened her doors to anti-apartheid groups and provided shelter to activists. During the student uprisings in 1976, protesting students fled from the Orlando Stadium to Regina Mundi in order to escape the police's bullets and teargas canisters. Due to the role this church played as a place of gathering for the people of Soweto before, during, and after the anti-apartheid struggle, it is often referred to as "the people's church" or "the people's cathedral."

A Short Overview Of The Close Relationship Between Afrikaner Religion And Conflict

Erna Oliver

University of South Africa

The Afrikaners are not a unified nation. From the earliest times of European settlement in South Africa they referred to themselves as Christians, distinguishing them from the other groups. However, their 'unconsciously religious' nature (Rose 1902) causes South African Church History to denote a battlefield. Their unique interpretation of the Bible brought them in constant conflict with the colonial governments and later it developed into apartheid. The ever present schismatic tendency is causing internal conflict and dissension for the past three hundred and fifty years. Afrikaners see themselves as victims and underdogs in a continuous struggle for survival.

Babyfat And Belladonna: Flight Ointment And The Contestation Of Reality

Michael Ostling

University of Queensland

Throughout the early modern period, the alleged transvection of witches provided a locus for contestations of the possible: did witches fly bodily, or did their flight occur within the imagination only? This paper explores conflicting views of witches' flight by examing the putative ingredients of flight-ointment. Against an early consensus deriving the ointment from the rendered fat of unbaptized babies, medical doctors and herbalists insisted that the ointment worked naturally through the effects of psychotropic botanicals. But this latter "empirical" position is less grounded in the evidence from witchtrials than its demonological counterclaim, complicating simple narratives of science versus religion.

A New Prophet In Seventeenth Century Europe: Ludwig Friedrich Gifftheil

Leigh Penman

CHED/HPRC University of Queensland

This paper concerns the career of the Württemberg 'Bußprophet,' Ludwig Friedrich Gifftheil (1598-1661). This divisive figure travelled across Protestant northern Europe between 1620-1661, calling to an end to war, theological dispute and called for the abolition of institutionalized church and state. His views and hundreds of publications provoked intense debate among contemporaries, some of whom saw him as an agent of God, while others considered him a dangerous heretic and insurrectionist. Based on a variety of newly discovered manuscript material, this paper re-examines the trajectory of Gifftheil's career and the debates surrounding him.

Beyond The Church Parade: Religious Beliefs In The Front Line During World War One

Yvonne Perkins

A review of World War I diaries reveals glimpses of the personal beliefs held by Australian soldiers serving on the frontline. Using research tools available to the twenty first century historian, such as digitised texts and programming, a collection has been made of the expressions of religious belief recorded by soldiers in their diaries while on active duty. Read with an understanding of the way audience and masculinity shaped the soldiers' reflections, these fragments give us greater insight into the forms and extent of personal religious beliefs held by Australian soldiers.

Prehistoric Punctuations Influenced History And Still Resonate Today

Martin Rice

Griffith University

Humanity was shaped by an interaction of physical and biological circumstances with socio-political and religious forces. Punctuated equilibrium theory (Eldredge and Gould 1972; et seq.) assists in integrating recent thinking about anthropogenesis, in terms of 5 stadia with 4 transitions. This is more heuristically fruitful than the recently criticized (Gee 2013) phyletic gradualism model. The stadial/transition take on human prehistory suggests new functional connections in the historical understanding of politics, religions, wars, and homicides. This research highlights some possibilities for genuine arts/sciences interdisciplinary cooperation, towards the goal of 'mutual enrichment' (Harrison 2010: 10).

'On Monsters And Marvels': Medicine On The Boundary Between Early Modern Science, Religion And Humanity

Karin Sellberg

University of Queensland

This paper will investigate a shift and underlying conflict between religious and scientific conceptions of monstrous births and deformities in the Teratology of ca 1550 – 1620. I will particularly concentrate on negotiations between the natural, preternatural and supernatural in Ambroise Paré's *Des monstres et prodiges* (1573) and Helkiah Crooke's *Mikrokosmographia* (1615), to argue that medical science in this period moved from a conception of spirit and anatomy as linked to a decisive split between biological functions and spiritual/moral matters. I will furthermore argue that this split is related to a reconsideration of certain bodily functions (especially nerve and blood related).

The Politics Of Secularism And The Constitutional Development Of Bangladesh (1972-2011)

MD Ziaul Haque Sheikh

Jagannath University, Dhaka

Bangladesh adopted secularism as one of the fundamental principles of state policy in 1972. The political parties and leaders, intellectual, elite sections and civil society are dichotomized into two groups on the issue; one in favor of secularism and the other in favor of Islamic symbolism. Both groups have been using and explaining this phenomenon not in the governance in the country but for political mechanism. This phenomenon sometimes turns into religio-political conflict. This study will deal with varied assessment of the amendment of the constitution of Bangladesh affecting secularism in the constitution from 1972 to 2011.

Religion And Secularism

Pravesh Kumar Srivastava

The substantial features since we believe that, in spite of their differences and views, religions have an essential nature manifested in two aspects:It can be express in form of questions such as- Why do many believers of different faiths and religions live in conflict and hatred? Why do we experience divisions in indigenous Society?The functional features of religions that how religions meet the emotional, social, intellectual needs of people.It will be sufficient here to state that religion always effects to society, we can use the virtues of religion in modern era for maintaining the harmony of society.

Demystifying Conflict: John William Draper And The Conflict Between Religion And Science

James Ungureanu

University of Queensland

Recent work by historians of science have dismantled the trite but popular myth that science and religion have always been in "conflict." However, there is still much work to be done in charting both its development and diffusion. This paper reevaluates the origins of John William Draper's (1811-1882) History of the Conflict between Religion and Science (1873). Drawing on a number of nineteenth-century sources, this paper will provide a clearer understanding of the origins and development of the "conflict thesis" in order to better explain why it continues to thrive today.

The Two Truths: Catholic Characterizations Of The Relationship Between Religion And Science In Chile, 1900-1950

Sarah Walsh

University of Sydney

In early twentieth century Chile, rapidly expanding capitalist industrialization and poverty caused reformers and politicians to turn to eugenics as a means of addressing social issues they identified as problematic. Emphasis on eugenics might suggest a diminished social influence of the Catholic Church, however, the presentation explains how this situation gave rise to the development of a Chilean Catholic eugenic discourse that posited a symbiotic relationship between religion and science. Catholic acceptance of eugenics in Chile illuminates the development of a complex discourse regarding the relationship between religion and science not only in Latin America but in Catholic countries generally.

Hegemonic Religious War In Everyday Life: Half Century Conflict Between Confucianism And Christianity In A Korean Village

Jeong Duk Yi[1], Hyun Ah Oh[1], Da Hui Kim[1]

Chonbuk National University[1]

This paper is a descriptive ethnography about half century conflict between Confucianism and Christianity in a Korea village. In 1970, young evangelists came to the village to christianize Confucian villagers. There was a very serious pressure to purge out the evangelists by the villagers. They described the evangelists as morally corrupted and destroyed the temporary churches several times. However, the church eventually succeeded to convert old female and non-mainstream male villagers into Christianity. Now, the church is the dominant power. The detailed processes of the conflict and Christians' win over Confucianism in this village will be described.

Australian Women's History Network Symposium

The Deployment Of History In The DPRK's Reports To The UN On Gender Equality

Amanda Anderson

University of Wollongong

In 2008, the DPRK participated in the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly and issued a press release addressing gender equality and customary discrimination. The government asserted that in order to overcome customary discrimination, issues of past crimes against Korean women, including the issue of so-called "comfort women", needed to be addressed. The DPRK took the position that the exploitation of women was tied to the occupation of Korea and was thus a historical rather than contemporary issue. In this paper, I will focus on the DPRK's deployment of the historical issue of enslavement of Korean women by Japan.

Shame, Women's Political Papers And The Great War: Emotional Tools For Nationalist Ends

Sharon Crozier-De Rosa

University of Wollongong

The onset of the Great War fuelled intensely emotional debates connected with issues such as conscription, motherhood, death, and sacrifice. These issues crucially intersected with anxieties about femininity that drew the wrath of both feminist and anti-feminist writers and commentators. This paper explores the use of shame as a political tool by women keen to achieve nationalist ends at a time of grave international crisis. It asks how shame was employed in various women's political periodicals across Britain, Ireland and Australia. Was it used differently across the Empire as national prerogatives varied?

Sexing The Travel Diary: New Zealanders' International Travel And The Performance Of Gender, 1919–1963

Genevieve de Pont

University of Auckland

An anonymous travel diary written by a school teacher in 1960 contains both gendered clues and red herrings; other diarists performed gender less equivocally. The diary has been coded or understood as 'feminine' (per Philippe Lejeune), though diaries have been authored by both men and women. Travel diaries were highly flexible texts, but to what extent did gender inform or constrain form and contents? This paper will explore the complex ways gender shaped these twentieth-century travel diaries, and the ways in which gender was performed within their pages, engaging with topics including war and violent conflict, shopping, and physical activity.

The Equal Rights Amendment, Abortion, And The Rhetoric Of Family Values: Social Conservatism And Backlash Politics In The United States

Prudence Flowers

Flinders University

In February 1972, Phyllis Schlafly penned a scathing critique of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and feminism, concluding that the agenda behind the ERA was 'anti-family, anti-children, and pro-abortion.' For the rest of the 1970s, Schlafly's newsletters, pamphlets, and legislative alerts were the leading forum for anti-feminist and backlash rhetoric. While Schlafly's campaign against the ERA was victorious, this paper will explore her less successful efforts to link the ERA and abortion. Schlafly was attempting to create a broad base rallied around 'family values,' but her overtures towards the anti-abortion movement were often met with neutrality and even resistance.

Peace, Conflict And Communication: Links Between Women's Movements In India And Australia, 1940s To 1980s.

Heather Goodall[1], Devleena Ghosh[1]

[1]University of Technology Sydney

The continuing contacts between left wing women from India and Australia, 1940s-80s, frequently used the language of peace campaigns. Despite mutual visits and links through WIDF, significant differences existed over a period when, for example, support for armed decolonisation struggles appeared to conflict with goals of disarmament. This paper focuses on Indian and Australian women activists, in contact with each other's movements, who mobilised shared themes like Gandhian strategies, nuclear disarmament, education and motherhood in different and complementary ways, to frame 'peace' in a context of tensions and common ground.

Old Age In The British Archives, 1930s-1970

Charlotte Greenhalgh

Monash University

Certain aspects of growing old in the twentieth century are clear to see. The effects of the expanding welfare state and advances in geriatric medicine, for example, are widely celebrated. Yet the private dimensions of late life have proven difficult to identify. This paper uses records of mid-century social research projects to address this gap. I argue that the growing popularity of the first-person interview put public and private interpretations of old age into direct conversation during the period, changing both fields. Indeed, the interactions between experts and individuals that generated these papers were at the heart of twentieth-century life.

Sources For Writing On Mission Women: Geraldine Mackenzie At Aurukun, 1925 To 1965

Patricia Grimshaw[1], Joanna Cruickshank[2]

[1]University of Melbourne

[2]Deakin University

Historians of white women on missions are aware of problems in locating and interpreting sources, given the fraught record of Australian missions and the partiality of, and virtual absence of women in, mission archives. We trace efforts to write a critical account of Geraldine MacKenzie's memoir of forty years on the Aurukun Mission. Wik people's testimonies are rare; her husband's official mission reports are coded; there was limited access to the Queensland state archives and none to the family-held personal archive. Gender history offers alternative narratives for biography but does not erase the need for contextual framing.

'I Love How It's Up On The Internet': Australian Women's Archives In The Digital Realm.

Nikki Henningham

University of Melbourne

The Australian Women's Archives Project (2000) was established to encourage the preservation of women's archival heritage and improve its accessibility via the internet. (www.womenaustralia.info) Women were hard to find in archives because they weren't named, so researchers focused on finding and describing them in existing collections. In 2014, AWAP staff happily report a steady growth in numbers of women's collections, so a new focus is; how do we manage them? This paper will consider this question through reference to Germaine Greer's substantial collection and smaller collections from members of the Australian Women in Agriculture Movement.

Confessions Of A Female Thug: Narrating The Lives Of "Criminal" Women In Colonial India

Jessica Hinchy

NTU, Singapore

In 1838, William Sleeman "discovered" a "new" crime perpetrated by "thugs" in India: "Megpunnaism" or the murder of parents and enslavement of their children. Officials recorded several "confessions" of women who were involved in Megpunna operations. What can we make of these women's narrations of their lives, in the form in which they were recorded in colonial archives? These women's stories illuminate aspects of the lives of marginalised Indian women. The women's "confessions" highlight not only the processes through which marginalised women entered colonial records as "criminals," but also the ways in which such women represented themselves.

'Remove The Disability Of Sex': The Role Of Petitions In The Mobilisation Of Women For The Vote: The Case Of Queensland

Deborah Jordan
Monash University

There were three monster women's suffrage petitions in Queensland. The Women's Equal Franchise Association, the stronghold of democratic women, collected signatures for one woman one vote in 1894. The breakaway group, the Women's Franchise League, a non-partisan feminist association, also canvassed for the vote on the same conditions as men. A third suffrage petition was presented in 1897. This paper will address the initiation, tabling and impact in context of international social movements and parliamentary histories. It stems from a current project digitalising the petitions of 1894 and 1897, located by Dr John McCulloch, with the Queensland Family History Society.

'How I Wish We Inter-Colonial People Could See More Of Each Other!': Piecing Together The Fragments Of Australasian Suffrage Internationalism, 1889-1903

James Keating
University of New South Wales

Angela Woollacott argued in 2000 that historians rarely render the Australasian suffragists transnational relationships beyond simple declarations of morphousınternationalism. This lacuna is attributable to the patchy archival record left by the myriad short-lived suffrage societies. The meticulously documented Women Christian Temperance Union aside, the traces of suffrage organisations vary dramatically by organisation and colony, the subjects of most existing research. Drawing on evidence from New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, this paper argues the suffragists cross-border relationships can be reconstructed through a careful multi-archival study encompassing individuals and organisations, exposing a vibrant history of connection and interaction.

"Is Our Internationalism Only A Word, Or Is It A Fact?" The Women's International League For Peace And Freedom Encounter "White Australia" From The Outside.

Kate Laing

WILPF maintained internationalist networks that involved copious amounts of paper work; letters were sent and received, journals, telegrams, meeting minutes, and conference papers were posted all over the world. This paper uses WILPF's rich archive to explore the tensions and contradictions regarding the White Australia Policy amongst Australian delegates to the League of Nations in the 1920s, and the peace movement domestically. The contradictions between international opinions of the White Australia Policy, and WILPF's own professed internationalist ethos, provoked serious, if unresolved, introspection on the place of White Australia in an "internationalist" post-war world.

'The Absolute Distress Of Females': Irish Abduction Of The British Press, 1800 - 1850.

Kiera Lindsey

University of South Australia

Between 1800 and 1850 British newspapers published over a thousand newspaper articles concerned with Irish abduction. The majority of these described instances in which gangs of armed men kidnapped a young woman and then condoned her rape as a way of forcing her into an unwanted marriage. In the nineteenth century British press the figure of these vulnerable and violated virgins came to function as a sexual spectacle that not only reinforced stereotypes about the savagery of Irishmen and triggered anxieties about the 'troubled territory of Ireland' but also served as a metaphor regarding its Imperial possession and dispossession.

"Mothers, Daughters, Sisters, Wives": East Timorese Women, International Networks, And The Articulation Of A Gendered Rhetoric Of Resistance

Hannah Loney
University of Melbourne

This paper will examine the roles and influence of diaspora East Timorese women in internationalising the cause of East Timor's independence and in situating the struggle of East Timorese women within a broader, international feminist movement. The paper will look at the experiences and rhetorical statements of several key women who spoke at international conferences both in generating and participating in channels of communication between East Timorese women and women internationally. These individuals were important in placing the suffering of East Timorese women under Indonesian rule within wider ideological frameworks of both trans-national feminist rhetoric and human rights discourses.

Memory And Activism: The Wednesday Demonstration In Seoul

Vera Mackie
University of Wollongong

Every Wednesday lunchtime a group of demonstrators gathers in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul to protest against the Japanese Army's wartime military prostitution/sexual slavery system. On this site, there is now a statue which depicts a young woman in bobbed hair and Korean ethnic dress seated on a chair, facing the Embassy. Beside her is an empty chair. Replicas of the statue may also be seen in several other places – the most recent in the Glendale area of Los Angeles. In this paper I consider the meanings of these statues and trace the controversies surrounding them.

Conjuring An Aura Of 'Skirts And Brains': Posed Portraits Of A Female Politician

Wendy Michaels

Newcastle University

The 1970s archival recovery of the histories of what Dale Spender termed, 'women of ideas', drew primarily on written document sources. Recent work by historians such as Anne Summers has begun to examine visual sources. This paper extends that work by focussing on pioneer NSW politician, Millicent Preston Stanley (1883-1955). It analyses the identities conveyed in four visual representations of Preston Stanley: two 1940s photographs and two 1950s oil paintings. It argues that the representations, individually, construct a sophisticate, an intellectual, a loyalist, and an imperialist, and together, project a woman with, in Jack Lang's words, 'skirts and brains'.

Freda Brown: 'Pugnacious And Fanatical, A Devoted Wife And Mother'

Lisa Milner

Southern Cross University

Freda Brown (1919-2009) was the first woman elected to the NSW TLC Executive, a long-time member of the CPA Central Committee, leader of the Union of Australian Women and, most significantly, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation. She was also under long-term surveillance by ASIO; one operative described her as 'good hearted, but would be a bad enemy. She is pugnacious and fanatical in regard to all CPA matters. She is a devoted wife and mother'. This paper introduces her busy life as an activist as well as wife and mother, and my approach to writing her biography.

Doing Feminist Paper-work: Material Culture, Intergenerational Tension And The Activist Archive

Petra Mosmann

University of South Australia

Women's liberation produced and was produced by activist 'paper-work'. This material now documents and commemorates the movement. In the early 1980s, a group of activists came together to create the Adelaide Women's Liberation Movement Archive, which has become part of a feminist inheritance and a site to narrate feminism's history. Feminists who never participated in women's liberation are generally positioned as benefactors, protectors or enemies rather than contributors to such archives and histories. This paper situates feminist material culture; it explores how inter-generational feminist relationships shape the creation, accessibility and contemporary interpretation of the archive.

Political Daughters, Public Archives And Private Memories: Familial Intervention Into The Public Legacies Of Australian Prime Ministers

Bethany Phillips-Peddlesden
University of Melbourne

The historical meaning of the actions and lives of prime ministers is regularly contested through interpretation of their official archives. However, little analysis has focussed on the role of wives and families in constituting these archives and their investment in the political careers and public memory of the men in their lives. This paper will explore the ways in which prime ministers' daughters have both authorised and subverted the historical construction of their fathers' lives in relation to the public/private divide by examining the daughters' attempts to refocus archival and public attention on the familial, private and emotional.

Frameworks for understanding the complexities of violence

Lynette Russell
Monash University

Until the 1860s British ships were highly stratified and ruled by the lash, birch and cat-o'-nine tails. As the work of Greg Denning and others has shown ship board control was achieved through actual and threatened violence. In this discussion I want consider the normativity and cultural context of nineteenth cross cultural violence. The interactions I am interested in took place when mariners and others arrived by ship and established relationships with local Indigenous people. These meetings took place around Australia and throughout the Pacific and while some of these interactions were negotiated, others might be regarded as violent. However neither the culture on board ships nor the local land owning groups should be thought of as polite bourgeois societies and our models for understanding these need to include a sensititivity to the cultural specificities of each group. Rather than view these interactions as unproblematically violent I would like to search for other frameworks for interrogation.

Personal Memoir And The Digital Archive: Navigating Gender, Memory And History

Penny Russell
University of Sydney

In 1834, Ann and Samuel Thompson arrived in Sydney with their parents, hoping to 'obtain a footing' in the new colony. In later years both composed substantial, unpublished memoirs. Ann's began with her marriage and ended abruptly in the midst of emotional estrangement from her husband. Samuel's genial account of adventurous youth ground to a halt when he reached a mid-life financial entanglement resulting in bankruptcy. These lives were lived, remembered and crafted in ways demonstrably shaped by gender. In turn they become a point of access to digitised newspapers, opening up the social history of Sydney to new interpretations.

'My Head Was Bursting With New Ideas': Australian Women Professionals In The United States, 1930s-50s

Anne Rees

Australian National University

Between the 1930s and 1950s, dozens of Australian career women – including librarians, social workers and kindergarteners – pursued further study or professional development in the United States. These visits to America were often combined with study or travel in Britain, but Australian professionals increasingly expressed a preference for the American emphasis on scientific method and university qualifications, and returned home eager to bring the local profession 'up-to-date'. By drawing upon institutional archives and travel writing, this paper examines the attraction of American professional expertise, and suggests that these travels had a profound influence upon the modernisation of female-dominated occupations in Australia.

Making A Commitment On Paper: Historicising Australian Jewish Sexualities

Jordy Silverstein

University of Melbourne

In 2013 Ilana Gelbart and Krissy Adrian became the first gay couple in Victoria to have a Jewish commitment ceremony. Reported in the Jewish press and mainstream newspapers, and held at a Progressive synagogue in Melbourne, this ceremony re-imagined the Jewish wedding. In this paper I will trace the ways that these and other Jewish lesbians have appeared in the archives in Melbourne—in the minutes of communal organisations, newspapers and letters—thus providing an understanding of how these historical moments were produced. Through an examination of these archival papers we can historicise these changes in Australian Jewish women's sexuality.

'Gate-Crashers At The Party': Debating Bisexuality In The Periodicals Of Women's Liberation

Zora Simic

University of New South Wales

Bisexuality has mostly been overlooked in historical considerations of the feminist 'sex wars' of the 1980s. However, as this paper will demonstrate, bisexuality was hotly debated within women's liberation in the US, UK and Australia, particularly from the late 1980s as some feminists sought to push feminist sexual politics into previously under-examined directions. Through a specific focus on a debate played out over successive issues of the British magazine *Spare Rib* in 1989, I seek to firstly examine bisexuality as a feminist issue, and secondly, to address the strengths and limits of feminist periodicals as a source for feminist history.

Imagining Women's Suffrage: The Transnational Print Culture Networks Of Australia, New Zealand And The United States

Ana Stevenson

University of Queensland

Late nineteenth-century women's suffrage movements assumed a self-consciously transnational approach to activism. Suffragists in Australia and New Zealand looked toward suffrage gains in individual US states, such as Wyoming and Utah, while American suffrage periodicals celebrated the antipodean developments of the 1890s. However, this element of suffrage activism has been obscured due to the multiple international archives in which these historical documents reside. To demonstrate the positive elements of suffrage extension, activists considered the benefits of women's inclusion in the political process elsewhere, thus demonstrating the significance of this overlooked transnational element of the women's suffrage movement.

Conflict &Collaboration: The Victorian Domestic Violence Services Movement In The 1980s

Jacqui Theobald

La Trobe University

By the late 1980s in Australia, the refuge movement's framing of domestic violence was virtually uncontested and eventually adopted at both state and national policy levels. This paper examines the Victorian movement's contribution to this remarkable achievement. It argues that despite conflict resulting from differences in ideologies and strategies between conservative and radical elements, and declining group solidarity, movement members organised strategically when necessary to ensure unanimity. This enabled the movement to continue agitating for social and cultural change by undertaking political protest to prevent the heinous impact of domestic violence on the lives of women and children.

"As A World Movement We Must Pioneer On The Real Frontiers Of Today": Association Mania And The Possibility Of Peace

Ellen Warne

Australian Catholic University

Traditional YWCA archives show ardent internationalists, providing a distinctive voice to politics; a democratic form of "association mania" that encouraged participation and international meetings, both innovative and emulated. This paper draws on digitised newspapers and databases to focus on transitions in public perceptions of "association" in the 1930s-1940s when YWCA transnationalism was classified variously as an instrument for peace; by Communists as a "front for Empire" and by conservatives as an organisation already infiltrated by "Communist Cancer". The paper interrogates the effects of war on the reality of "association" and the aim to maintain "world fellowship and common action".

Unfit Mothers In The Archive: Female Insanity In Twentieth Century, Victorian Mental Institutions

Alison Watts

Southern Cross University

This paper examines how mothers' insanity was constructed in Victoria, Australia, in an early twentieth century context. It is based on admission books, annual reports of the Inspector-General of the Insane and thirty-one women's mental patient files, diagnosed with both 'puerperal insanity' and childbirth related ailments. The nineteenth century legacies that the womb affected women's mental states still held currency, when mothers were committed with 'puerperal insanity' in the inter-war period, despite the term was no longer in use elsewhere. This work breaks new ground in Australian scholarship as no other work has investigated 'puerperal insanity' in the Australian context, or in the early twentieth century.

Australian Society for Sports History Conference

Sport And Masculinity In The Second AIF

Kevin Blackburn

Nanyang Technological University

During the early days of World War II, soldiers in the Second Australian Imperial Force (AIF) were hailed as an 'army of athletes'. This echoed the 'race of athletes' description of the First AIF of World War I, which was made famous in the first dispatch to reach Australia on the Gallipoli campaign by British war correspondent Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett. Sport was integral to the construction of masculinity for many of the men who joined both the First and Second AIF, but what do such sports analogies reveal about the linking of sport and war?

Fighting Maille: Heritage And Masculinity In The Revival Of Western Martial Arts In Australia, 1969-2012

Douglas Eacersall

University of Queensland

In the past, numerous traditional Western martial pursuits practised in military and civilian conflicts and as sports have fallen into disuse. This presentation seeks to examine some of the findings of a study into the history of the modern Australian revival and reconstruction of some of these dormant arts during the period 1969 - 2012 and the significance this movement has had for practitioners, especially in terms of their identity. Specifically, the paper will discuss how the revival of old pursuits and the development of new sports relate to participants' masculinity and concepts of heritage.

Disability Sport And Recreation In Victoria: Establishing A Foundation Narrative

Rob Hess[1], Matthew Klugman[1]

[1]Victoria University

'Disability Sport & Recreation' is currently the peak association responsible for providing sport and recreation for people with disabilities in Victoria. Since its initial formation in 1962 as 'Wheelchair Sports Victoria', attempts have been made to chronicle the achievements of related bodies such as the 'Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of Victoria', and to highlight the accomplishments of Paralympians, but there has been no systematic effort to establish an overarching foundation narrative. This paper, based on research for a commissioned history, critically explores the oral testimony of surviving individuals who played important roles in the establishment of the above mentioned organizations.

Sheilas, Wogs And Poofters In A War Zone: The 'Socceroos' And The 1967 Friendly Nations Tournament

Erik Nielsen

The Australian soccer team won its first tournament at the 1967 Friendly Nations Tournament held in Saigon. The team's captain Johnny Warren argued that the difficult conditions the team endured in wartime South Vietnam forged a unique team spirit and the 'birth of the Socceroos'. This paper will examine press reports, archival material and contemporary media to historicise this unique tour. Warren's claim that the team was used by the Australian and South Vietnamese governments for propaganda as well as the way the tour has been used to claim a space for soccer within Australian culture will be assessed.

Being 'Rebecca': Research Ethics And Online Personas

Rebecca Olive
The University of Waikato

Drawing on my experiences of blogging, this presentation will consider how it is possible to be an online researcher of, contributor to and participant in, cultural communities, as well as the ethical considerations of developing an online persona. In online contexts and communities, participating in comment threads can involve diverse kinds of humour and language, as well as locating individuals in relationships of obligation and exchange. This presentation will explore questions of truthfulness, consistency and vulnerability in the persona I have developed online, and discuss how this has been empirically, methodologically and ethically challenging and productive.

'Taking A Walk On The Wild Side': Distant And Close Reading In Sport History

Murray Phillips[1], Gary Osmond[1]

[1]The University of Queensland

This presentation examines women's surfing in Australia during the early 20th century. 'Distant reading' is used to identify broad historical trends, specifically the emergence of surfing in Australia; to drill down through historical trends to identify specific issues which, in this case, is the emergence of female surfers; and to find people, events and material that could have literally taken a life time using traditional research methods. We argue that while distant reading is not the 'silver bullet' for historians and is most revealing, informative and valuable when used in tandem with traditional close reading practices employed by historians.

Football In Rome: Migrants' Conflicting Experiences

Francesco Ricatti

University of The Sunshine Coast

This paper present an oral history project conducted in collaboration with the Circolo Gianni Bosio, directed by Professor Alessandro Portelli. Interviews were conducted with migrants who live in Rome and are passionate about football. Some of them were refugees who escaped danger and persecution. The paper considers their conflicting experiences of football, a sport that offers essential opportunities for socialising, integrating into local communities, and exercising. Yet the growing violence and racism surrounding Italian football, especially at the stadium, means that many migrants have to find, create and negotiate safe sporting environments within which they can express their football passion.

Muhammad Ali: Toe-To-Toe With Digitised Newspapers

Stephen Townsend

The University of Queensland

The fundamental truth for historians in the 21st century is that we now have access to more information than ever before. We research, write, publish and teach with access to the 'infinite archive' (Weller, 2013). This presentation seeks to explore how sport historians might negotiate this abundance of material with reference to digitised newspaper archives. Specifically, this presentation uses newspaper representations of Muhammad Ali as a vehicle to examine how distant reading might be used to help historians deal with the vast amounts of text contained within these troves.

Migrants' Experience Of Cricket In Australia

David Utting

University of The Sunshine Coast

This paper reports findings from oral history interviews with migrants who have been playing cricket in suburban Australia over the past 20 years. Australian cricket can be hostile ground for migrants wishing to engage in an important part of Australian life, but migrants have found ways to participate in the game both by engaging with the mainstream, and bypassing it. The paper explores migrant experience with 'sledging', the Australian male drinking culture and the difficult road to elite cricket. It provides a particular and unique insight into migrant engagement with Australian cultural life.

Professional Historians Australia Conference

Protecting & Promoting Brisbane's Heritage

Carmel Black

Brisbane City Council City Architecture & Heritage Team

Working in BCC's Heritage Team has numerous aspects, tasks and opportunities. My main task is to manage the City's Heritage Register and oversee the work of the 3 (2FTE) historians in the team – as well as answering general heritage enquiries, and writing citations and histories as required. Each type of historical work has different audiences and requirements. I will use examples of citations, heritage trails, historical signs and expert witness reports to show the types of work and the different styles. I will also talk about the sources used in the production of these projects.

Designing History

Sophie Church

Using her book The Story of Ipswich Grammar School 1863-2013 as a case study, Sophie Church will explore some of the ways in which thinking about design and layout can influence the process of historical writing. She will consider questions such as: What are the design tips that can be used to enhance the visual appeal of a historian's work, or add layers of meaning? How can historical images best be used to enhance the text? How much design work can or should be done on a home computer? How do design concepts help the historian to write?

Hidden Queensland history in the National Archives of Australia

Gregory F. Cope

National Archives of Australia

National Archives has all Service Records for the First World War but the collection has much more. The Queensland office has over 25 kilometres of records including many which are of significance to Queensland. This collection is a record of administration, investigation, conflict and cooperation, Customs records on non-whites entering and living in Queensland, the Red Flag Riots, Army intelligence and Queensland's first intelligence officer, internment of Germans in WWI. WWI created a huge number of returned soldiers; the Repatriation files are a rich resource on the lives of Queenslanders after the war has ended and now available to the public. Of course the collection goes well beyond the First World War to modern times

Roads, Rates and Rubbish – writing local government history

Pauline Curby

Writing local government history can be a battle, especially when working with inflated egos and small time crooks. On the other hand when the historian is allowed the intellectual freedom to fully explore the history of a local government area it can be an inspiring experience. Such a project can take the historian in unexpected directions and, in some cases it transpires that the history of a local government area is in fact Australian history in microcosm.

History in the Northern Territory Library

Alan Davis
Northern Territory Library

The Northern Territory Library Collection Development Policy places historians and other researchers of Northern Territory history as one of four main client groups. As our audience extends to a significant number of people based interstate and overseas, remote access to our collections is through a number of digital collections collectively named Territory Stories. Culturally sensitive material is subject to strict protocols relating to storage and display. Exhibition and web content must conform to a standard expected of a cultural institution and be in line with Northern Territory Government protocols.

Writing corporate/organisation history

Sonia Jennings
PHA (Vic) Inc, Professional Historians Australia

Reflections on writing a commissioned history for an organisation using the examples of a superannuation fund and a union of air pilots.

Using the internet to present and share professional history work: SA175 (a case study)

Susan Marsden
PHA (SA) & History Council of SA

Why and how the Professional Historians Association (SA) website SA175: celebrating South Australia www.sahistorians.org.au/175/ was conceived, commissioned, co-edited and developed by editors Brian Dickey and Susan Marsden; seeking out 'grey literature', journal articles and out-of-print chapters; public responses since launch in 2011.

The Special Collections, (James Cook University Library, Townsville & Cairns Campuses)

Bronwyn McBurnie

James Cook University Library Special Collections

The James Cook University Library maintains collections of unique and rare materials representing a range of media including books, photographs, oral histories, ephemera, manuscripts and other archival material of cultural and historical significance to Australia relating to life in the tropics with a focus on North Queensland. The main collections are located at the Townsville Campus, Eddie Koiki Mabo Library, with smaller collections located at the Cairns Campus. Digital collections are currently in development through the online repository, NQHeritage. The presentation will present some highlights from the various collections with a focus on the Library Archives and the North Queensland Collection.

History in the Museum

Katie McConnel

Old Government House, QUT

In 150 words or less - be engaging, informative and interesting!! What to put in and what to leave out is the recurring challenge of writing and presenting the history of an historic house in a museum-type format.

From manuscript to book: publishing tips for professional historians

Alexandra Payne

UQP (University of Queensland Press)

You have invested your time, energy and expertise in writing your manuscript; now, how do you transform it into a book? Whether you are writing a corporate history, a scholarly history or history for a general audience, it is worth knowing the logistics and practicalities of publishing. Alexandra will discuss these along with the nuts and bolts of the production, editing and publishing process; the potential challenges authors face when publishing history; the publication options for professional historians; and the questions to ask of your publisher to ensure a smooth path to publication.

Capricornia CQ Collection, CQUniversity Library, Rockhampton

Kelli Stidiford

CQUniversity Library

There are many challenges when it comes to maintaining special collections such as the Capricornia CQ Collection, however, these challenges can give rise to new and exciting opportunities. This presentation not only showcases some of the larger collections of material held in the Capricornia CQ Collection, but also includes an overview of the challenges associated with maintaining the collection and the initiatives being undertaken to ensure that it remains accessible to the wider public.