

Abstracts for Papers presented at Institute of Australian Geographers Conference held at Glenelg April 2004

Presenter Name	Title of Abstract
Al-Gabbani, Mohammed	<p>Spatial Distribution of Foreign Migrants in the City of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Saudi Arabia is considered one of the largest importing countries of laborers. According to latest estimate their size exceeded 7 millions of 190 nationality representing 30% of the total population, and their number is on increase. The city of Riyadh hosts more than 1.5 million of them. They live in different parts of the city but mostly are concentrated in central residential areas. This paper aims to discuss their spatial distribution in the city and look into the factors responsible for the resulting distributional pattern, as well as its social ramifications. The study is based on official data.</p>
Alhussein, Saad	<p>Socioeconomic Characteristics of Foreign Migrants in the City of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The city of Riyadh host more than 1.5 million foreign migrants of 190 different nationalities representing more than 35% of the city total population. This paper intends to discuss their socioeconomic characteristics such as origin or nationality, age, family status, educational and job status, income, housing arrangement. The study is based on a sample survey of 5560 foreign laborers in the city conducted in 2002.</p>
Anderson, Kay	<p>At the Limit of the Human: Rethinking 'Race' from Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Building on the author's forthcoming book in OUP's Geography & Environment, series, this paper puts into productive contact the two fields of critical race studies and post-humanist philosophical criticism. The latter - in providing new conceptual tools for problematising the premise of the human, as the unique lifeform whose very humanity, is realised in a movement out of nature - enables an innovative line of critique of the enlightenment and colonial myth that Aboriginal people lived closer to nature. To date, this perception of Aboriginal people has been critically theorised as part of the vast fellowship of racist discourses that served British imperial and white settler interests of oppression and dispossession in the 18th and 19th centuries. This paper, in bringing its own line of critique to the colonial myth of Aboriginal savagery, aims to significantly augment that understanding of colonial racism. As barely human, or not-quite human, or not-yet human, Australia's Aboriginal both shaped and subverted Anglo-American and white settler knowledges of what it meant to be properly human, in the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>

Argent, Neil

Beyond the Great Divide? Demographic and Socio-Economic Change in Rural South-Eastern Australia, 1981 - 2001

Abstract: In the academic literature it is now commonplace to read of the growing bifurcation or polarisation of Australia's rural communities and economies. At its broadest, this conceptualisation counterposes the more or less rapid economic, demographic and social decline of inland rural regions dependent upon extensive farming on the one hand, with the directly contrasting fortunes of those regions within commuting distance of capital cities, or situated within coastal or riverine environments, on the other. This paper treats this proposed diversification and polarisation as hypotheses to be tested within southeastern Australia's rural heartland. Using a cluster analysis, we investigate the relationships between aspects of the natural and human environment and socio-economic and demographic change within 414 individual rural communities across the rural areas of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales for the twenty years between 1981 and 2001 in an attempt to answer three main questions: To what extent is this dichotomy of rural space an accurate conceptualisation of the changes affecting rural Australia? Is social and economic polarisation occurring within rural Australia? If rural Australia is becoming more heterogeneous, or dividing into two or more identifiable types, what spatial patterns, if any, does this polarisation take?

Baker, Richard

Encouraging Critical Thinking in a Combined Arts and Science Course on the Relationship Between People and the Environment

Abstract: This paper explores the process of developing and delivering ANU's first year introductory Geography course *Resources, Environment and Society*. The Science and Arts Faculty jointly offer the course. It is team-taught and draws upon the extraordinary range of experts in this field at the Australian National University, the Federal and ACT government departments and key Canberra based non-government organisations. Great effort is also devoted to embedding academic skills and information literacy into the curriculum. The paper will outline the aims of the course and examples of new teaching methods developed to meet these aims. Examples of student assignments from the course are available at http://sres.anu.edu.au/people/richard_baker/examples.html

Evidence from student evaluations of how the course has been successful in meeting its aims will also be presented. Course evaluation methods have included:

- an external facilitator running a mid semester focus group discussions with the whole class;
- each class has completed end of course evaluation questionnaires;
- former students have been involved in a longitudinal study
- end of course student presentations and learning portfolios outlining their learning.

The course won the 2003 National Teaching Prize in the large first year class category.

Baker, Richard	<p>Interpreting Heritage within the Contested Landscape of Uluru</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper explores heritage interpretation issues within the contested landscape of Australia's Uluru, Kata Tjuta National Park. A key feature of this World Heritage site is the spectacular monolith Uluru which has recently become an icon to climb for hundreds of thousands of tourists. This is in direct conflict with the wishes of Anangu traditional owners of the area, and despite various interpretation mediums to convey these Anangu wishes to visitors to this landscape. We conclude strategic and multi-targeted interpretation tools are needed in the landscape itself and aim to slow tourists down, or as Anangu say Tjukutjuku - go slowly slowly - so that Anangu landscape values can be regarded and understood.</p>
Banks, Glen	<p>Through a Glass, Lightly: Canberra District Wine and Local Economic Development</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The recent rapid expansion of the Australian wine industry has outstripped academic interest in the industry. While the volume and value of exports continues to reach new record levels, and the area under vine expands, there has been little recent geographical work on this most intensely revealing industry. Of particular recent interest to geographers has been the work of the Geographical Indications Committee (GIC) in determining the official boundaries of Australia's wine growing areas. In tracing the growth of the local Canberra District Wine Industry (CDWI) from initial hobby farms in the 1970s to the current situation with the involvement of BRL Hardy, a part of the world's largest wine conglomerate, this paper seeks to illuminate the factors that have influenced this expansion. The paper utilises and, through the case study, extends recent literature on local economic development. In particular the role of a range of both public and private personalities and institutions in shaping the industry has been influential.</p>
Bardsley, Douglas	<p>Difference as a Resource for Sustainable Agricultural Development</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The dominant modernisation approach to agricultural development fails to sufficiently value the diversity that exists within the social and ecological systems because of the need to maximise short-term goals of profitability and productivity. The pinnacle of the modernist, extractive philosophy sees agriculture, rural landscapes and farming communities solely as sources of goods and capital for the city, rather than creators or conservers of cultural and natural value. The mode in which biotechnologies are being developed and applied for agriculture is provided as an example of this process. While there are substantial advantages inherent with the increasing interconnectedness and mutual responsibility associated with globalisation, it is vital that an inability of the modernisation approach to incorporate the diversity of societies is recognised. A response to this concern could be based on a re-evaluation of local diversity. An alternative evolving Human Ecology paradigm, which focuses on the multifunctional values of agriculture, including the inherent value of difference between and within agricultural systems, provides a framework by which economic development could go hand in hand with social and ecological sustainability.</p>

Bedford, Richard	<p>Migration from Australia to New Zealand in the 1990s: Who are these trans-Tasman migrants?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> There is considerable public and political comment about migration from New Zealand to Australia. Very little is said about the flow the other way. Using 1996 and 2001 NZ census data, we examine the movements and characteristics of people who were usually resident in Australia five years before the census. Three broad groups are differentiated in this analysis: Australia-born, NZ-born, and other overseas-born (by major sub-region). One of the issues we explore is the possible extent of return migration to NZ, not just of NZ-born, but also those born in Asia and the Pacific. Too much emphasis has been placed on "backdoor entry" to Australia by recent immigrants to NZ. Recent census data may help us identify, albeit indirectly, whether there has been circulation rather than migration of Asian and Pacific people to Australia from NZ.</p>
Beer, Andrew	<p>The High Price Rental Market: Patterns, Processes and Policy Implications</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper considers the high price rental market in South Australia, Victoria and NSW. Over recent years considerable academic and policy interest has been focussed on the bottom 40 per cent of the private rental market. Various authors have suggested that there has been a loss of cheap rental housing in the major cities despite growth in the sector as a whole. Little attention has been focussed on the other end of the rental market - the high rent submarket. Using data drawn from the Residential Tenancies Tribunal the paper considers the top 10 per cent of the rental housing market and sets out to map the distribution of high price tenancy, examine recruitment into this sector and considers the policy implications of changes within this end of the rental market.</p>
Bekle, Hugo	<p>Use of Historical Records in Ecological and Geographical Research</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how historical data (e.g. old maps, newspapers, explorers, diaries, surveyors, field notes and various records held in government archives) can be used to reconstruct past ecological changes in urban wetlands. Themes or time periods are identified within the evolution of a particular wetland landscape to form a series of overlays or slices of history, which may be studied in greater detail. A case study of Perth's metropolitan wetlands, will serve to illustrate how a distinctive landscape and its ecology was completely altered as the city expanded. Special attention will be given to the waterbird fauna, which are a conspicuous component of any wetland. As Perth was colonised relatively recently, it is possible to follow changes in the distribution and abundance of waterbirds subsequent to the initial settlement. For the successful application of this approach, a knowledge both of the historical material and wetland ecosystem structure and dynamics is essential. This technique has applications for wetlands research and management.</p>

Boyd, Bill	Stooking the Peanuts: An Ephemeral Landscape in Northeast New South Wales <i>Abstract:</i> Popular interest in seasonal landscapes reflects the importance of ephemera in people's appreciation landscapes. Scale of landscape quality is reduced from the long-term, favoured in landscape management at annual and decadal time scales, and quality becomes ephemeral, allowing people to use scales of direct human experience to identify and define landscapes. Brassley, reviewing the unrecognized significance of the ephemeral landscape, notes that permanent components are managed through planning instruments; while ephemera may be crucial to landscape appearance, they are the mostly unremarked in the academic literature of landscape. Here, we examine an ephemeral landscape, the landscape of historic peanut farming that remains, in small pockets, in northern New South Wales. Visually distinctive, it features cropping that places, for a short time each year, peanuts in rows of stooks, small circular stacks of harvested plants built around a tomato stake and capped by a sack, to dry the peanuts immediately after harvesting. We reflect on the cultural context of this ephemeral landscape, covering matters such as: aesthetic responses; landscape evaluation; touristic interactions; landscape educational; cultural readings of landscapes and people,s formulation of self and community identity; iconic significance. We will close by placing this cultural phenomenon into an environmental management context.
Boyd, Bill	Finding a Home: Talking Cultural Geography <i>Abstract:</i> We describe an inherently cultural activity: a conversation reflecting on why have we become cultural geographers, and how cultural geography affects our scholarship. Bill, an established geographer, supervises postgraduate students across the physical and human geographies. His cultural focus is the social construction of the past within contemporary landscapes. His students tend to be of his own age and life stage, mainly returning to academia after half-a-lifetime elsewhere. Peter has just completed Honours, and Wendy and David are completing their PhD research. We present the conversation as a reflection to inspire further conversations, thus enhancing understanding of cultural geography. Does it help us understand what cultural geography means for our scholarship and academic identity? We have all come to cultural geography late in our academic lives, and we all want to solve real-world environmental problems. Cultural geography provides a scholarly home resonating with our personal inclinations, so is our cultural geography an aging or maturing process? Importantly, the cultural focus certainly helps us contextualise the understanding and uniqueness of the situations we study, while real-world problems, facilitating change and multi-disciplinarity are important. Cultural geography provides opportunities to range across disciplines, borrow ideas, constructs and methods, and broaden communication.

Boyd, Bill	<p>Letting Indigenous People Talk About their Country: Cross-Cultural (Mis)communication in a Regional Forest Agreement Process</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The Mabo and Wik decisions changed the reality of Indigenous claims and access to land in Australia, resulting in governments incorporating native title rights into land ownership and management systems. They reinforced the need for consultation with Indigenous people, particularly if a decision may extinguish access rights. This is a basis of culturally-sustainable environmental management. However, many Indigenous communities are rarely consulted on the decisions leading to gazettal and subsequent management regimes. Furthermore, Indigenous people often cannot participate effectively in western-based planning systems. We examine a case study of the consultation processes prior to and following the establishment of the South East Queensland Forests Agreement, focusing on government agency staff action and the participant community member reaction. The case study falls into the rubrik of Bhabha,s 1994 interstices, the location between cultures where cultural identity is created, and provides a practical example of the processes of inter-cultural communication between official bureaucratic and legalistic Western and dislocated and re-empowering Indigenous cultures. We identify and describe practical forms of cultural interaction, and the degree of miscommunication possible under such circumstances. We close on cultural and social processes that may alleviate this in the future.</p>
Boyd, Bill	<p>Mapping the Environment: Reflections on a Self-Guided Geography Teaching Book and its Interrelationships with Internal and External Delivery of a University Course</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Increasing demand for coordinated teaching materials at universities results in an expansion of "off-the-shelf" course packages, including entirely web- or CD-based materials, hard copy, and hybrid materials. The parallel increasing demand for flexible delivery also usually demands various degrees of web-based delivery and communication. A growing debate about the effectiveness of increasingly flexible delivery considers the ability of off-campus and web-based delivery to provide adequately for practice-heavy courses, such as in Geography. The authors teach introductory geographic methods courses to undergraduate environmental science students, and their textbook, Mapping the Environment: A professional development manual, provides a remote access practical course. The content was traditionally taught face-to-face, relying on direct access to materials; the textbook has to teach students without physical access to materials, labs or teaching staff. Here we reflect on the book's efficacy, reflections that remind us of the importance of direct contact with students. Many seemingly simple tasks required of students are hard to place into context, and subtle skill and interpretation nuances are hard to embed. The success of the book, however, lay in its integration within the course, enhanced by the requirements to provide detailed study notes and structure for the external students.</p>

Broderick, Kathleen	<p>New Paradigms in Natural Resource Management: Implications for Community</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Environmental degradation and rural restructuring are affecting many communities. New paradigms in natural resource management specify the need for community participation and the inclusion of social and economic considerations. There is hope that these new frameworks for planning and management will also have positive benefits for the environment. This paper will examine the implications for affected communities and will assess the focus on community in natural resource management.</p> <p>Using community sociological research, relevant policy documents and a case study of Salinity Management for a public drinking water supply catchment in Western Australia, widely held assumptions about community are examined. The resulting implications for natural resource management, including the nature of community, challenges of participation, and the problem of scope and spatial scale are discussed.</p>
Brown, Dominic	<p>Who are the Visitors? The Selective Nature of Temporary Mobility within Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The significance of circular mobility and other forms of temporary migration within countries is increasing rapidly, both in Australia and worldwide. At the 2001 Australian Census, more than a million people, one in twenty of the total population, were enumerated away from their usual place of residence. Understanding of the reasons for this movement and its spatial dimensions is increasing but important questions concerning the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of temporary movers have barely been addressed. We know that internal migration is a selective process but what characteristics are temporary movers most likely to possess and how do they differ from permanent migrants and non-migrants? We use the 2001 Census microdata in a cross tabulation and logistic regression framework to examine the selective nature of temporary population mobility within Australia. Comparison reveals markedly different characteristics for temporary and permanent migrant populations both in respect to the reference group of non-movers and each other. We provide insights into the reasons and examine the consequences of this increasingly important form of population movement.</p>
Bush, Simon	<p>Participatory by Name, Extractive by Nature: Antagonisms in Postgraduate Geography</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Participation has been labelled the new orthodoxy in international development practice. For researchers participation is also an increasingly important concept. There is however, a lack of attention given to the difference between participation as methodology, social practice and as method. In postgraduate research, where resources and time are most limited, students can lose sight of if and how their research can empower their research subjects. This is especially the case when work is carried out overseas in a development oriented environment. This paper examines the role and relevance of participation to postgraduate research. In doing so the paper explores associated debates that have run through geography over the last decade, culminating in the growing attention being given to collaborative, reflexive, politically sensitive research methodologies. Through an example of postgraduate research in Lao PDR, the paper then considers a renegotiation of participation in the research process.</p>

Bush, Simon	<p>Needing the Supply, or Supplying the Need? A Political Ecology of Mekong Fishery Statistics and Management at Different Scales</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> It is increasingly accepted that world fisheries are fully exploited or in decline. At the same time human population growth means that the demand for fish will reach unprecedented heights. As a consequence, it is widely believed that there is an imminent Malthusian deficit in world fish supply. However, estimates of supply and demand are formulated at different political scales, using different data sources and producing different supply and demand scenarios. In the context of large river basins, inland fisheries are particularly vulnerable to overlapping jurisdictions and also provide a complex resource to collect reliable information on. As such, statistics on inland fisheries are incomplete and in many cases wrong. In such information poor environments, forecasts and projections of fish supply and demand are negotiated processes, heavily influenced by political agendas at often incongruent scales. This paper critiques the main assumptions that underlie the construction of supply and demand estimates at different political scales, focusing on the Lower Mekong Basin. The paper then assesses the various policy directions that emerge as a result of these different supply and demand scenarios. In doing so, the paper builds on a critical political ecology of fisheries science, policy and knowledge.</p>
Ciuppa, Anna	<p>A Historical Geography of the Bayswater Wetlands</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper examines the loss of 80 to 90% of wetlands in the City of Bayswater within the Perth Metropolitan Region, Western Australia. As a geographical study of wetlands it is largely concerned with the value of those wetlands to the local community, as well as to species diversity. Prior to European settlement the local Nyoongar people used these wetlands as a seasonal food and water source, and also valued them as part of their religious mythology. Later European settlers used the Bayswater wetlands as a source of irrigation water and summer pastures, until winter flooding caused the early town planners to drain and modify them. This case study provides an important local perspective as well as demonstrating early environmental attitudes. The inherent lack of understanding of the complicated interconnection between the hydrology of the wetlands, water table and the self-sustaining ecosystems they supported resulted in massive wetland modification and eradication. A similar approach to local area studies can be applied to wetlands and other environments elsewhere.</p>
Clarke, Beverly	<p>Phoenix of the NHT, the Rematerialising of Coastcare Under NHT II</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Coastcare was launched in 1995 as a stewardship program. In 2003 Coastcare was remodelled to become part of a new Commonwealth, NHT funded community initiative, Envirogrant. The ephemeral nature of Commonwealth funds and policy has resulted in the destabilising of Coastcare that has had serious implications for local volunteers. Upper level bureaucratic policy decisions were made with little understanding of the ramifications for local volunteers. Political pressure, applied by disgruntled groups around the coast, has resulted in reinstatement of some of the support positions of the previous program. In the interim however, many groups were left stranded, feeling disillusioned and unsupported.</p> <p>This paper discusses essential attributes for organisations that purport to support community and draws on the findings of a recently completed PhD that critically assessed the original Coastcare program. There is some urgency in broadcasting Coastcare's past function and fate because</p>

the new program is emerging with little application of hindsight to guide better future performance. The experience of the Coastcare program under NHT I has valuable insights to offer, worthy of consideration for emerging stewardship programs utilising the efforts of community volunteers. Coastcare's past performance and elements of good practice should not be forgotten.

Clarke, Beverly

Northern Gulf St Vincent: Conservation, Community Action and Management

Abstract: Northern Gulf St Vincent is coastal margin land with beaches, tidal saltmarshes, mangroves, sandflats and mudflats, salt evaporation ponds and a seasonal freshwater lake, located within one hour of Adelaide. Land-consuming economic activities including soda ash production, waste repositories (both legitimate and illegal), shell-grit mining and recreational facilities share the northern coastal fringe with the Commonwealth's Defence Firing Range. The coastal vegetation associations, migratory and resident shorebirds, and fishes of conservation significance make this an area of key biodiversity significance. It contains the State's third and fourth ranked areas for shorebirds, which frequent many sites around the Gulf for foraging and roosting. Gulf St Vincent is one of eight marine bioregions where the State Government is preparing marine plans to guide future use and management. The Draft Samphire Coast Community Conservation and Recreation Action Plan supports Ramsar listing of the most sensitive areas and a higher level of protection for the samphire saltmarsh, mangroves and marine wetlands from the Port River estuary / Torrens Island to the River Light delta. The Shorebird Conservation Project, funded by the Natural Heritage Trust and coordinated by WWF Australia, is currently supporting projects to focus community awareness and understanding of shorebirds and their habitat needs. The environmental, social and economic research, development and management of an area that may become the future playground for northern Adelaide residents is a challenge for planners and geographers.

Collins, John

Natural Quiet: The Case of Australian Aircraft Sightseeing Operations and Conservation or Wilderness Areas

Abstract: Aircraft sightseeing operations enable visitors to see extensive areas or large geographical features with minimal environmental impact. The environmental impacts resulting from ground uses are different and easier to quantify than those of on-ground tourism. However the noise produced by air tourism does have significant resource and environmental impacts. A portion of ground users such as bushwalkers, rafters and anglers perceive amenity loss as a result of noise and the sight of low-level scenic-flight aircraft. This perception appears to be most acute if the ground users expectation of peace and solitude has been achieved by hard-earned physical labour.

Resource managers commonly perceive aircraft noise at National Park destinations as a problem. In Australia the response by resource managers and planners to aircraft sightseeing operations in remote areas is not consistent. There are a number of different responses to aircraft operations, which brings into question what is an acceptable level of noise at Australian sites and how the current management responses compare with these internationally. This project reports a survey of park user attitudes and perceptions of aircraft noise at Nitmiluk

National Park, Purnululu National Park and the Mitchell Plateau in the wet-dry tropics of Northern Australia.

Collins, John

Poster - FARAWAY BAY: A Fly-In-Fly-Out Coastal Tourism Destination in the Kimberley of Western Australia

Abstract: Faraway Bay is a small bush-camp resort located approximately 280 kilometres northwest of Kununurra. It is remote from major settlements in the region and is accessible only by boat or aircraft. A maximum of twelve guests enjoy a range of consumptive and non-consumptive adventure nature-based tourism activities that may include fishing, bushwalking, wildlife viewing or enjoying a private picnic at a secluded beach location. Guests and most supplies are transported by light aircraft from Kununurra. These characteristics make it a good case study area for examination of low-capacity fly-in-fly-out coastal tourism destinations in the wet dry tropics of Western Australia.

Fly-in-fly-out bush camps are a niche sector within the tourism industry that provides visitors with a unique opportunity to experience Australian wilderness destinations. Faraway Bay has developed a product that meets the aspirations of its clients and has gained the respect of the tourism industry. The extensive undeveloped areas of the Kimberley offer considerable scope for expansion of the fly-in-fly-out industry before environmental, social or economic carrying capacity constraints become evident. However a number of issues need to be addressed by management to minimise potential environmental damage before they limit the long-term success of the industry. The regulating authorities have documented the principle environmental problems occurring at this site, but it is unclear why the recommendations for their mitigation have not been implemented.

Conacher, Arthur

A Brief Overview of Land Degradation

Abstract: Land degradation is usually defined as being caused by human actions. The main direct actions are over-clearing, over-grazing and over-cultivation. More complex direct and underlying causes include: the introduction and spread of exotic plants, animals, pests and diseases; fire; economic pressures; people's attitudes, perceptions and knowledge; actions or inactions by government agencies, and inappropriate government policies. The effects include the deterioration of vegetation, soil and water resulting in the decreased health of ecosystems and the capacity of the biophysical environment to support human populations. The problems are not new, but they have been exacerbated over the last century by rapid population growth, big increases in the areas subject to irrigation and urbanisation, and the dramatic changes from essentially peasant-type societies to technologically-based economies.

Most research has been directed towards the physical processes of land degradation, often with a geomorphic emphasis. While there are still extensive gaps in knowledge, more recent work is incorporating social science methods in order to improve land-use management in the regions most severely affected by land degradation.

Connell, John	<p>Taking the Fun out of Music</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Music is fun that's why we go to concerts, stick headphones on, buy CDs, and have car radios. Why then analyse the stuff? For Leyshon et al (1998) academic analysis reduced the pleasure of listening. While that may have been a touch drastic, what does reduce the pleasure of music is analysis that (a) goes beyond what any interpretation of lyrics or performance can reasonably explain; and (b) undertakes analysis in such a way that the actual interpretation is nigh on incomprehensible the elaboration of simplicity. This paper looks at these two parallel trends in the context of recent studies of utopia, the Ally McBeal soundtrack, rhythm, and hip-hop in western Sydney. It offers solutions and traces parallels in other areas of cultural geography. The paper concludes by suggesting that academic over-writing may be a response to the need to disguise the lack of data, and thus instead of launching an attack on theory, it invites researchers to get out more often.</p>
Connell, John	<p>The Fiji Times, The Good Citizen and the Nation</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Over the last year the Fiji Times, the principal national newspaper, has run a column (now daily) entitled People. Each story depicts the life of a Fijian resident who has succeeded in the contemporary world of education, sport, religion, business, the arts etc. Stories balance subjects by gender and ethnicity, focus on characteristics such as hard work, thrift, self-reliance and largely ignore kin relationships, aspects of 'tradition' and failure. In a divided nation the column has created notions of nationhood and modernity, emphasising those who have transcended ethnicity, and challenged the old order of locality and community.</p>
Conradson, David	<p>Landscape, Care and Emergent Selfhood: Experiences of a Therapeutic Environment</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The paper explores the experiences of guests at a respite centre for disabled individuals in rural England. It argues that a relational conception of the human self affords interesting possibilities for understanding the psychosocial and emotional effects of a person both passing through such places (in terms of a time-limited visit) and dwelling within them (in terms of meeting others, imbrication into new relational configurations, and unusually extensive encounters with the natural world). In this way, the paper contributes to ongoing discussions about therapeutic landscape, but also to psychotherapeutic understandings of the complex spacings of human subjectivity.</p>
Conradson, David	<p>Friendship, Networks & Transnationality: Antipodean Migrants in London</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> In this paper we contribute to the growing literature on contemporary forms of global mobility. Our focus is upon young Antipodeans who move to the UK for a period of work and travel, typically basing themselves in the city of London. Beyond consideration of career opportunities, we find formulations of the self as creative project to be remarkably central to the mobility of these individuals. Their time in London is often understood as a period of exploration, travel and new experiences. We note also the distinctive role that friendship networks play in sustaining and shaping this movement, in both practical and less tangible ways. Critically, we find that these friendship networks are themselves mobile, in some cases undergoing almost complete temporary relocation from New Zealand and/or Australia to the UK. This raises questions about how we think about contemporary international mobility, and the significance of</p>

friendship as opposed to kin- or neighbourhood relations within it. We conclude with a series of arguments regarding what is needed to more fully come to terms with the distinctive forms of mobility that these individuals embody as a way of life.

Cook, Duncan

Sedimentary Records of the Impact of European Settlement in Eastern Australia

Abstract: Four high-resolution, well-dated sedimentary records from eastern Australia have provided information on the timing and magnitude of landscape disturbance that accompanied European settlement in the 19th century. One of these records in particular, from Tocal Homestead Lagoon in the lower Hunter Valley of New South Wales, has been precisely dated by a range of independent methods at high-resolution, providing arguably the most detailed record of late Holocene environmental change in the region to date. Following European settlement, sedimentation rates at the four sites increased by between 11 and 66 times. Although the magnitude of change experienced at each site has been congruent, this paper will address possible explanations for the range of values recorded.

Cook, Nicole

Post-structural Approaches to Urban Planning: Re-reading the Battle for Kelly's Bush

Abstract: In Sydney, in 1971, an all-female, thirteen-strong committee of residents and the infamously militant NSW Builders Labourer's Federation (NSWBLF) formed a coalition to resist a council and State Government plan to redevelop a small, 8 hectare site on the Parramatta River. Known as the Battle for Kelly's Bush, the coalition between a strategic, committed resident group and the NSWBLF was the first of many that over a three year period, contested urban growth in Sydney's city and suburbs. Although the case of Kelly's Bush questioned many aspects of planning practice and theory, the story is mostly contained within union folklore and studies of urban social movements (cf Anderson and Jacobs, 1999). In this paper, it is argued that the dramatic shift in power from urban elites to resident groups resonates strongly with current planning approaches focusing on public participation. Second, in positioning the unlikely coupling of the NSWBLF and the Battlers in terms of two trajectories of self-determination, the unplannedness of this extraordinary example of community empowerment is highlighted. The extent to which Kelly's Bush might be repositioned as a rich and powerful example of a post-structural politics taking hold in a mainstream planning setting will then be considered.

Crockett, Judith

God's Own Country: The Church in Three New South Wales Farming Communities

Abstract: Despite churches in many western rural communities having long been considered focal points of community interaction and places where rural cultural traditions can be created and preserved, the role of the church in Australian rural communities has received only limited attention in the literature. There has been even less inquiry into the role of the church in farming communities. To go at least some way in remedying this deficiency, a largely qualitative study into aspects of farming culture in three farming communities in New South Wales explored the religious beliefs and church going activities of the project's participants. The results indicate church involvement has an impact upon the beliefs and values of individuals and on community structure and culture, with consequences for the meanings respondents attach to farming as an occupation and for farming practice. Implications of the findings for achieving 'sustainable' agriculture are outlined and avenues for further research highlighted.

Crossman, Neville	<p>Strategic Landscape Restoration, Optimisation, and GIS</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This presentation describes the application of a prototype spatial decision support system (SDSS) to landscape restoration planning in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) environment. Landscape restoration planning involves spatially explicit decisions about the types of landuses allowable, and the extent and location of these landuses. This decision-making needs to be supported by accurate and detailed information about the spatial distribution of numerous parameters affecting landuse distribution. The SDSS that we present comprises a GIS tightly coupled with an analytical optimisation module by means of an interactive interface. The GIS is used for storage, manipulation and visualisation of spatial data, and for assessing the results of the analytical module computing optimal spatial pattern. The optimisation model finds optimal solutions given a set of restoration constraints. Several user-selectable parameters allow consideration of management objectives related to planning for landscape restoration. The focus of this presentation is the Carrickalinga sub-catchment on the Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia.</p>
Davies, Amanda	<p>Leadership Programmes, Neo-liberalism and Rural Development</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper examines the emergence of leadership programmes as a policy approach to rural development issues. The paper will examine the emergence of leadership policies in the changing political-economic environment of rural Australia. The influence of neo-liberal ideologies on economic policy, both in the domestic and international arena, is reviewed in terms of general patterns of change in the Australian political economy and the policy environment. From this point the paper focuses on leadership programmes, and exclusively on the Western Australian Community Leadership Plan. The WACLPL, which is the latest in a series of leadership and community development policies, was developed in response to a demand from the public for rural development support. An investigation into the emergence of such programmes provides significant insight into how neo-liberalism is shaping (or re-shaping) rural Australia. The Plan is reviewed to illustrate the nature of neo-liberalism in RDP and what this may mean for rural Australia. It was found that the progression of neo-liberalism into mainstream political ideology relates to the emergence of DIY RDP. Furthermore, Peck and Tickell's (2002) concept of rollback and rollout neo-liberalisms was used to illustrate the dual nature of the neo-liberal project in rural Australia.</p>
Dowling, Robyn	<p>Economic Geographies of Housebuilding in Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> International studies of housebuilding depict the sector as dominated by small firms and largely immune from worldwide trends of concentration and globalization. In this paper I context this view of housebuilding both theoretically and empirically. Theoretically, I use a different window onto the nature of housebuilding in advanced nations: that of globalization. Global flows of capital, ideas and people have been identified as increasingly important in urban real estate markets, and, as I show in this paper, in the nature of firms building houses in Australia. Empirically, I present a detailed study of changes in housebuilding in Australia over the past fifteen years, paying particular attention to the differences between the builders of apartments and the builders of detached houses. Through analysis of changes in market share,</p>

and the characteristics of large housebuilders, I suggest that housebuilding is being increasingly tied to stockmarket trends and other property sectors. Through a number of case studies of Australia's largest housebuilders, I also demonstrate that these firms are simultaneously locally embedded and globally extensive.

Drozdowski, Danielle

Discourses of Cultural Identity and Landscape in Sydney's Polish community

Abstract: This paper examines discourses of cultural identity and landscape within the Polish community in Sydney. It is positioned in reaction to superorganic approaches that presuppose ontological certainty for 'culture', and attempt to construct universal truths, for human society.

This paper analyses discourses of Polish cultural identity as constructed by focus group participants; it contextualises participants, reasons and motivations for maintaining cultural identity and investigates Polish cultural constructions of a natural landscape near Sydney. Individual constructions showed that between and within generations, and waves of migration, discourses of cultural identity are highly varied and situated. Furthermore, such constructions are influenced and reinforced by external factors, such as migration. The paper's findings illuminate how Polish constructions of nature contributed to the formation of culturally significant and symbolic landscapes around Sydney, and demonstrate that such interpretations are fluid, dynamic, and testify to the multi-layered facets of cultural identity.

Duffy, Michelle

Taking it to the Streets: Reconfiguring Local Place Through Performance

Abstract: Multicultural festivals are often criticised for their superficial dealings with difference, as the significant principle of multiculturalism in Australia 'that of cultural pluralism' presents a rather limited view of culture. The performances that make up such events are viewed as shallow representations of the complexities of cultures, of their dynamic nature, particularly the responses of groups to the dynamics of displacement and readjustment. Moreover, multiculturalism as a policy in the sense of 'spaghetti and polkas' festivals is seen to ignore other practical applications around social justice. Multiculturalism, it is argued, does not translate into economic security, access or equity, and where there remains structural and everyday racism within the labour market, all of which contradicts the philosophy of multiculturalism. What I explore in this paper is such critiques of multiculturalism through an examination of the relationships acted out between the physical performing body and its relationship to civic/public space. Specifically, I focus on the performance site of such a festival as a space for on-going dialogue between council and residents who are trying to negotiate identity that then goes into moving towards a framework of belonging.

Dufty, Rae	<p>Gender and Rural Socio-Economic Restructuring: A Case Study of the Punjabi-Sikh Community</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Since the 1970s, the banana industry in the Coffs Harbour region of New South Wales has become increasingly unstable due to the increased dominance of Queensland banana production. In the mid-1980s blueberries emerged as a viable alternative, both as a cash crop and as waged work for those affected by this decline. The Punjabi-Sikh community in Woolgoolga are major participants in this change, being both heavily involved in the banana industry and as a driving force behind the establishment and ongoing success of blueberries in the area. Women play a central role in the economic and social maintenance of Woolgoolga's Punjabi-Sikh community - providing their labour in a domestic, volunteer, and paid employment capacity. For some women, their working lives have been impacted by this change in financial fortunes of the banana and blueberry industries, being transformed from unpaid farmhands on family banana plantations to paid workers on the major blueberry operation in the region ^ Blueberry Farms Australia (BFA). At the same time broader macro processes influence how agricultural industries and rural labour markets have, and are being, restructured. This paper intends to examine the interaction of the macro and micro consequences of rural (socio) economic restructuring, drawing specifically on Massey,s (1994) understanding of how the processes and effects of this change are both gendered and regionalised.</p>
Dunn, Kevin	<p>Attitudes Towards Hijab-Wearing: Discourses of Intolerance and Tolerance in Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> A telephone survey (n:1311, June 2003), asked questions regarding tolerance of hijab-wearing by Muslim women in Australia. Arguments offered by opponents of hijab-wearing were assimilationist, arguing that the hijab was not an Australian custom, some noting that Australia was a Christian country. There was also a minor strain of concern that headscarf wearing was emblematic of gender relations inappropriate in Australia. Nonetheless, four-fifths of respondents were not bothered at all by Muslim women wearing headscarves in Australia. This is an impressive level of support for a very visible cultural performance that is quite dramatically different from majority (western) dress in Australia. Very few of the respondents supported their views of tolerance by reference to the reasons why hijab is used, such as modesty or religious identity. As found in Europe and North America (see Lamont & Aksartova, 2002), everyday Australians rely upon very established philosophies of tolerance (freedom of religion, individual liberty, and democracy), more so than discourses of multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism and cultural relativism. The contradictions, strengths and weaknesses of these and other discourses (universalist notions: e.g. the uneven human condition) within Australia are critically examined. The discourses of tolerance vary dramatically within each cultural context, and this is appropriate.</p>

Elkhoury, Ann

Theses In Search of A Web-Site: Scale, Agency and the Use of ICT by Global Social Movements

Abstract: What would a manifesto for a multi-site ground-up globalisation look like? This paper seeks to examine new notions of power and agency with a consideration of scale issues. I argue that it is possible to enact an ethic of possibility and actuality rather than opposition and reaction and the presentation thus refers to those global social movements which are alternatives-in-action rather than protest movements per se. One focus is on the use and potential of Internet and Communication Technologies (ICT) in and behalf of various poorer communities and social movements. Notwithstanding the very real digital divide, I examine the potential for D-I-Y activism in the Information Age in formulating creative community responses and economies as well as contesting corporate globalism. Empirical examples will be drawn from Curitiba, Brazil; Chiapas, Mexico; Maleny, Australia; and Kerala, India.

Evans, Geoff

The Hunter Coal Industry: Sustainability Overwhelmed by Market Structures

Abstract: Coal has ruled the economic and cultural life of the Hunter region since the establishment of Newcastle (originally called Coal Town) in 1804. Many small townships in the Hunter were built around coal pits.

The internationalisation and consolidation of mining operations around the world, and the trend towards ever larger-scale mining operations, has been reflected in the Hunter Region. The locally-owned underground pit has almost disappeared and transnational corporations now control almost 100% of Hunter Region,s coal operations, exporting from huge open-cut mines which now cover 520 sq kilometres of the Valley.

Coal,s long rule in the Hunter is being challenged by an alliance of residents involved in tourism, wine-growing, equine and cattle industries, local environmental organizations, and local governments opposed to new mining and associated heavy industry developments.

Local concerns focus on environmental health and an apparent lack of social and economic benefits flowing to the Region. Calls for a ew, economy based on clean industry and renewable energy, rather than fossil fuel dependency, are growing.

This paper analyses the economic structure, ownership and markets of the Hunter Region,s coal industry as part of a research project analysing possibilities for resolution of the contested visions for the Hunter,s future.

Fagan, Bob	<p>Globalisation and the Death Sentence</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> In his book reflecting on the state of public language in Australia, Don Watson links the emergence of our particular version of corporate-speak -- the language of managerialism -- to 'globalisation'. This link is sometimes made explicitly. Yet more often it is implicit in Watson's analysis of universals in the emergence and spread of this particular kind of public expression. Mostly, then, globalisation remains a rather shadowy presence through Watson's examples of how this language has penetrated academic institutions as well as private and public sector organisations. Connections between globalisation and the international spread of managerial and neoliberal discourses are taken as read. This paper tries to bring these shadowy connections into the foreground by focusing on assumptions made in various public discourses around 'the global'. It is argued that these connections are not self-evident and should not be taken for granted. Public discourse around 'the global' has always used fundamentally spatialised language. The paper reflects on public discourse around globalisation, as observed recently in Australia, and relates this to Watson's shadow-boxing.</p>
Farrelly, Megan	<p>Regionalisation in Environmental and Natural Resource Management: Case Study of South Australia's Mount Lofty and Murray-Darling Basin Regions</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Since 2001 there has been an explicit shift towards regional-scale planning and management for Australia's environmental and natural resources through Federal funding programs such as NAP and NHT2. The aim of this postgraduate research is to look at the most appropriate regional management system for environmental and natural resources by examining three regions across Australia to identify the differences and similarities in structure and operation and compare this to an 'ideal' model. This presentation will provide a look at the regionalisation process for the NAP and NHT2 in the Mt Lofty Ranges and the Murray-Darling Basin region of South Australia focusing on a sub-regional environmental community group's experience. After interviews with a range of stakeholders and a questionnaire completed by the community group, results were obtained regarding the transition phase and concerns about how this model will work in the immediate future. This talk will focus on the aspects of program delivery that were found lacking by participants, including a lack of communication, and limited funding and time constraints, and compared with the principles of integrated and adaptive management. While certain aspects were well covered, some issues seem to remain intractable to the field of environmental and natural resource management.</p>
Fernandez Jr., Pepito	<p>Comparative Study on Fisheries Co-Management in Western Visayas, Philippines: Lessons on Institutional Resilience and Social Equity</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The study examines fisheries co-management arrangements at the municipal and/or city level in Western Visayas, Philippines in the 1992-1998 and the post-1998 periods. Of primary interest is to compare the policy framework and co-management indicators of the 1992-1998 period with the post-1998 period. The study reveals that coastal and fisheries resource deterioration and degradation, gave rise to assertive local policy networks that unconsciously helped build institutional resilience of local manage regimes, and enhance social equity by the late 1990s. Field interviews, conducted intermittently from April 2001 to March 2002, and statistical analysis (i.e., t-test and one-way ANOVA, as well as non-parametric measures) reveal that in leading hubs of coastal area and fisheries development in Western Visayas, there was a general improvement in co-management indicators on 'institutional resilience' and 'social equity'</p>

in the post-1998 period. The study argues that increased participation of civil society organizations within the policy networks can bring institutional stability and continuity to help strengthen co-management resilience especially during shifts in local government leadership at the local executive and legislative levels.

Note: This study was graciously funded by the Fisheries Co-Management Project (Phase II) of ICLARM-The World Fish Center.

Fitzharris, Blair

Global Climate Change: When is it Dangerous?

Abstract: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change states that countries will endeavour to prevent 'dangerous climate change'. This term is not well defined, yet is central to current assessments of climate change, what the global community should do about it, and when. The background to this debate is reviewed and possible changes that could be termed 'dangerous' are identified. They relate to drivers of climate, mainly in polar regions, including changes in the Southern Ocean. These are collapse of ice sheets and rapid sea level rise, slowing of the ocean's thermohaline circulation, sudden release of natural greenhouse gases, and flips in the climate system. However, claiming climate change is dangerous does not depend on geophysical changes in Earth's biogeophysical systems, but on subsequent impacts on people, food supply and economies and their vulnerabilities. A research strategy and methodologies to address these issues are slowly evolving and will be described. Some argue that temperature rises should be kept to well below 2 degrees Celsius in order to avoid dangerous climate change, which means staying below a carbon dioxide concentration level of 450 ppmv in the atmosphere. In emissions terms, the Kyoto Protocol is unlikely to achieve this.

Forbes, Dean

Cities, Universities and Global Competitiveness

Abstract: Cities and universities have long had uneven, but generally close relationships, but these are changing. In a growing number of countries cities and universities are giving increased attention to developing international links to enhance their ability to compete for resources and prestige. This is bringing new alliances between cities, and between universities, and increasingly between cities and universities, as each seeks to increase leverage from one another and increase their global competitiveness. The subtle shifts of focus from local/regional to global inevitably fosters tensions among those concerned about the new directions. It also encourages new synergies to develop, while creating new risks for both cities and universities. The paper will outline an evolving framework for understanding the internationalisation thrust of cities and universities, and illustrate it with some observations from Australia and the Pacific Asian region.

Forrest, Jim	<p>Constructing Racism in Sydney, Australia's Largest Ethnicity</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, became the legal expression of a White Australia policy which lasted till the early 1970s. Even so, the experience of NESB migrants from Europe in the '50s and '60s was often marked by discrimination and disadvantage. Post White Australia immigrants from Asia, or who were Muslims, have later become especially identified as key Others in the national imaginary. This process is fed by a mix of 'old racisms' (largely socio-biological) and now the 'new racisms' (largely aspects of cultural difference and national identity considerations). Bonnett (1996) argues for a combined social and spatial perspective on such racism, and suggests the value of social constructionism as an approach to eliciting sociospatial meaning. Based on results from an area stratified sample of Sydney residents on attitudes to racism, we show by LGA that the structuring of racism in Australia's largest ethnicity has important cultural and spatial components. We find that age, birthplace background and education vary markedly by area in their social impact on attitudes towards racism in Sydney: people of similar social backgrounds have different attitudes in different places.</p>
Gandhi, Vidhu	<p>Golf Course or Ceremonial Grounds: Intersubjectivity and Aboriginality in the Urban Landscape</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper discusses Aboriginality in cultural landscapes of the city and it explores claims to alternative geographies and landscapes that have been rendered invisible by dominant representations of the city. Marcia Langton (1993) notes, Aboriginality 'is a field of intersubjectivity in that it is remade over and over again in a process of dialogue, of imagination, of representation and interpretation'. This paper seeks to extend Langton's ideas on intersubjectivity and Aboriginality to representations of the urban landscape generated from within, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. More specifically the paper will discuss the case of Aboriginal ceremonial grounds, which form part of a golf course in one of Sydney's eastern suburbs with the intention of examining the historical significance attributed to this site by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. These perceptions of historical significance will be examined with Langton's categorisation of constructions of Aboriginality in mind stressing on the „familiar stereotype“ construction and constructions that are generated by dialogues between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.</p>
Gibson, Chris	<p>Culture at Work: Constructed Workspaces in the Cultural, Industries</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The 'cultural industries' have become a more popular area of research in recent years, especially within economic geography, as the significance of 'creative' production such as music, visual arts and film begins to be recognised. This article discusses findings from research on popular music in Australia to develop two main points in relation to this emerging research agenda: first, that activities in cultural industries need to be understood in terms of mutually constitutive 'cultural' and 'economic' relations and discourses; and second, that a critical deconstructive approach now familiar within cultural geography is an essential starting point for analysis, to uncover assumptions and meanings which define the 'cultural industries' as cultural. Perceptions of popular music as a 'cultural' pursuit have a major impact on the meanings of work, and on the labour relations apparent in sites of production (both in the recording process and in live venues). Such impacts are magnified in Australia, where the paid conditions of musical work have become more insecure over time. The paper concludes by discussing the</p>

implications of social constructions of work in contemporary cultural industries, for labour politics and radical geography.

Gibson, Katherine

Surplus Possibilities: Post Development and Community Economies

Abstract: In recent years observers on the ground of the failures of the one-size-fits-all model of development have generated a post-development discourse. For those interested in going beyond critique and deconstruction of the development project, the question emerges: What might constitute the practice of post-development. This paper proposes the community economy as a post-development concept that can animate action research and policy practice in place. The community economy recognizes and builds upon the diversity of practices that sustain livelihoods including non-market as well as market exchange, unpaid and differently remunerated as well as wage labor, and non-capitalist and alternative capitalist businesses (cooperatives, socially responsible firms, green enterprise, etc.). What distinguishes the community economy is an emphasis on relationships rather than logics of development, and the re-visioning of economy as a political and ethical space. It is in the community economy that the economic interdependence of individuals and groups is acknowledged, where surplus generation is a force for strengthening communities, where increased wellbeing is delivered directly rather than through the circuitous route of capitalist industrialization, and where communities make and share a commons. The paper explores the community economy and its enactment through examples from an action research project in the Philippines.

Gill, Nick

Two Ways, One Direction? Aboriginal Pastoralism and Cultural Continuity in Central Australia

Abstract: The history of Aboriginal pastoral enterprises in the inland and north is a chequered one. Reasons offered for enterprise failure or poor performance include clashes between Aboriginal motivations for land ownership and pastoralism on the one hand and the demands of running commercial cattle businesses. It has been argued that Aboriginal people most highly value the 'social' benefits of pastoralism but these have not been clearly defined. This paper outlines some Aboriginal views on what these benefits are. For the pastoralists in this study, having a cattle business was primarily seen as a means by which to reproduce Aboriginal culture rather than as a means to generate a commercial return.

Gillieson, David

Coastal Geomorphology and Historic Change in the Pennefather River Area, Cape York

Abstract: In northern Australia long-term geomorphic process records are virtually absent, while maps and aerial photography rarely predate the 1960s. Thus there may be value in considering the written records of early explorers in combination with historic imagery to evaluate long-term coastal change. Such an opportunity was provided through the Flinders Bicentenary expedition organised by the Royal Geographical Society of Queensland. The specific area was the Pennefather River of western Cape York, some 40km north of Weipa. During the expedition Flinders, landing sites were relocated and resampled for their botany and geomorphology.

The Pennefather River has a well developed spit at its mouth, backed by extensive mud banks and mangrove swamps. This is a consequence of dominant longshore drift and periodic flood outflows from the river. This spit has substantially changed its extent and location in historic

times since Flinders visited the area in 1802. To the north and south of the estuary are a set of three well developed transgressive dunes which may well correlate with an early to mid-Holocene sequence recorded near Weipa. These transgressive dunes were probably formed by the periodic reworking of late Pleistocene sand masses.

There is substantial evidence that the dunes and sand spits at the Pennefather are periodically disturbed and reworked by storm surges and strong winds. Inland of the foredune and just north of the estuary mouth is a mobile sand sheet with a surface strewn of shells, coral fragments and scour features suggesting that the sea has washed over the area in the recent past. The seaward margin of the foredune shows a large number of indentations where the woody vegetation has been cut back by wind and smothered by mobile sand. The inland fossil dunes are quite stable and the surface soil has well developed cryptogam crusts suggesting a lack of erosive processes.

Goodall, Sarah

Rural to Urban Migration and the Role of Context: a Case Study of Context: A case study of Nomadic Pastoralists in Ladakh, North-West India

Abstract: Urbanisation is a process intricately linked to economic development and socio-cultural change. This paper is based on a study of rural to urban migration in Ladakh involving the settlement of nomadic pastoralists in the district, rapidly urbanizing capital. Data from a household survey and in-depth interviews conducted in three nomadic pastoral villages shed light on the complex, heterogeneous nature of population mobility. The decision to relocate the household is, for some migrants, a reactive response to stress. For others however, migration to the urban area is part of a more pro-active strategy designed to minimise risk and diversify household resources. This paper argues that the formulation of policy to address the negative aspects of urbanization must be informed by micro-level studies, as many generalizations based on regional or national migration data are not transferable across different contexts of scale, culture and livelihood.

Key Words: Rural-Urban Migration; Policy Implications; India; Nomadic Pastoralism.

Gorman-Murray, Andrew

Coming Out, Moving Out, Finding Home: Queer Migration in Australia

Abstract: This paper examines 'queer migration' the migration of gay men, lesbians and bisexuals - in twentieth century Australia. Queer migrants form a discrete migrant group whose motivations for moving are frequently predicated on 'coming out' - the desire to freely enact queer identities. Since queer identities are generally marginalised and oppressed in parental homes and/or hometowns-of-origin, queer migrants move to destinations that provide the ontological security to enact queer identities free from proscriptions. Consequently, the destination, rather than the origin, is inscribed as a 'home' where one 'belongs'. Hence, migration, coming out, identity, belonging and destination-as-home are intimately linked. These ideas are examined in the context of twentieth century Australia through the analysis of coming out narratives, autobiographies and oral histories written by queer Australians. This analysis confirms that: migration is a recurrent theme in Australians, coming out narratives; destinations are chosen which furnish the 'freer' enactment of queer identities; movement is predominately from country towns and smaller cities to metropolitan areas; and Sydney is the most popular destination-as-home. The analysis also augments understanding of the motivations and experiences of queer migrants by revealing the multiple ways that such migrants position

themselves vis-à-vis their movements. Migrants see themselves variously as exiles escaping oppression, explorers seeking knowledge, tourists and holiday-makers looking for a good time, and runaways giving themselves 'breathing space'. The writers also demonstrate multiple perceptions and experiences of the destination-as-home: Promised Land, haven, beat, party-stop, laboratory, adventureland, paradise and home.

Griffin, Amy

Simulating Risk of an Emerging Infectious Disease (Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome) with a Process Model Implemented in a GIS

Abstract: Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) is a recently described rodent zoonosis that is transmitted from several rodent hosts to humans. HPS risk can be viewed as a cascade of ecological events and human behaviors that lead to higher human risk. When environmental conditions improve habitat quality for rodents, there is an increase in both rodent reproduction and survivorship. The increased density of the susceptible rodent hosts results in an increased frequency of contact with infected individuals, and thereby transmission within the rodent host population. The cascade ends with more frequent human/infected-rodent association that leads to spillover into humans. Here, I present a geographical simulation model that is designed to allow participants to ask what-if questions and theorize about factors that may drive human risk. I model the ecological cascade with a stage-structured Lefkovich matrix and a time-series susceptible-infected-recovered (TSIR) model. The stage-structured Lefkovich matrix describes juvenile and adult mortality along with the survivorship and maturation of juvenile rodents, based on environmental conditions extracted from Landsat TM imagery, while the TSIR component describes the transmission of the virus among rodents. The model incorporates human behavior by comparing distributions of human behavior(s) with the risk surface to see if behavior and risk covary.

Guerin, Bernard

Maori Migration: The Social Consequences

Abstract: Much is known about why Maori migrate - primarily for employment and education - but little about specific issues, solutions, or new social complexities raised by migration. We describe some of our research on the social consequences for Maori of both internal and external migration. For example, some Iwi have considerable numbers who have migrated to the same region wanting to build a marae (meeting house) to bring them together. But this raises complex issues for those remaining 'at home' and the status of traditional marae. There are also complex issues about who should influence decisions and have a 'voice that counts' with respect to marae and hapu issues, particularly when many now live elsewhere. We are also trying to find strategies for maintaining identity or attachment to traditional lands and marae by speaking to those who have moved, including members of the urban drift migration of the 1960s and 1970s. More recently, some moving back to traditional lands have expected to be warmly received only to find that things have changed. What can we learn from them to pass on to other Maori contemplating such a move?

Guerin, Bernard	<p>Families, Communities and Migration: What Exactly Changes?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> It is well known that families and communities get disrupted through migration and that resettlement is not easy. Drawing on data from a variety of our studies including the Somali refugee community, Samoan migrants to New Zealand and Maori migration, we will discuss the main factors that change for families and communities before, during and after migration. The role of the resident communities and of their subtle discriminations is also part of this process. Ways of improving outcomes for those who migrate will also be raised.</p>
Guerin, Pauline	<p>Conducting a Census of Somali in a Small New Zealand City: Issues of Families and Mobility</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The 2001 Census in New Zealand reported that 492 Somalis live in the Waikato region but informal community opinion indicated that this number should be between 800-1000. Underestimation of the population size was felt to be disadvantaging the community in terms of resource allocation. This project was carried out as an attempt to get a more accurate indication of the size of the Somali population in Hamilton and other characteristics such as family structures, education, languages and employment. Between April and August 2003, a shortened version of the NZ Census was carried out door-to-door by two Somali research assistants. The project highlighted a number of methodological and community issues and revealed interesting differences with both with the 2001 official data for Somali and with general population statistics.</p>
Hartig, Kate	<p>Living Positively with HIV/AIDS in Coastal Regions of New South Wales</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Twenty years after the first HIV/AIDS epidemic in Australia the diagnosis of HIV is no longer a death sentence. Instead, with specialist management of their chronic illness, HIV positive people are actively making long-term lifestyle choices including undertaking a Sea-change. The underlying motivation for migration to coastal rural areas is the desire to live in a 'healthier' environment. However, many HIV positive people face discrimination in rural areas due to social representations of HIV/AIDS. Accessing services while attempting to maintain complete confidentiality on their HIV status sometimes necessitates extensive travel and creates a psychological and financial burden for positive people, partners and families. This paper reports on the preliminary findings of a project that examined the lives and experiences of HIV positive people who had migrated from metropolitan areas to the northern coastal regions of New South Wales and the impact of this migration on an already stressed rural health care system.</p>
Harvey, Nick	<p>Barriers, Beach Ridges and Tidal Flats: Coastal Response to the Holocene Sea-level Rise</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper examines the response of selected South Australian coasts to the Holocene post-glacial sea-level rise. Three different coastal environments are examined. First, the high energy southeast coast and the Holocene barrier system of the Sir Richard and Youngusband peninsulas. Second the sandy deposits of the eastern Gulf St Vincent including the metropolitan sand dune coast and beach ridge sequence. Third, the rapidly prograding sediments of the sub-tidal to supra-tidal low energy gulf environments including seagrass, mangrove and samphire facies. These three contrasting environments are discussed in the context of the post-glacial sea-level rise and the different sedimentary environments, accumulation rates and resultant variability in coastal geomorphology.</p>

Head, Lesley

An Ethnography of Suburban Trees

Abstract: Trees are vital components of many ecosystems. They provide a variety of environmental services, including to humans. These values are widely recognized, with trees among the most significant conservation icons. Some argue that trees are the cute and furry, element of the plant kingdom, to the detriment of less charismatic organisms. Ethnographic study among residents of Wollongong, Sydney and Alice Springs reveals a more volatile, passionate and contradictory set of attitudes and behaviours towards trees. In the course of a project where we have used the backyard as a lens through which to analyse human interactions with nature in suburban contexts, trees are at the forefront of people's consciousness, in both positive and negative ways. Trees are powerful, dangerous, beloved. They have lives of their own. Their nativeness or nonnativeness intersects with other characteristics to influence whether they belong, are tolerated, or banished. They are the focus of much social interaction between neighbours. We analyse the variability in attitudes and behaviours, and consider the implications for Australian understandings of nature, and for environmental management in urban and other settings.

Herborm, Peter

Innovation and Local Labour Markets: GIS in Western Sydney

Abstract: How does the local labour market influence the rate of innovation in a region? This question is addressed in a case study of the diffusion of GIS in local government in the Western Sydney Region. The implementation of an innovation such as GIS in local government requires access by the organisation to appropriately skilled personnel. This paper examines the context of local councils in Western Sydney by examining data on the spatial distribution of occupational groups in the Sydney Region. The analysis focuses on occupational groups likely to be involved in GIS implementation.

Official statistics tend to lag behind the changes that occur in the labour market. Innovation tends to involve an element of bricolage as people perform new tasks for which they may not have specific training. Significant change in small industries like GIS may not be captured in broad surveys. New technologies such as GIS are adopted to varying degrees by established professional and occupational groups. There is also a process of the professionalisation of GIS itself. Statistics focus on individuals while much of the process is embedded in socio-technical networks. This adds complexity to the overall picture of the labour market and innovation diffusion.

Heys, Greg	<p>Archaeology for a Region: Understanding Key Events, Concepts and Practices in Creating Governance Models in the Hunter Region of NSW</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The Story of the Hunter Region in NSW is one of promoting and resisting change to redress environmental, economic and social imbalance. It is told through events, concepts, institutions and practices by people who work and live in organisations, institutions and communities within and outside the region. This paper traces the evolving regional story lines and landmarks reported by past, present and emerging leaders from the profile of regional institutions, communities and interests groups. What their account shows is the creation of a particular region with its set of assumptions that need to be accounted for in the continuing development of this region, or any region for that matter?</p>
Hillman, Mick	<p>Eventually Nature Wins: Community Perceptions of River Health and Environmental Justice in the Hunter Valley, New South Wales</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Conceptions of river health and environmental justice are intrinsically linked in effective and equitable catchment management. However, all too often, these ethical and political considerations are hidden within a technical and administrative discourse based upon apparently 'objective' biophysical assessment techniques. Input into associated decision-making processes is also frequently restricted to a narrow range of 'stakes', appearing as 'natural', but which are actually based upon historical and geographic circumstances. As a result, the views of many sections of the population are seen as having little relevance to river management. This paper draws upon interviews with a range of individuals in the Hunter Valley to canvass the diversity of views of river health and perceptions of distributive and procedural justice. Tensions and conflicts between these views are discussed in terms of key concepts of scale, place and natural variability and the need for a transdisciplinary and polyphonic approach to river rehabilitation and management.</p>
Hinsliff, Julia	<p>Settlement, Adjustment and Coping Strategies of Recently Arrived Immigrants</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Immigration is at the forefront of contemporary political, academic and social debate within Australia. While much discussion focuses on Australia's immigration policy and the labour market status of new arrivals, relatively little independent discussion occurs regarding the socio-economic experiences and opportunities of those who settle. Despite the reported overwhelming success of specific migrant groups, particularly skilled and business migrants, other evidence suggests that some recent arrivals are not fairing so well. The first five years after arrival are critical to successful adjustment and adaptation to Australian society. Factors such as English language proficiency, education, employment, cultural background and social networks have been found to greatly influence the coping mechanisms and successful settlement of immigrants. Varying policies on visas and settlement assistance are likely to have significant implications for successful settlement. Using a multi method approach the research investigates three types of visas - Temporary Protection Visa holders, refugees and family migrants. In depth interviews with recent arrivals from three ethnic groups in Adelaide (Sudanese, Vietnamese and Iraqi) will complement data from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia to examine the settlement and adjustment process of recent arrivals.</p>

Hirsch, Philip	<p>Geographies of Risk in Water Resource Development: Cases from the Mekong</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The risk society concept is a critique of modernity and has mainly been put to work in industrial/post-industrial contexts. This paper develops a conceptual approach to the study of risk in the context of agrarian modernisation in developing country contexts, specifically as applied to water resource development in the Mekong. The social construction of risk, its distribution and redistribution through hydropower, irrigation and flood control projects, and the mediation of risk in EIA and other formal processes help formulate the political ecology of risk associated with water resource development in its river basin context. Scale issues and the multi-dimensional aspects of risk help inform this approach.</p> <p>The paper is in two parts. The first part is mainly theoretical and takes us from risk society to geographies of risk to specific issues associated with river basin development. The second part provides an indicative look at how the approach can be applied to specific cases from the Mekong, both locally/project-specifically and in their wider river basin context. The paper invites feedback to assist the authors in field studies and theoretical development through the last two years of a three-year research project on political ecology of risk in river basin development.</p>
Hobson, Kersty	<p>Singapore's GVN: Greening Governance in the Urban Nation State?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> As part of an ecological modernisation, project, governments in post-industrial or developed, countries have of late placed citizen participation central to policies to address ever-burgeoning environmental problems. This has resulted in governments calling for increased citizen participation, such as encouraging involvement in Local Agenda 21 programmes or suggesting that individuals become green or community volunteers. Such calls have been met with varying degrees of response around the world. Human geographers have been at the forefront of deconstructing the social and cultural projects underlying such approaches to governance, as well as considering why some individuals choose to become 'green' volunteers. As part of on-going research, this paper will focus on the latter question. It considers why individuals actively take part in Singapore's 'Green Environment Network', presenting preliminary analysis of qualitative research carried out with members of the Network. The paper examines how the motives and practices of Network volunteers help to elucidate processes of governance, and relationships between government and civil society in this urban nation state. It aims to question whether Singapore is indeed the ecological modernisation state par excellence it claims to be, or whether volunteers present subtle challenges to prevailing governance approaches.</p>
Hodgson, Lesley	<p>The Role of Tourism in Conserving Biodiversity on Private Land</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The identification of the importance of biodiversity conservation in the 2001 State of the Environment Report raises the question of how biodiversity protection can best be achieved. In Australia the traditional approach to conservation has been based on the public sector. However, the increasing costs of managing public land together with limited success, particularly in terms of wildlife protection, has directed attention to the role the private sector can play in the conservation of the nation's biodiversity. Implicit in this is the transfer of land from the agricultural and pastoral sector to conservation sector and raises the issue about how conservation is to be supported. On the one hand it may involve a landholder setting aside part of their property to conservation while still undertaking a farming business. Alternatively, a property may be purchased solely for conservation and a tourism enterprise developed as a</p>

means to support the business. This paper addresses some of the problems and benefits of tourism development on private land, in particular its capacity to raise visitors awareness of conservation issues, and the impact it may have on long-term biodiversity conservation in Australia.

Holmes, John

Impulses Towards a Multifunctional Transition in Rural Australia: Gaps in the Research Agenda

Abstract: The direction, pace and complexity of rural change in affluent western societies can be conceptualised as a multifunctional transition in which a variable mix of consumption and protection values has emerged, contesting the former dominance of production values, and leading to greater heterogeneity in rural occupance at all scales. In Australia, six distinct modes of occupance can be identified according to the precedence given to production, consumption or protection values. These occupance modes can be labelled as: Productivist Agricultural; Rural Amenity; Pluriactive; Peri-metropolitan; Marginalised Agricultural; and Conservation/Indigenous. Within these six occupance modes, alternative trajectories can be identified, indicating variability in the intensity and type of resource use. Contests and power relations among rural interests are closely tied to occupance mode and trajectory, evidenced in conservation activity in Queensland. Articulation of the transition concept may provide synergy between discrete discourses in Australian rural research.

Holmes, John

Place, Identity and Opportunity: A Cultural Fault-line in the Cessnock Area

Abstract: Neoliberalism with its reverence for 'market signals' is symptomatic of wider changes in affluent, western societies. New modes of place-bound inequality are emerging as places are re-profiled to accommodate new modes of production and consumption. New constructs of place, identity and opportunity are sharply revealed in the re-profiling of the formerly 'productivist' Cessnock coaltowns in their newfound role as low-income, welfare-dependent dormitory areas and the adjacent 'post-productivist' countryside, centred on the Pokolbin 'gastronomic' landscape. Entrenched cultural differences act as barriers to the development of mutually beneficial links between these two locales in employment, producer services and consumer services. We consider ways of removing these barriers.

Howitt, Richie

Process Issues in Native Title Negotiations in South Australia

Abstract: Australia's evolving Native Title system has failed to deliver appropriate concrete outcomes to its stakeholders (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians). Its procedural demands have focused practitioners, attention on technical issues and seen many key process issues overlooked in a search for specific solutions to specific conflicts and problems. This paper presents a review of the lessons drawn from South Australian efforts to pursue negotiations that will deliver a set of outcomes that reflect a high level of mutual recognition and commitment to self-determination. The South Australian approach offers lessons that are more widely applicable to other conflict situations and this paper explores those lessons.

Howitt, Richie	<p>Social Impact Assessment: Ethics, Methods and Process for Cross-Cultural Engagement</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Social Impact Assessment has often presented an opportunity for drawing cross-cultural encounters in the development projects into an ongoing process of engagement and negotiation. Ethical considerations, however, have received scant attention, with greater attention given to outcomes in the form of negotiated agreements and financial and employment results. This paper revisits the questions of methods from the standpoint of recent NHMRC guidelines on ethical engagement with Australian Indigenous people, and argues for much greater attention being given to process and its implications for just and sustainable outcomes.</p>
Howitt, Richie	<p>Skills Workshop: Experiencing Process Issues in Cross-Cultural Negotiations</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> In recent experience, mining companies, governments and other development agencies have often sought to renegotiate the terms on which they engage with Indigenous Peoples and other local groups. In such engagements it is common for experts to focus on the need to resolve the substantive issues at the centre of their agencies' reasons for engaging. Often this substantive focus leads to negotiations that relegate procedural and emotional concerns of the local or minority interest to a minor or secondary role (at best). This workshop session offers participants a practical framework for thinking about process issues in cross-cultural negotiations, and an opportunity for experiential learning and debate using common ground developed through a number of modest negotiating exercises developed as part of the workshop leaders' involvement in the South Australian approach to negotiating settlement of Native Title. The workshop will lead participants to a critical perspective on the processes of negotiation, arguing that in cross-cultural settings, process issues should be given rigorous and structured attention. Participants will be provided with a range of materials aimed at encouraging the development of new simulation and training activities suited to the particular settings in which they work.</p>
Hudson, Brian	<p>Waterfalls: Recent Geographical Research</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> 'Waterfall sites more than any other geomorphic feature attract and hold interest of the general public'. Geomorphologist O.D. von Engel expressed this opinion in 1942, suggesting that it was the very popularity of waterfalls that caused serious scholars to neglect them in their research. 'This attitude is not to be commended', he said, but for many years waterfalls continued to be neglected by physical and human geographers alike. More recently, geomorphologists and geographers, including several living and working in Australia, have given considerable attention to these attractive landforms. Research has ranged from more accurate measurement of waterfall heights and investigations into processes involved in the formation and retreat of falls, to the aesthetic qualities of these landforms and their exploitation as resources for power generation and tourism. My work on waterfalls has focused mainly on their aesthetic appeal and their role as tourist attractions, particularly in Jamaica, Britain and Australia. These studies have relevance to problems such as sustainable resource development, land use competition, landscape conservation and ecotourism.</p>

Hugo, Graeme

Australia's New International Migration: A Challenge for Geography

Abstract: During the postwar era Australia has been more strongly influenced by migration than most other nations. Australian international migration has experienced a paradigmatic shift in the last decade. Nevertheless much Australian research and thinking with respect to migration remains anchored around the types of permanent immigrant settlement which have dominated for most of the postwar era. The challenges which Australia currently faces with respect to international migration differ significantly and this paper seeks to identify them. Issues examined include the new transnationalism involving non-permanent movement as the dominant mode of migration, the developing emigration from Australia and the evolution of an Australian diaspora, an increasing economic/skills focus in migration, the rapid growth in “onshore” applications for settlement and increasing efforts to influence not only who moves to Australia but where in Australia they settle. In each of these areas the body of relevant research to underpin the decision making is limited. It is argued that geography can make a substantial contribution to furthering the understanding of the contemporary international migration influencing Australia and its demographic, economic, social, cultural and political effects.

Instone, Lesley

Walking Towards Woomera

Abstract: Woomera has risen to iconic status by its linkages with two powerful dreams. The dream of Australia playing a pivotal role in the Cold War space race drove the establishment of Woomera as a centre of high tech endeavour. More recently a very different ‘cold’ war has emerged in relation to the detention of refugees: the dream of an island fortress immune from unwelcome migrants and refugees has driven the emergence of Woomera as a landscape of detention.

This paper invites the audience on an imaginative journey towards Woomera, tracing the influence (often unspoken and repressed) of landscapes of detention, non-Anglo migrant landscapes, and technological landscapes. In journeying towards Woomera I want to recognise the linkages, connections and articulations that shape current day Woomera and which are shaped by it, and to explore the ways in which Woomera resonates in local and global contexts.

I am particularly interested to unsettle inward looking and nature-centred narratives of the uniqueness of Australian identity and nature. Hence my journey aims to reflect on the question of how (post)technological landscapes (high tech and detention) and non-Anglo bodies shape understandings of the interaction of culture and nature in contemporary Australia.

Jaskolski, Tina	<p>Sustainability, Education and Diversity: High School Students' Notions of Sustainability in Bali and Canberra</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Sustainability has been framed as a global strategy at various government levels, presupposing that both its underlying idea and in its implementation models can be trans-culturally significant. However, sustainability remains strongly linked to Western notions of human-environment relationships and growth-based models of economic development and globalisation. My research explores sustainability education in secondary schools and compares students, ideas and values around the concept of sustainability between Bali and Canberra. The project investigates: 1) how sustainability and environmental education is framed, delivered and developed in sustainability education programs in Indonesia and Australia; 2) what assets and values students in Bali and Canberra regard as worth being sustained into the future; and 3) how a dialogue between students from these two places can foster a mutual understanding of similarity and difference. My preliminary findings suggest that sustainability as a global framework might not grant enough space for multiple, locally derived and culturally varying notions of environment and human-environment relationships. By focussing on high school students from different cultural backgrounds, this research takes a step towards exploring how difference can be integrated into sustainability models through dialogue.</p>
Jenkin, Tom	<p>Indigenous Relations to a Changing Murray River: Insights into Lifestyle, Health and Well-being in the Riverland</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The health of the River Murray has received much political, scientific and public attention over a number of years. The poor state of the River has been framed to highlight negative environmental, social and economic consequences. This paper draws on material gathered during focus groups sessions, to outline Aboriginal perspectives and experiences of a changing River Murray. The impacts of settlement, river regulation, water quality decline and introduction of exotic species on fishing, hunting, recreation, culture and health are discussed. These personal reflections outline a process of social and cultural change associated with environmental changes since colonisation. At a time when the conservation of the River Murray is being cited in terms of a 'Living' or 'Working' River, there is a great need to pay more attention to the experiences and desires of Aboriginal people. Only then may a truly reconciled, 'healthy working river' be achieved.</p>
Jenkin, Tom	<p>Negotiate, Push or Shove: Reflections on ILUA (Early Exploration) Negotiations with the Arabunna People, South Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> South Australian statewide negotiations have provided valuable foundations for the recognition of Indigenous rights through Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) and improving Indigenous governance across multiple scales. This paper reflects on the negotiation of an ILUA at the local level, between South Australian Chambers of Mines and Energy (SACOME) and the Arabunna people of the lower Lake Eyre region. The paper draws on experiences in observing the final three-day community meeting which resulted in the signing of an early exploration agreement across a large proportion of Arabunna country. The paper discusses the ups-and-downs of the meeting to reveal the complexities and some of the inadequacies of the negotiation process. The pressure and influence of 'external' political and economic agendas and 'cycles' including 'the need to put runs on the board placed on the Arabunna people was significant and of particular concern. Shortfalls in the negotiating process</p>

were also made evident by tensions voiced relating to the nature of Indigenous representation and decision-making, including 'elements' of family, community and organisation.

Johnson, Louise

Valuing the Arts: Cultural Capital and Regional Regeneration

Abstract: For those who make and admire artistic works, there is not question of their value. However, for others interested in economic development, community capacity building and urban re-imagining, the value of the arts is often more tangential, contested and questionable. While the post-modern world of consumption, spectacle and media hype suggests to at least some urban planners, regional governments and analysts that the arts and cultural industries are the way of the future, others remain sceptical about their social and economic value. This is a theoretical as well as a practical issue that this paper will address by:

- * firstly offering a reconceptualisation of cultural capital and

- * secondly by quantifying and qualifying its value in one regional Australian city.

The implications of such thinking and application go well beyond one city and region to other places grappling with the relationship between artistic production and social, urban and regional well being.

Jones, Roy

Heritage Conflict in City Centres: a Comparison of Indigenous-Industrial Planning Disputes in Perth and Ottawa

Abstract: The Old Swan Brewery in Perth and the Carbide Mill in Ottawa are landmark city centre buildings, which are now perceived as having architectural and settler heritage value. Both were constructed on sites considered to be significant by local indigenous groups. In the late twentieth century, they were the sites of protracted occupations by indigenous protestors.

There the similarities end. The Swan Brewery conflict was marked by party political controversy, considerable litigation, the relatively violent eviction of the protestors by a large number of police and the building's restoration in a manner which privileges its industrial heritage but omits any reference to the site's Aboriginal significance. In Ottawa, the dispute figured less prominently in the courts, the parliament and the media. The occupation continued until it was virtually exhausted, at which point cooperation between local indigenous leaders and the police brought it to a non-violent conclusion. An indigenous tourism enterprise now operates in the mill precinct and there are plans to develop the site as a forum for intercultural gatherings.

Following archival research and interviews with relevant actors, we conclude that, while the participants in the Perth dispute faced greater difficulties resulting from its broader urban planning and settler-indigenous contexts, they also failed to attain the standards of consistency, coherence, inclusiveness and transparency that characterised the more successful resolution of the Carbide Mill conflict.

Keane, Robert	<p>Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project (HFZCHP) commenced in 2002 and is due for completion in 2005. The project aims to document European cultural impacts on the landscape of the Adelaide Hills Face Zone (HFZ) and identification of sites of cultural significance. The HFZ is a special planning zone and is controlled by the state government. The Hills Face Zone has cultural significance forming a picturesque backdrop to the city. The hills are one of the areas of first settlement in South Australia and provided Adelaide with both water and produce. The HFZCHP has brought together academics from both Archaeology and Geography with stakeholder organizations and volunteer community groups.</p> <p>Archaeological field surveys are fed into a relational geographic database which is then used to interpret this information. Information is input using an online updating system and an Internet map service is currently being developed for the delivery of the information. A review of representative sites will demonstrate the use of GIS for analysis and modeling and the development of web based information technologies for both data entry and presentation.</p>
Kearins, Bridget	<p>Exporting Locally for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Developments in the economic geography literature over the past decade, particularly the New Regionalism debate, suggest that locally formulated and delivered responses to economic development challenges can be more effective in achieving overall economic objectives than centrally developed solutions. This paper investigates these issues in the Australian context by examining a local approach to an economic development challenge of national importance. That is, expanding export activity among small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).</p> <p>Evaluation of the City of Onkaparinga Regional Export Extension Service (REES) demonstrates that a local approach has proven effective in capturing SMEs and helping them to export where centrally delivered programs have struggled. This was achieved through the delivery of direct-to-firm export advice as well as through establishing a framework for local businesses to interact, share information and learn. The outcomes of the program suggest that the benefits of the REES model extend beyond success in export markets, but include other favourable outcomes that are important at both the regional, state and the national level, such as helping to build stronger businesses that are more connected, informed and globally focused.</p>
Kenten, Charlotte	<p>Silence: Lesbians and Gay men's Experiences of Living in the Countryside</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The paper draws upon qualitative research undertaken in a non-metropolitan area of the UK to consider lesbians and gay men's everyday experiences. The paper begins with a brief description of the research location and then focuses on interviewees who have lived or still live in rural or countryside areas of the research location. Interviewees appeared to perceive a culture of silence surrounding 'gay'. Using the concept of a 'spiral of silence', (Noelle-Neumann, 1974) it will be suggested that the views and opinions, actual or perceived assist in the (re) production of the rural or countryside as a space where lesbians and gay men are invisible and that interviewees contribute to this silence. It will be discussed how, for lesbians and gay men who live in the rural or countryside this can be a space of isolation and claustrophobia but also anonymity. Despite this lack of recognition, interviewees did not desire to move.</p>

Kesby, Julie

The Kosciuszko experience: a transition in writing Development of student academic writing skills in Geography

Abstract: This project aimed to assist the transition from secondary school to university by developing students' written communication skills in their first session of studying geography at [UNSW@ADFA](#). The writing experiences used in this project were linked to the theme of Australia's 'High Country'. This theme was the focus of a major section of the course: Geographies of Contemporary Australia. As a result, the project was clearly embedded within the course, with the 'High Country' theme providing an authentic context for the written exercises and opportunities for students to understand and make use of the variety of sources utilised by geographers. The project adapted the MASUS technique (Measuring the Academic Skills of University Students) to the particular needs of geographic writing. An incremental, staged approach was taken in the teaching of academic writing skills, with tutorials and guided MASUS feedback from staff for the various writing activities. Students were encouraged to evaluate and chart their own development with self-assessments using the MASUS criteria in weeks 3, 7 and 14. Both students and staff found the MASUS instrument easy to use. The project was evaluated with a student questionnaire and focus groups conducted in second session.

Klocker, Natascha

Representations and Perceptions of Asylum Seekers Across the Government-Media-Public Opinion Nexus in Contemporary Australia

Abstract: Representations of asylum seekers by the Federal Government and South Australian print media, as well as public perceptions, were examined over a six-month period between August 2001 and January 2002. Content analysis revealed that the portrayal of asylum seekers, at all three levels of discourse, was strongly negative, pejorative and stereotypical. Observations of intertextuality and patterns of temporal variation were suggestive of a hierarchical pattern of influence, according to which negative representations of asylum seekers by the Federal Government directed the media's portrayal of the asylum debate, which in turn steered public opinion. Discursive opposition against asylum seekers invoked a strong 'Self'/Other' binary based upon a narrow cultural perspective of the Australian 'national identity'. Temporal variations in the portrayal of asylum seekers and occasional departures of media reporting and public perceptions from the government's hardline rhetoric highlight the mutable nature of problematic representations. These findings underscore the possibility of a positive discursive shift towards a more balanced, accurate and tolerant asylum dialogue in contemporary Australia. Such a shift is of critical importance given the potential for negative representations to produce tangible implications for both the asylum seeking 'Other' and the 'Self'.

Klocker, Natascha	<p>'House Girl' Migration, Labour and Exploitation in Tanzania: A Multifaceted Investigation into Child Domestic Work; Its Bases, Consequences and Potential Avenues for Preventative Action</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The 'house girl' problem constitutes a major violation of children's rights in Tanzania. 'House girls' are 'child domestic workers' who generally originate in rural villages and are forced by poverty, the inaccessibility of education and a lack of employment opportunities to seek work in urban centres. 'House girls' generally work under highly exploitative and abusive employment conditions. A variety of social, economic, political, administrative, cultural and epidemiological factors feed into and out of 'house girl' labour, migration and exploitation. Despite the large number of girls involved and the detrimental impacts of the 'house girl' problem, for both the individuals and broader rural and urban communities, the issue has received very little academic, political or media attention. Further research is essential in order to identify the root causes and effects of this problem. Such research must seek, as its primary aim, to inform possible programmes and policies directed towards redressing this fundamental violation of children's rights in contemporary Tanzania.</p>
Kobayashi, Audrey	A Pacific Approach to Transnationalism
Koczberski, Gina	<p>Household Social Dynamics and Changing Strategies of Commodity Production in Papua New Guinea</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper examines changing strategies of household commodity production among oil palm smallholders in Papua New Guinea in the context of population growth, limited opportunity for land use change and fluctuating commodity prices. While recognising that population pressure is an important variable explaining change in oil palm production practices and other livelihood pursuits, we argue that the specific forms of managing and organising labour and production are better understood by examining household decision-making and how it is embedded within broader socio-cultural, economic and institutional environments. Household leadership, social relations of production, income distribution, social and kinship relations and obligations, and rising material aspirations are all important here. At the same time we are mindful that household decision-making and farming practices are contained within an externally imposed land settlement model and relatively rigid commercial and institutional environments. The purposes of this paper are (a) to present recent fieldwork data on the adaptability and flexibility of smallholders in responding to changing socio-economic and demographic conditions; and (b) to illustrate that shifts in commodity production strategies reveal as much about inter-generational power relations and household socio-political processes as they do about agricultural change and population pressure.</p>

Kotze, Nicko

Images of South African Destinations in Tourism Advertisements

Abstract: Tourism is a major world industry and many countries rely on tourism revenue in their balance of payments. It is therefore important that a positive image should be conveyed to the tourist. The preference for certain tourist destinations is largely dependent on the favourability of perceptions of those destinations.

Advertisements of tourist destinations, whether in terms of accommodation, scenic beauty, adventure or wildlife possibilities of areas, comprise one of the most efficient means of conveying these images. This study examines tourist advertisements as found in four South African magazines, specialising in tourism and tourist destinations in this country. The type and size of these advertisements differ vastly from one magazine to the next, mainly because each targets a different sector of the market. After scanning the advertisements in these four magazines, it was found that the majority of them could be classified under four accommodation categories. The remainder of the advertisements were classified as dealing with adventure or wildlife holidays. Finally, these advertisements were analysed according to nine South African provinces in order to ascertain if these provinces reveal a specific image in the type of tourism advertisement that is published.

Laffan, Shawn

Assessing Spatial Patterns of Taxonomic and Genetic Diversity

Abstract: The aim of this research is to develop methods for the spatial analysis of genetic and taxonomic diversity at regional and continental scales. Such analyses are important tools for conservation and for understanding evolutionary histories.

There is an enormous wealth of available museum data which provide information about the spatial distribution of species. However, these data are recorded using taxonomic systems. While useful in their own right, taxonomies have some limitations for analysing diversity. Analyses of taxonomic similarity treat each species as being equally similar, when clearly they are not. This is likely to conceal important patterns of diversity. Taxonomies are also constantly being revised, so any analyses of taxonomic diversity need to be reconsidered after each revision. The recent explosion of genetic data provides an opportunity to assess diversity beyond the taxonomic. Genetic similarity between species is readily coupled with museum records to elucidate new patterns of diversity. While this approach does not remove the effect of taxonomy, it can soften its effects by providing a weighting scheme between species.

We demonstrate the approach using eastern Australian species from the genus *Pultenaea*, using them to aid in the interpretation of evolutionary histories.

Lahiri-Dutt, Kuntala	<p>What Have we Learnt about Indigenous Water Rights from the Collieries of India: Malti's Story of Agaria Tola</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Access to local water resources has decreased steadily in the last two decades of coal mining expansion in Jharkhand, India. Indigenous communities had subsisted for hundreds of years in this part of India. Large scale expansion of open cut mines has led, in addition to other changes in the local resource base, to the destruction of wells and springs, to the lowering of the water table, and to the pollution of streams and rivers. Attempts to mitigate or replace these losses have been far from adequate.</p> <p>After providing a background of the contests between mining and water in the colliery areas of India, this paper gives the story of Agaria Tola as narrated by Malti Mrmu, an indigenous woman. Agaria Tola,s permanent natural spring was not only a source of water, but the centre of the social life of the village. The spring was eventually destroyed to make way for coal mining. We use Malti's story to analyze the struggles and contests related to indigenous water rights from the perspectives of indigenous communities and women.</p> <p>We conclude by noting the conflicts between various forms of rights, particularly with regard to the customary and common use of water resources and state-recognized legal ownership, and the implications of such conflicts for indigenous peoples.</p>
Lane, Marcus	Public Interest or Private Agenda? Rethinking the Role of NGOs in Environmental Policy
Lane, Ruth	<p>Tourism Encounters and the Making of Subjects and Places</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The tourism encounter offers a useful lens for scrutinising the links between the material dimensions of tourism and its implications for the making of subjects and places. I explore these questions in the post-colonial setting of the East Kimberley in north west Australia, and focus in particular on the intersections between tourism and Aboriginal interests in land. As a result of recent determinations of the High Court of Australia, national parks are likely to be one of the few land classifications in Western Australia where native title may be claimed. In July 2003 Purnululu National Park was declared a World Heritage Area. This development is likely to increase the profile of the region for tourism and place pressures on existing tensions between Aboriginal interests in land and those of tourism. Drawing on recent interviews with self-drive tourists about their encounters with places and with Aboriginal people and culture, I consider how these encounters are framed by material dimensions such as roads and vehicles as much as interpretive information. I then reflect more broadly on the contributions of tourism encounters to the making of subjects and places in the East Kimberley.</p>

Lane, Ruth	<p>'Committing to Place' in the Murray-Darling Basin</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Emerging approaches to environmental governance, such as integrated catchment management, require a greater level of community representation and engagement than did previous approaches in which responsibilities largely rested with government agencies. The 'Committing to Place' research project explores new ways of engendering community engagement with natural resources issues through the development of a set of innovative museum outreach projects. Community groups are provided with a range of information and communications technology tools for recording and communicating the social and cultural values that specific places hold for them. These projects begin with the premise that the stories people tell about their lives and histories in relation to place are important to their motivation for engaging with local natural resources issues, and also to their self-identification as a community. The Committing to Place research team employs an action research approach that evaluates the success of these projects in addressing the interests of diverse community groups, in building new capacities for participatory program development within the institutions concerned, and ultimately, in achieving increased engagement with natural resources issues. The project is an Australian Research Council Linkage grant involving the University of Tasmania, the National Museum of Australia and the Murray-Darling Basin Commission.</p>
Lees, Brian	<p>Coastal Dune Emplacement in Cooloola</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> A long-term survey of coastal and near-coastal deposits across tropical northern Australia identified clear patterns of synchronous dune deposition and chenier building. The processes of dune activation and of chenier building were examined and several possible causes were identified.</p> <p>An examination of east-coast sites well out of the climatic influence of the tropics showed a similar pattern. At one dunefield, Cooloola, there were adjacent studies of palaeo lake levels and pollen, and fine-resolution sea-level determination. Correlation with these studies shows that the most probable cause for dune activation at this site was variable sea level. A further comparison of the data from the coastal sites with non-coastal sites, and other sites outside the tropics, suggested not only that climatic processes were unlikely to have been responsible for this phenomenon but that they were due to Cooper-Thom episodes where dune emplacement and chenier building is triggered by rising sea levels.</p>
Lees, Brian	<p>Spatial Analysis of Remotely Sensed Data</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Analysis of digital remote sensing data using a simple local spatial statistic, the Getis-Ord statistic, has achieved land cover results comparable to some of the more complex classifications of remotely sensed data we have attempted in the past. Although the best results were obtained with a radius of only 30 m, this technique has discriminated some forest types which a spatially-aware neural network and analysis suggested needed 120 m radius. Whilst it is clear that the analysis has not produced information unobtainable through other means, the information on the local spatial characteristics of the forest were obtained rapidly and at low-cost. The best comparison is with the results following combined unsupervised classification and field checking. The field checking, which links spectral classes into land cover types, effectively produces a map of structural communities. This takes several days of work. Running Gi* over a single band takes minutes to achieve an almost comparable result.</p>

Liu, Edgar	<p>The Un-Queer Future (or Present?) of Sydney's Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Sydney's Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras has long been regarded as the premiere public event which celebrates the development and diversity of the non-heterosexual communities in the region. Eccentric and extravagant costumes and floats with underlying political themes continue to adorn the parade each year, entertaining its increasing local and international audience both at the parade and, briefly during the mid 1990s, on commercial television. It is now also a month-long festival complete with concerts, exhibitions, a fair day, and parties. This commercialisation of the parade and festival stereotypify these eccentricity and extravagance as the accepted normative of Sydney's non-heterosexual identities. It is my argument that, through the participants, conformity to these stereotyped images, the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras has become a commercial venture that reinforces instead of challenges the non-heterosexual stereotype. As a result the parade was subjectivised through Barthesian theorisation. Examples will be drawn from the performatives at as well as the televised broadcast of the parade.</p>
Lloyd, Kate	<p>Tourism and Transitional Geographies: A Scaled Analysis of Tourism Management in World Heritage Sites within Viet Nam and Lao PDR</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The Vietnamese state's interaction with international capital has been influenced primarily by the Communist Party's strategy to develop a 'socialist market economy' which aims to maintain its one party dominance while implementing economic reforms. This is at odds with alternatives proposed by neo-liberal institutions such as the IMF and World Bank who favour a natural progression towards a more fully-fledged market economy coupled with political pluralism. As a result, foreign investors and the Vietnamese government have had a turbulent relationship over the past decade stemming in large part from differing perceptions of a market economy and what foreign investment should entail. This paper depicts the principal issues that lay behind the restrictive policies toward foreign tour operators through a case study of their management and regulation in Vietnam throughout the 1990s. It is argued that foreign tour operators and Vietnamese tourism authorities perceive the role of international capital in tour operations quite differently. Over regulation has provided little space for foreign tour businesses to operate in a manner that has met their expectations, while government policies have been intent on ensuring that profits remain in the country.</p>
Lobo, Michelle	<p>Questioning Knowledge About Place</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Geographic knowledge of place often focuses on analysis of statistical data at the local scale. This results in a singular story or narrative of place that may be interpreted as the truth. The politics involved in the constitution of knowledge often influences the constitution of the truth which represents reality. This paper aims to understand the role that power plays in the constitution of knowledge about places at the local/urban scale. This is important to know because representations of place are discursively constituted. There is a close relationship between the real world and the represented world and each influences the other. This poses a problem when a place is associated with negative stereotypes, as dominant stories are internalised, rather than challenged. This leads to cultural injustice. It is important to uncover multiple narratives of place and hence questions our basic foundational beliefs with reference to what is truth. Hence, postmodern thought offers an option for the future growth of geographic</p>

knowledge by questioning and destabilising hegemonic discourses of place.

Malam, Linda

Shifting Selves: Performing Masculinity/Feminity on the Thai Beach Scene

Abstract: This paper comes out of a larger PhD project exploring the politics of power, identity and space by looking at new identities imagined and enacted in the spaces of a tourist setting in Southern Thailand. Focusing on the intimate relationships between Thai men working in bars and bungalows and Non-Thai tourist women, this research explores the possibilities that these relationships open up in terms of crafting new subject positions for both partners. The research was set on Koh Phangan, a small island in Southern Thailand that is famous in backpacker circles for its Full Moon parties, pristine beaches and drug culture. The ethnographic material that forms the empirical part of this paper focuses on just one of the relationships I encountered during my 10 months researching in Thailand, and is based on both open-ended interviews and informal conversations I had with the participants in that relationship throughout that period.

Marshall, David

Gambling, Problem Gamblers and the Local Provision of Gambling Facilities: Not Who, but Where

Abstract: Gambling has become a big issue in Australia recently. As such, there has been growing interest in the characteristics of gamblers and of 'problem' gamblers. However, there has been little interest in the geography of gamblers. This is surprising given that the type of gambling most often linked to 'problem' gambling, - electronic gaming machines (EGMs) has frequently been found to have a distinct socio-spatial distribution. Less advantaged suburbs often have more venues and machines, and thus potentially higher levels of accessibility, than advantaged regions.

This is an important issue because accessibility, to gambling has been implicated as a factor possibly influencing the prevalence of problem gambling. The Productivity Commission (1999) highlighted this in their Inquiry into Australia's Gambling Industries, therefore urging caution in the further liberalisation of gambling products, particularly EGMs.

This paper reports on research examining the relationship between spatial accessibility to gambling outlets, and use of the facilities. Based upon a survey of 1000 residents in northern NSW, the results highlight a number of geographical patterns of gambling behaviour. The findings suggest that the prevalence of problem gambling might be influenced more by the gambling facilities available to a population, than by the characteristics of the population.

McAuliffe, Cameron

Visible Minorities: Print Media Representations and Notions of Community Amongst Second Generation Individuals of Iranian Background

Abstract: The earthquake which struck Bam, a medieval fort town in southern Iran on the 26th of December last year sent reverberations around the world. At the time the human devastation associated with this event seemed to partially transcend the contemporary state of Huntington's Clash of Civilisations. Outpourings of sympathy and offers of aid came flowing into the Islamic Republic, and images of the devastation and human suffering were transmitted out and beyond into the international community. These images humanised Iranians, moving beyond contemporary Western media representations of Iran as the 'Axis' of Evil, and Iranians as 'boatpeople', and 'terrorists', which have been neither sympathetic nor humanitarian.

Media representations have an important role to play in the production and reproduction of community identities. Stuart Hall notes that we create meaning from representations in complex ways. For the second generation in the Iranian diaspora living at a temporal and physical distance from the country of their parents, the media is an influential window on both their 'homeland', and the nature of community in the diaspora. The children of Iranian migrants produce and reproduce multiple and differential meanings from representations of Iran which both aid and confuse their understandings of self and communal identity. This paper outlines some of the ways print media representations of Iran and Iranians influence the processes of identity formation and negotiation amongst the children of Iranian migrants in Sydney, Vancouver and London.

McAuliffe, Cameron

Multiple Futures: Destabilising Discourses of Nationhood in Multiculturalism

Abstract: Since the 1970s the policy of multiculturalism has played a dominant role in understanding the diversity of Australia's citizenry. Built upon notions of acceptance, multiculturalism has become a catchcry for the recognition of a place for the immigrant 'other', within a tolerant Australia. However, conservative critiques of multiculturalism, as a force of disunity and division within the Australian landscape, a policy that is too accepting of 'the other', have been a constant. Criticism has also been forthcoming from 'the left', seeing multiculturalism as not accepting enough ethnic politics or assimilation by stealth. This ideological battle being fought on two fronts has meant that the reality of the successes of Multiculturalism in building safe places for the expression of difference has always been underwritten by the threats of, and to, the nation-state. How can we move beyond Ghassan Hages, White Nation, and still convey the unity that secures the identity within the Australian space? Is there a future for Multiculturalism? In this paper I will discuss one possible way to attempt a reconciliation of the universal and particular as expressed through the notion of 'unity in diversity', based on what Stuart Hall has called the 'multicultural question'. Through an understanding of the mutability of individual and group identity/ies within identity politics it is possible to destabilise the hegemonic dominance of national discourses within policy-based multiculturalism. Through this poststructural lens on the individual in society we can see a balancing of the scales in the unity/diversity relation such that national discourses become a starting point, rather than an ending point, in discussions of identity.

McGregor, Andrew

Scripting Burma: The Australian Aid Experience

Abstract: On 8/8/88 the newly formed State Law and Order Restoration Council violently seized power in Burma by brutally subduing the widespread protests that were sweeping the capital. The international aid industry reacted with shock and outrage, halting aid flows and withdrawing personnel and services from the country. This paper draws on recent critical geopolitical work to examine the reactions of the Australian aid community and how these reactions have been legitimised through an ongoing re-scripting of Burmese space. Through an examination of archival documents and contemporary interviews with policy officers it is argued that aid programmes have become stifled due to Myanmar's unique positioning within human rights discourses. The country has progressed through three distinct human rights scripts positioning donors-as-punishers, donors-as-saviours and more recently, with some difficulty, donors-as-partners. Each of these scripts have legitimised particular geographies of aid with very real impacts upon the everyday lives of Burmese in and around the country. The paper concludes with a discussion on the potential uses of a critical geopolitics to an activist geography

concerned with empowerment, liberation and human rights.

McKay, Deirdre

Global Cultures of Work?: Thinking Transnationally About Migrant Domestic Work

Abstract: Geographers exploring the intertwined nature of culture and economy are focusing on the ways that specific local traditions co-produce and rework global systems. I apply this strategy to the experiences of migrant domestic workers, examining the cultural politics and home , economics of domestic work performed by Filipina migrants in Canada. My analysis emphasizes the grounding of both household economies and migrant worker's experiences in specific localities. This highlights the ways that globalization is embedded in neighborhoods and social networks and as much a cultural phenomenon as an economic one.

McLean, Roger

Erosion, Formation and Development of a Frontal Dune: A 30 Year Record from Moruya Beach, South Coast, NSW

Abstract: Thirty years ago a series of mid-latitude storms in the western Tasman Sea resulted in extensive erosion along the New South Wales coast. In many beach compartments the frontal dune was destroyed and the shoreline cut back into the swale and/or second dune ridge. This occurred at Moruya Beach where a profile monitoring program had been established in 1972 and continues to this day. Here we report on the erosional events of 1973-76 and the subsequent recovery of the beach. It was not until 1982 that a new incipient foredune began to form, which over the last 20 years has grown vertically to become the modern frontal dune. Critical to the formation of this dune was the development of a broad berm at an elevation of 2.5 to 2.9 m above MSL which coincides with the high tide swash limit. Achievement of this elevation does not, by itself, ensure foredune development. Rather there is also a berm-width threshold, which in the Moruya case is about 40 m. Initially the position of the present foredune was seaward of its pre-storm position, but in the last few years it has tended to migrate inland, though the geographic position of MSL has not migrated with it.

McManus, Phil

No Time to Waste: The Landfill Crisis and Industrial Ecology

Abstract: Australia's largest cities are rapidly facing a waste crisis as existing landfill sites are filled. The creation of new landfill sites is politically contentious, both close to urban residents and in areas outside of the cities which do not welcome an extension of the cities' ecological footprints.

This crisis represents an opportunity to develop more sustainable forms of reduction, re-use and recycling of materials. It also provides an opportunity to rethink resource and environmental management by redesigning industrial systems to mimic nature and reduce energy and waste. This approach, termed Industrial Ecology, is still in its infancy. Does it have the potential to address the short-term waste crisis for Australian cities? Is it a suitable approach to planning the long-term industrial future of this country?

Metusela, Christine

Lifetime of experiences on the Illawarra beaches: 1920-1945

Abstract: A main aim of my thesis is to examine the Illawarra beaches as a place that has been made - not just the physical site but a place made through social relations. Thus, the theoretical context of the research is placed within what the literature terms a 'geography of social relations'. To examine the beach this way space and place are explored as social constructs; the beach is examined as a place that has been made through materially embedded practices, through the social production of 'lived space' and as a result of interrelational performances. This research is of importance to human geography as it focuses on a re-thinking of the concepts of space, place, time and gender; a relational way of thinking which has only become a central theme in geography since the 1990s. The Illawarra beaches in the context of this paper are to be seen as relational, as made, as performed, dynamic and gendered. The period of time that the research focuses on (1920-1945) is significant as it is when the beach was first utilised as a western recreational space. It is when sea bathing became an acceptable practice, when surf lifesaving became institutionalised and when surfboard riding became popular; all things that make up an important part of Australian beach culture today. To examine the beach as a place-making process a collection and analysis of various types of data sources, 'texts', is to be made. These 'texts' include, historical documents, such as state rail records, council records, surf club records, newspaper reports and Bank of NSW records, as well as oral histories and images. As all these sources can be seen as 'texts' that can be 'read' this research paper utilises the method of critical discourse analysis (CDA). CDA sees texts as 'parts of social events' and focuses on the language of texts as well as elements of social practice. I will present my initial findings on the analysis of historical documents using this method of critical discourse analysis.

Miller, Fiona

Tensions and Contradictions of Transition: Individual and Collective Interests in Water in Viet Nam

Abstract: The process of transition has far reaching implications for economic and political relations and institutions, resulting in new patterns of resource management. The restructuring of state-society relations in Viet Nam accompanying doi moi (renovation) has seen the emergence of a more individualised property rights regime and a greater role for the private sector in resource matters. The intersection of these national trends with regional and local processes of social, economic and environmental change gives rise to distinct spatial variations in society-water relations throughout the country. The case of water resources management in the Mekong Delta illustrates the complex institutional issues arising from this intersection of national and local processes of change, and reveals some of the tensions and contradictions associated with transition. Whilst national policy in resource management has advanced the goal of greater individual autonomy in production, there are distinct social implications associated with the environmental and physical transformation of the Delta accompanying agricultural intensification which necessitate greater cooperation and interdependency between people on water matters. The paper explores the tensions and contradictions of transition, and identifies some theoretical implications for the study of transitional economies and the consideration of scale in society-water relations.

Moore, Natalie	<p>Joined-up Approaches to Human Services Delivery in the Hunter Region</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Analysis of key moments in Australian Government administration since the late 1970s maps a pathway in which government has tried to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its administration. More recently many changes associated with this progression have been characterised as neoliberalism. Of the many consequences of this agenda, the primary focus of this research is on what it means for the human services agencies at a regional level; more specifically the NSW state government,s Families First Initiative program being implemented in the Hunter Region of NSW. Whilst analysis of the policy documentation may suggest that the FFI policy is characteristic of neoliberalism, examination of the people charged with its implementation demonstrates the unevenness of the neoliberal ideology in the actual processes of implementation and enactment of the Families First Initiative policy.</p>
Morley, Phil	<p>GIS: Past, Present and Future</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Geographic information systems have had an enormous impact in many aspects of geography by providing analytical functionality and information representation that was previous unattainable. In doing so geographic information science has journeyed from a position of animosity to one of constructive engagement and become integrated into many fields. Ten years ago GIS had many issues, problems with data availability and accuracy seemed almost insurmountable, and poor user interfaces with steep learning curves became large factors in the definition of 'naïve' geography. Whilst cognitive 'commonsense geography' has had some influence in GIS, a considerable amount of research and knowledge from both geography and other fields still fails to be recognised. This paper discusses the current situation of GIS in respect to these past issues, where desktop GIS is heading and what it has missed on the way.</p>
Morley, Phil	<p>Spatial Multiple Criteria Analysis in Marine Conservation Planning</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The zoning of marine areas for conservation is a highly controversial issue. Conflicting needs and objectives must be balanced as our coastal and marine areas, potentially move from being an unregulated commons, free for any and all uses to a regulated and governed system of allocated areas with specifically designated functions. It is now becoming recognised that the 'success' of many marine protected areas correlate to the local communities satisfaction in the planning, implementation and management of these areas and that stakeholder involvement is required throughout the entire process. In particular, social and economic factors need to taken into account during the planning stages. The use of geographic information systems can resolve many of the issues, represent multiple viewpoints and disseminate information quickly and accurately. This paper discusses the capability of spatial multiple criteria analysis to assess qualitative social and economic factors in marine conservation planning and its potential for public participation.</p>

Murray, Warwick	<p>Contract Farming and Development in Sarawak</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The rise of contract farming in agri-food systems over the last 30 years has been rapid. Studies have consistently shown that in unregulated environments, particularly in the global economic periphery, contract farming has led to highly differentiated socio-economic outcomes. It does not necessarily follow, however, that contract farming per se, discriminates against the small farm sector. Outcomes depend on the nature of the prevailing regulatory regime and the way this affects distributional returns. Despite its widespread application contract farming is not always global in scope; in this paper we show the way in which contract farming is being used within an entrepreneurial development program in the state of Sarawak, Malaysia to train indigenous small holders in commercial poultry production. A small public, quasi-market is constructed using state purchasers and subsidiary suppliers in a ways which recognise the limited access small holders have to collateral, the limited scope they have to acquire technical skills and the desirability of supplementing rather than totally replacing income from other sources. As such the program described here has as its goal both the raising of rural incomes and the development of indigenous entrepreneurship.</p>
Newman, Lareen	<p>Geographical Differences in Fertility in Adelaide: A Reflection of the Social Conditions of Parenting?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Australia's low fertility rate has become a hot issue in the media and in government in recent years. Concerns are that the current rate will eventually lead to population decline, with mostly negative effects in social and economic terms. While academics still debate the causes of low fertility, policies designed to influence fertility have had varying effects overseas. Nevertheless, government reaction in Australia has been to discuss or introduce monetary-based and work-family policies. These assume that there is a general 'unmet demand' for children that could be released by policy levers which address the barriers of economic costs and work-family incompatibilities. However, some of the literature within geography, sociology and medicine, and an undercurrent of discourse in demography, points to other key barriers. Variations in fertility in Adelaide at the local geographical level appear at face value to confirm theories that relate women's rising education and workforce participation to their later childbearing and lower fertility, perhaps because of work-money factors. However, feedback from people at the 'preconception' stage, and from parents of young children, suggests that any attempt to influence fertility rates may confront more fundamental issues.</p> <p>Keywords: Fertility, socio-economic status, qualitative research, parenting, population policy.</p>

O'Dwyer, Lisel	<p>Untangling the Links: Tenure, Health and Social Capital in South Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper reports on the results of the first stage of a large National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) funded project investigating factors that contribute to different health outcomes within Australian urban populations. Along with the mediating role of social capital, which has been shown to be associated with health outcomes in much previous research, the relationships between health outcomes and housing tenure are given explicit attention. Preliminary results show that persons in public rental housing are more likely to: report that their health is poor to fair; be smokers; have lower levels of education and income; and less likely to: eat fruit on a daily basis; and be involved in activities indicating high levels of social capital, than persons in owner occupied housing. Yet while persons in private rental housing did not possess as much social capital as owner occupiers, they reported slightly better health than persons in owner occupied housing. After controlling for age and income, it becomes clear that untangling the meaning of health differentials between the tenures is not a straightforward process. To help explain some unexpected findings, we also consider contextual factors.</p>
O'Neill, Phillip	<p>Writing to be Read: can Geography be Activist and Popular?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Geography does not have a place in the public's mind nor in its conversations. The discipline has no tradition of public advocacy nor does it house well-known contemporary public intellectuals. The paper argues for effort from the geography academy to secure a public voice and makes some suggestions how this might be done.</p>
Oswin, Natalie	<p>Being Normal in a Queered state: Homosexuality and the (Re)constitution of Post-apartheid South Africa</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The problematic of the heteronormative nation-state has long been a theme of queer studies both within and beyond geography. Thus much attention has been paid to the ways in which the nation-state might be 'queered' through progressive activism and theorizing. But what happens when the nation-state queers itself? This is now a question of consequence since there is an unmistakable trend towards greater recognition of human rights for sexual minorities worldwide and many states at least officially tolerate homosexuality so that they might reap the purported economic benefits of gay-friendliness. Taking South Africa as a case, this research contemplates queerness as saviour, rather than scapegoat, of the nation-state within today's highly competitive global economy.</p>
Owen, Susan	<p>Changing Landscapes of Third Sector: The Experiences of Health Organisations</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Third sector organisations have long played a role in the New Zealand health system, both in mainstream service provision and at the periphery of traditional medical attention. The nature and structure of third sector organisations has changed over time, a reflection of evolving societal values and shifts in political and economic landscapes.</p> <p>An exploration of reported tensions between and within third sector organisations and government agencies is undertaken. Particular attention is paid to the effects of the neo-liberal policies of the 1980s and 1990s and the subsequent purchaser-provider split. Accounts of change in the sector, particularly the organisational implications of a shift to a culture of contracting, are examined.</p>

Parnell, Kevin

Vessel Wake Effects on the Shoreline in Confined Coastal Waters

Abstract: Wake waves generated by large, vehicle and passenger carrying, high-speed craft (HSC) have caused environmental and safety concerns almost everywhere that such vessels have been introduced. Adverse effects on shorelines that have been reported include beach erosion, beach accretion, slope instabilities, increased suspended sediment, ecological damage and damage to structures. HSC wake waves are characteristically longer than those produced by conventional ships, and in confined coastal waters are much more like ocean swell than the locally generated wind waves that usually occur. These waves therefore behave differently to natural waves when they reach shallow water.

The shoreline effects of HSC wakes are examined using substantial data sets of wake wave measurements and beach profiles collected in the Marlborough Sounds, South Island, New Zealand. HSC wake wave parameters are described and resulting sediment transport is examined. In general, wake waves tend to cause beach accretion rather than erosion. On cliffed shorelines, slope instabilities can result from HSC wakes. Shoreline effects are observed a number of kilometres from the vessel route. The long-term effects of sustained HSC activity are discussed and it is demonstrated that most changes that have occurred are unlikely to be reversible within the planning time scale.

Paull, David

Habitat Fragmentation at Multiple Spatial Scales

Abstract: The process of habitat fragmentation is examined at three spatial scales in relation to the distribution of the endangered southern brown bandicoot *Isodon obesulus obesulus*. At the continental scale, wildlife records and GIS data were used to assess natural and human-induced habitat fragmentation in 1788 and 1988. At the regional scale, pre-European and present habitat fragmentation was modelled for south-eastern South Australia using climate, soil and vegetation data. At the local scale, 372 sites were surveyed in 29 woodland remnants near Mt Gambier and statistical models were used to identify variables causing fragmentation. These investigations show that different factors cause habitat fragmentation at different scales. At the continental scale, climate plays a dominant role but vegetation change during the past two centuries has also had a profound impact. At the regional scale, soil variations and the clearance of native vegetation have both contributed to fragmentation. At the local scale, variables disrupting the continuity of habitat within remnants include vegetation cover, soil texture and fire. The study demonstrates that ecological relationships between species and their habitats require careful interpretation of multi-scaled data sets and conservation planning for endangered species, such as *I. o. obesulus* should occur at multiple spatial scales.

Pearce, Debra

Laid-back or Lucrative? Regional Development Implications of Lifestyle as a Motivator for Investment in the Wildflower Industry in the South West of WA

Abstract: This paper reports on doctoral research into the motivations of participants in the wildflower industry in southern Western Australia. Fieldwork was undertaken in 2001/2002 to investigate relationships between the backgrounds of wildflower growers in the region and their level of involvement and commitment to remaining in the industry. The research stemmed the theorem that lifestyle factors are contributing to a high level of turnover of participants in the industry.

The wildflower industry appears to new entrants to be a 'romantic' industry that fits neatly alongside the tourism and wine industries of the South West. The reality, however, is far from the image: hard work, low returns and fickle prices are the reality for most growers. For an industry that has been described as having a 'cottage mentality', the opportunities for industry development seem slim unless there is more professional approach taken from within. The paper argues that lifestyle-based factors in investment decisions have worked against the development of the South West wildflower industry and have contributed little tangible economic development benefit to the region. The paper considers whether this is necessarily a bad thing for industry participants and addresses the overall implications for regional development

Pickard, John

Rural Fences: Geographic Objects in Australian Landscapes

Abstract: Although fences are ubiquitous in Australian landscapes, they are neglected objects of study. Fences are the basic management tools used to separate property, livestock and crops, and to facilitate management. Consequently, the geographic pattern, age and condition of fences can provide valuable clues about the management history of a region, and form a basis for future management.

Further, fences are objects of historic heritage and thus deserve better recognition as heritage items. Old fences may be removed to clean up a mess of broken wire, or left in place. The decision is entirely up to the landholder. But few landholders recognise the historic heritage value of their fences, and others fear the intrusion of government-imposed heritage preservation orders. A middle road is possible where landholders are aware of the importance of a particular fence, and while not actively conserving it, at least do not destroy it.

In this paper I describe how fences provide essential information on the European history of landscapes, how fences allow us to understand past management, and how fences are vital tools in understanding the impact of landscape changes (erosion and deposition).

Pickard, John	<p>Griffith Taylor in Antarctica with Scott's Last Expedition</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Griffith Taylor was the first geomorphologist to work in the Dry Valleys of southern Victoria Land. While on leave from his position as Physigrapher in the Australian Meteorological Bureau, he was Senior Geologists with Scott's ill-fated 1911-1912 expedition to Antarctica. He signed on to the expedition in England in 1910, then after studying glaciers in Europe, joined the ship "Terra Nova" in Christchurch. Within a few weeks of arriving at McMurdo Sound, Scott directed him to lead the First Western Party to explore the "dry valley" Scott had discovered in 1903. Before returning to the base, Taylor spent a month mapping and mapped and described the physiography of Hut Point, the current location of the US McMurdo Station. Back at Cape Evans for the winter of 1911, Taylor worked around the immediate area, and prepared for the following summer. In November 1911, he led the Second Western Party to Granite Harbour. This trip was considerably more difficult, but highly successful. On his return to Cambridge, Taylor published his findings, and married Doris Priestley, sister of Raymond, another geologist on the expedition. I illustrate the paper with Taylor's images, archival documents and recent images of the landscapes he explored.</p>
Pilgrim, Alan	<p>The Alcoa Australian Landcare Program - Industry, Government and Community Partnerships</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The Alcoa Australian Landcare Program commenced in 1989 and to date, has provided financial and other support to community environmental and Landcare projects in the Avon River catchment, the Peel-Harvey region and the Swan and Canning River catchments in Western Australia, and in a number of locations in rural Victoria. The program has provided support to a wide range of rural and urban community Landcare groups.</p> <p>Projects supported have included on-ground work, education activities and community awareness activities. Examples of on-ground work include Demonstration sites such as the Avon Catchment Groups in the Western Australian wheatbelt and the Woody Yaloak Catchment Group in Victoria. Education support activities include the Tammin Alcoa Landcare Education Centre, and the Warambeen Landcare Centre. There are also a range of examples of community awareness activities including support for tree planting days, the Avon Ascent and Landcare Vision.</p> <p>Key aspects of the Alcoa Landcare Program include the way in which Alcoa's corporate sponsorship model evolved; the development of a range of partnerships in Landcare between industry, government and local communities; the early focus on a holistic catchment approach; and, the participatory processes used to engage with community groups, especially rural groups.</p>

Pilgrim, Alan

Evaluating Employment Opportunities Linked to Community-Based Environmental Groups; Results from the North-Eastern Perth Metropolitan Region

Abstract: The research project evaluated current and future employment opportunities for contractors and consultants undertaking on-ground environmental work for community-based volunteer environmental groups in the north-eastern region of Metropolitan Perth. The project involved the development of a database of community-based volunteer environmental groups within the region; identification of the range of work activities undertaken by the groups; and in particular, the tasks providing employment opportunities; and, a SWOT analysis to determine the current status of employment in the sector as well as future prospects.

In all, 125 community-based volunteer environmental groups were identified and surveyed. A questionnaire survey was used to identify the type of work undertaken by community-based groups; the amount and source(s) of funding accessed by these groups; the type(s) of activity that provide employment for contractors and consultants; and, priorities for the next two years.

The research findings revealed that employment through paid work for volunteer environmental community groups is insufficient to provide a sole means of income with most of the contractors and consultants also undertaking work for either local councils or state government agencies. The research also served to highlight the significant financial contribution made by volunteers.

Prout, Sarah

Co-existence and Contested Space: Housing and Mobility for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal People Living in Rural Western Australia

Abstract: In Western Australia, the notion of rurality congers images of a harsh country from which European pioneers carved their futures and fortunes. These popular images are reinforced in cultural stereotypes of what it means to be truly Australian, and serve to form a powerful rural identity. Largely exclusionary of Indigenous Australians, this rural identity feeds particular centres of power and control and subsequently serves to define normal and deviant behaviour. It is used as a driving force for exacting social control and protecting certain social spaces. One of the avenues through which this social control can be exacted as a source of marginalisation and exclusion for Aboriginal people is through perceptions of appropriate housing and the related issue of appropriate levels of mobility. For example, permanent housing structures have been managed in ways that assume limited mobility which restricts many cultural practice and variations in standard of living conditions for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people continue to testify to entrenched exclusion and inequality. However, within this context of marginalised spaces of belonging in rural Australia, many Aboriginal people maintain a profoundly deep sense of place, embedded in connections to country and founded upon patterns of mobility and social (and environmental) interaction which destabilize the dominant conventional models of service provision, including housing. Rural communities are edgezones where these differing perceptions (and patterns) of housing and mobility are played out and implicit social controls foster contestations of place. This paper will explore these perceptions and their implications for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in rural Western Australia.

Pullar, David

Location-Based Intelligence for Environmental Impact Assessments

Abstract: The paper reviews knowledge-based approaches for assessing land use impacts. We concentrate on an approach that expands upon traditional land suitability analysis for sustainable land use assessments done in combination with information on land management practices and environmental risks. The approach is best applied in a geographical context. Therefore it is implemented in a geographical information system (GIS) to allow users to view the information in context and support user interpretations of data. The GIS shows various land condition attributes for spatial units which may be classified to indicators. Classification includes: i) univariate methods using utility graphs, and ii) multivariate classifications using decision tables and options matrix. The decision tables provide not only a means to derive indicators, but also to express rules on how to combine and relate indicators. Rule combinations are used to assess appropriate management practices and planning controls. The options matrix evaluates an indicator in combination with exposure for risk and amenity assessments. The system is being developed by the Coastal CRC, and is intended to be used for developing and monitoring action plans in estuaries and coastal catchments. The paper will mention plans for adding science-based evidence to the knowledge base and integrating modelling into the system. A simple example for assessment of agricultural lands in a catchment is used to illustrate the methods and tools. The system is integrated into a GIS and users can pose intelligent queries: i) on environmental impacts at locations, and ii) to find areas subjects to environmental impacts. Ultimately the knowledge-base and intelligent questions are intended to mimic the questions managers and planners ask to assess sustainable management options.

Reid, Ben

Modernity, Post-Development Theory and the Jargon of Authenticity

Abstract: The paper examines Hegalian-Marxist Theordore's Adorno's critical appraisal of Heidegger,s romantic existentialism (The Jargon of Authenticity) and applies Walter Benjamin,s historical dialectics to a critique of contemporary post-development theory as promulgated by Escobar and Esteva. The aim is to show that just as Heidegger,s critique of modernity shared much of the instrumentalist logic of ordinary liberal philosophy and the 'cultural industry', so post-development theory,s fetishisation of imaginary subjectivity of Æthe native, and Æthe local , concludes by formulating a political project of rationalised social exclusion that is startlingly similar to the reality of neo-liberalism. Historical parallels are drawn between the periods of national socialism and post-war reconstruction of Germany and the current hegemony of neo-liberal capitalism. That paper concludes by arguing that what is required, instead of 'post-development theory', is the positing of a dynamic and decentred notion of subjectivity as the basis of political action that operates at multiple scales. The epoch of globalised neo-liberal capitalism requires a reclaiming of modernity and development rather than their imaginary transcendence.

Robinson, Daniel	<p>The TRIPS Agreement: Implications for Biodiversity, Food Security and Indigenous Traditional Knowledge</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper discusses proposed PhD research on conflicts between the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), the Convention on Biological Diversity and the protection of indigenous traditional knowledge. Knowledge has become an entity of critical importance to the evolution of the world's political economy in the past century. Whilst the TRIPS Agreement's objectives establish that the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should balance rights with obligations to the mutual advantage of both producers and users of technological knowledge, the Agreement has been criticised on many levels, in particular for presenting a bias towards developed countries and corporations, to the neglect of developing nations, individuals, traditional and informal knowledge systems. Within the context of critical legal geography, the research will focus upon the impacts of the TRIPS Agreement on a developing country and discuss options and attempts to address these. This paper discusses the background to the research: situating the TRIPS Agreement in wider discussions of nature-human relations, the protection of indigenous traditional knowledge, access to benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, ethical issues surrounding the patenting of living organisms, and resulting effects on food security.</p>
Roelvink, Gerda	<p>The Man in the Partnering State: Regendering the Social through Partnership</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Building on Wendy Brown's seminal account of the 'man in the state', this paper explores the changing personage of the man in the contemporary 'inclusive' liberal state. The emergence of this new man is most evident in so called Third Way political settings, particularly the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand. Through an ethos of 'partnering' and 're-embedding', the state is shown to act in variously gendered ways to reshape social and governmental domains. This work emphasises the growing recognition of the importance of feminine subjects and labours in contemporary forms of social governance, in the process describing a governmental elaboration of feminised spatial imaginaries centred on the terms of increasing inclusivity, participation, consensus, mutuality and partnership. In doing so the paper raises questions concerning the extent to which the discourse of inclusion reconfigures, subverts or maintains the gendered constitutive elements of liberalism.</p>
Rose, Deborah	<p>Indigenous Water Philosophy in an Uncertain Land</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Right across Australia Indigenous people hold water to be sacred. Their management of the use of freshwater, including care and restraint, constitutes their essential adaptation to this driest of inhabited continents. Geographically, my analysis is concentrated mainly on the arid and semi-arid zones, as together they compromise 80% (approx.) of Australia's land mass; here the first principles of water philosophy and practice can be examined in high relief. I weave the sacred geography of water with people's pragmatic knowledge and use of water.</p>

Rostami, Shahbkhti

Application of the Transport Need Concept: A Case Study of Rural New South Wales

Abstract: By world standards, Australia is a remote continent which is characterised by long distances and scattered settlements. A small population and low population density population are especially characteristic of Australia's rural areas. During the past two decades rationalisation and privatisation of services have led to the closure of many basic services in rural Australia. The withdrawal of services has necessitated longer distance travel for many rural residents ^ a problem which has been exacerbated by the rationalisation of public transport services. As a result there has emerged severe accessibility and mobility problems in rural areas, despite the presence of high levels of car ownership in such areas. Rural New South Wales (NSW) is no exception to these trends and characteristics.

However, many rural residents, neither own a car (or drive a car) or have access to reliable public transport due to socio-economic and locational circumstances. Previous research has shown that these residents, generally belong to groups which include the elderly, teenagers, students, Aboriginal residents, unemployed persons and low-income residents or households. Such groups have been termed transport disadvantaged. Our contention, however, is that such groups are in a state of 'transport need' due to unmet travel-activity needs. The focus of our paper is the application of the transport need concept to rural NSW. Our objectives are to develop a definition of the concept which is more appropriate for rural NSW, and to develop methods to quantify the concept to provide meaningful comparative measures (indices) of transport need which have policy relevance. Our approach builds on previous research which has applied the transport need concept to urban areas. We use the Local Government Area (LGA) as the spatial unit for data collection. Our definition of transport need combines factors which affect demand and supply of transport, and is made up of a range of socio-economic, transport and spatial variables.

We use GIS to develop the database and as the basis for development of the transport need index for each LGA. The index provides a quantitative and comparative measure of transport need. This is then mapped for visual purposes. The GIS also allows us to examine how the index correlates with various layers of transport supply such as with existing bus and rail lines, and with community transport services. Further, we are able to compare our results with those of a previous study of NSW undertaken in 1988. Given the extent of change in rural areas of NSW, we would expect considerable fluctuations in the values of the index for LGA's our hypothesis is that transport needs have actually increased for many LGA's across rural NSW.

In sum, our aim is to demonstrate the value of the transport need concept for rural transport planning. The policy relevance of our study is discussed in the context of current reviews of rural passenger transport services in NSW.

Rudd, Dianne	<p>Towards an Understanding of Gender Issues in Regional Youth Migration</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper deals with youth migration in Australia, specifically the out-migration of young women to the cities. The preoccupation of geographers with counter urbanisation in recent years has largely ignored the continued out-migration of select groups from rural areas. The fact that a larger number of young women than young men move from rural areas has received limited research attention and yet there are major implications for the economic and social viability of many rural communities and the well-being of young men and women who move or stay. By exploring relationships between population size and growth, migration and the functioning of communities the analysis shows some consistent patterns across Australia. To understand this pattern it is necessary to speculate on the lives of young men and women in different contexts and shift focus from simply looking at economic factors, as social factors such as gender have to be taken into account. Rural youth migration is frequently viewed as a problem however it can be argued for whom? The paper seeks to view the concept of space, place and gender in the context of the migration of young women from rural areas in South Australia compared to other regions within Australia.</p>
Rugendyke, Barbara	<p>Ethics and HRECs: Shaping Future Geographies?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The necessity for researchers to obtain approvals from Human Research Ethics Committees in universities to conduct research involving human participants can play a major role in shaping geographical research, particularly that of human geographers. Based on the author's long-term experience with one HREC, as researcher, supervisor and committee member, and on experience of the operations of other ethics committees, this paper explores the ways in which current ethics requirements may shape research methodologies and even the focus of research in human geography. Similarly, the ways in which ethics approval processes have impacted on undergraduate teaching in human geography and on the nature of research undertaken by honours and postgraduate students will be outlined. This paper argues that the current bases on which HRECs operate have evolved from notions of ethical practice which are often at odds with the cultural realities of many of the 'researched'. The result is the imposition of conditions on research conducted in some contexts which often hamper research efforts. Additionally, in focusing on risk management in an increasingly litigious society, potentially useful research may, at times, be unnecessarily constrained.</p>
Ruming, Kristian	<p>Exploring Sydney's Residential Development: An Actor-Network Approach</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Sydney (and indeed all of Australia) is currently experiencing a period of rapid and prolonged residential development. Using Actant-Network Theory (ANT) this paper explores the relations and (heterogeneous) associations of one of Sydney,s largest new residential release areas. The notion of the network is acknowledged by many actants involved in residential development (developers, local council officers, state planning agents, consultants, community groups, etc.) as a central and vital theme to the processes of residential development and their own success, failure and ultimate power. However, these notions of network are inherently structuralist in nature, emphasising hierarchical human relations. This paper moves beyond such an understanding, highlighting the immense (and, to many of the actants themselves, apparently invisible) heterogeneous associations, which facilitate development in its current form, and further, construct these actants themselves as hybrid collectifs. By using ANT, residential development on Sydney,s fringe is viewed as neither the product of a hierarchical development</p>

approval process, nor an unfettered market mechanism, but as an evolutionary project facilitated through a network of Œfibrous, thread-like, wiry, stringy, ropey, (and) capillary, (Latour, 1997) relations of heterogeneous entities which allow for the redefinition and transformation of actants roles, identities, power and, indeed, (built) form.

Ruming, Kristian

Planning Sydney's Fringe: The Not-So-Private Developer

Abstract: In line with the popularity of New Urbanism, in the context of neoliberalist trends in state behaviour, the private sector has increasingly been championed as the most efficient and cost effective means to plan and provide public infrastructure, services and appropriate built form to our cities. While a range of commentators has questioned the extent to which privatisation has also been characterised by continuing state involvement less attention has been paid to the nature of privatisation in the field of urban planning and development. Given the level and depth of state engagement with suburbanisation in Australia and, more recently, the role of private developers in rolling out large-scale housing sites, the question of public and private roles is of increasing significance. Using two of the largest residential developments in Sydney as examples (the ADI site at Western Sydney and the Warnervale site on the Central Coast, together accounting for over 28 000 new dwellings) this paper illustrates the ongoing involvement of state apparatuses in the processes of urban planning and provision. Despite differences in institutional make-up (ADI being developed by Delfin-Lend Lease, a private developer, and Warnervale developed as a partnership between Landcom and the local council) both sites illustrate the continued importance of state involvement (at its various levels) in the urban development process. In particular, it explores the extent to which state involvement privileges certain stakeholders over others, marking a qualitative shift in the nature, not only of state engagement with urban growth on the fringe, but the concept of privatisation, more broadly.

Scalzi, Paul

Dryland Salinity in Western Australia: Response of Local Government to the Problem

Abstract: This paper is based on some preliminary findings from an Honours project that seeks to evaluate local governments response to the problem of dryland salinity in the central Wheatbelt region of Western. The investigation will examine to what extent local government has the capacity to meet its statutory obligations on the premise that local government is well placed, and integral to the development of local strategies. These initiatives need to be consistent with both Commonwealth and State strategies and policies. Developing local strategies will serve to promote greater awareness of the salinity issues and encourage broader participation within local communities.

Two rural shires, Corrigin and Beverley, will be examined as case studies detailing methods employed in addressing salinity in the landscape. Some difficulties that confront local authorities, effectively stalling their efforts at a local level, will also be highlighted. It is anticipated that the research will identify that there is still more that can be done by local authorities in responding to the challenge presented by salinity.

The results of this study should provide guiding principles for assisting local authorities to develop strategies and responses to salinity in their respective regions and may also be used to facilitate improved relations between neighboring local authorities within a broader catchment and whole of landscape approach.

Schech, Susanne	<p>Crossing Borders and Creating Boundaries: Migrants and the 'Aboriginal Issue' in Australia</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> This paper explores how people who have migrated to Australia for permanent settlement engage with issues of Aboriginal dispossession and disadvantage.</p> <p>It considers Hage's (2001) contention that migrants are in a contradictory position: in one sense, migrants enact a continuation of the colonization process, yet in another sense, migrants - particularly if they are 'Third World looking' might share important experiences with indigenous people in that they are excluded from the nation as a space structured around white culture. It asks whether class matters in the way migrants identify with, or establish boundaries against Aboriginal people, employing Bauman's (1995) work on strangers and identity. Thirdly, it contemplates the role of place in processes of racialisation.</p> <p>These questions are explored in relation to interviews with migrants from Iranian, Indian and various European backgrounds.</p>
Sharpe, Scott	<p>The Uneasy Marriage of Truth and Politics: A Case of Virtual Geographies</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Traditionally, the relationship between politics and truth has been uneasy. This is nowhere more evident than in political strategies making conscious use of deceit, humour and theatre. This paper forms part of a larger project looking at relationships between matter, thought and space as they attend the idea of resistance to globalisation. Here we focus on two very different forms of resistance to perceived threats inherent in globalisation: first, more formalised anti-globalisation strategies of trade unions; and second, the less 'legitimated' resistance of a group of culture jammers calling themselves the YesMen. The differing approaches of these two groups to technologies are instructive. Whereas for trade unions the internet serves as a useful medium for making public their aims and identity, for culture jammers the technology of the internet enables a play of appearances that introduces a difference in thought. The paper does not seek to deem one political strategy more relevant or efficacious than another. Our point, rather, is to see how the deliberate use of deceit might tell us something about the nature of political action as such and about the conceptions of space and matter on which varying approaches to virtual geographies rely.</p>
Sharpe, Scott	<p>More Mileage from the Cultural Turn: A Reconceptualisation of the Field in Human Geography</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> With the hysteria associated with the cultural turn largely dissipated, it is perhaps opportune to exploit its fertility as a problem. This is the case because some of the issues associated with the cultural turn - the crisis of representation, the tension in the relationship between realist and constructivist modes of knowing and the relevance of academic work - remain unresolved and pertinent. This paper argues that the longevity of the tension between political-economic and new cultural geography indicates the limits of a strategy of resolution of this tension. In making this argument particular emphasis is placed on the changing conception and role of the field and fieldwork in human geography. Transcripts from interviews with academics working at the cultural and economic interface of human geography are examined in order to release the creative potential of the field. I argue that the field needs to be seen as more than simply the source of raw material for our concepts and more than the testing ground for our</p>

theoretical frameworks. By this conceptualisation then, field then does not serve as a site of dialectical resolution but opens up the possibility of a new folded relationship between thought and matter.

Shaw, Wendy

Imagining Traditions? and Dreaming (Up)Heritages?

Abstract: This paper considers some of the ways that Indigenous people encounter notions of tradition, and heritage. Specifically, it considers how knowledges about, for example, traditional , Aboriginal gender relations can be generated by an Australian institution and questions why (post)colonial understandings about the Aboriginal other, persist. It considers also non-Indigenous traditions, where notions of heritage, conflict, and refers to examples from Pacific places.

Sherval, Meg

Resource-Rich Transitional Economies - A Godsend or a Nightmare?

Abstract: Traditionally, transitional economies such as Russia, Vietnam and Laos are recognised as post-socialist economies. Places such as China and even Alaska, which share a similar heritage and geologic background, may be seen as exceptions to that rule. Post-socialist or not, these nations, particularly the resource-rich Russian Far East, China and Alaska, all with gateways to the Pacific, have been identified as places for potential greenfields discoveries, provided they adopt the troika of Western self-identity - Privatization, marketization and democratization (Verdery, 2002:15).

This paper examines how these three nation states are responding to the pressures of globalisation and its reductionist vision. In particular, it explores the extent to which they are viewed simply in terms of risk and relative remoteness from (and by) the mainly Atlantic business community. This perception not only marginalises and frontierises these transitional regions, but it also promotes regional disengagement with the globalised economy. Together these case studies question the validity of a global discourse which prides itself on openness and the creation of a border-less world,. It is argued that these discourses understate the extent to which global expansion is framed predominantly in terms of risk, thus sustaining, if not creating borders, rather than dissolving them.

Sidaway, James

Geographies of Postdevelopment

Abstract: This paper comprises a review of academic writings about postdevelopment and then develops an argument that critical scrutiny of the contemporary reconfiguring of postcolonial sovereignties provides a productive way to rethink the geographies of development and postdevelopment. The relationship of development narratives to reconfigurations of Empire and multiple Modernities produces a complex economic, cultural and political geography of development and postdevelopment that defies neat summary.

Sietchiping, Remy

Where Do We Go From Here: Predicting Informal Settlements Dynamics

Abstract: Rapid population growth coupled with uncontrolled urbanization in Developing Countries (DCs) is leaving an informalisation legacy. Whilst informal settlements (ISs) now constitute the most prevalent form and patterns of spatial urban growth in DCs, urban planners and governments are implementing quick-fix measures, which are ineffective in the long term.

There are, however, new technologies, particularly, computational and simulation techniques, that offer possibilities to develop more relevant urban models, especially understanding the growth of IS. Moreover, recent progress in the study of complex urban systems and the increase in the power of the computer in modeling, bring new perspectives into the study of IS.

I will discuss how I used Visual Basic language to integrate Geographic Information Systems and Cellular Automata approaches to model and simulate the expansion of IS. I will present the architecture of, and the parameters used to develop an Informal Settlement Growth Model (ISGM). I will assess the contribution of ISGM to the body of knowledge and theories of IS, and indicate the importance of prediction and animation in IS management. I will also show how the application of ISGM on Yaoundé, Cameroon, provides useful indications on how IS emerge and expand.

Sofer, Michael

Changes in the Moshav and Family Farming in Israel

Abstract: In the last two decades, the rural space in Israel has steadily been transformed. Increasing intensity of production, the decline of agricultural employment, the evolution of non-agricultural land uses and activities, and the suburbanisation of the countryside have affected all type of rural settlements. The moshav, a typical planned rural settlement originally based on equal conditions for the individual farming households and some degree of co-operation, is undergoing changes, characterised by different responses, such as pluriactivity, enlargement of farming operations, evolution of non-agricultural activities on the farm, and the phenomenon of set-aside land.

The result is a moshav that is more heterogeneous - physically, economically and socially ^ and the emergence of unprecedented regional, inter-village and intra-village disparities. The effect of marginalisation processes and the absence of clear-cut policies that would guide the future development of family farms and the moshav, coupled with the selective development pattern carried out by big capital, may lead to greater regional disparities and further erode some features of inter- and intra-equality of the moshav communities.

Stratford, Elaine	<p>Engendering Microbicides: The Risky Geopolitics of Carraguard and HIV/AIDS Prevention</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> On 4 November 2003, Saskatoon's Star Phoenix ran a one-page spread aimed at school students which captures the tactics used in reporting preventive technologies for HIV/AIDS, the risky geopolitics of which concern us. The Canadian Government will export low-cost AIDS drugs to Africa, after the World Trade Organization ruled that developing countries could import less-expensive generic versions of brand-name drugs without fear of lawsuits from companies who own patents on the medications. Hence the feature's bold type title: "Africa. Can Canada help save it from AIDS?". Efforts to address HIV/AIDS are not in question here. Rather we wish to unsettle a tendency among media reporters, international scientists, donors and others to constitute an unproblematic and displaced neoliberal subject of and at risk of the disease. Focusing on Carraguard, a preventive microbicide, we ask three questions. To what extent and effect are microbicides legitimised because they are a women's technology? How are places, identities, interventions and means of surveillance enrolled in the treatment of HIV/AIDS? Does Carraguard enable risks to act at a distance, as well as into the future and what geopolitical terrains arise through its work?</p>
Sutherland, Elissa	<p>An ethnography of outworking</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> In this paper I canvass some of the major themes of difference between women performing home-based work (outwork) in the clothing industry in Sydney. In reflecting on these women's experiences - women from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Vietnam and Cambodia - I draw on interviews, home-visits, exchanges in the English classes I taught, and focus groups. This paper will be structured according to three themes. First, migration and prior occupational histories as well as attitudes and ability to access welfare in Australia all have a significant impact on how individuals go about outworking. Second, I turn to the multiple ways that women valued their outworking. Third, I show the non-static nature of outworking by looking at some examples of the movement between outworking, subcontracting, factory work and other forms of work that the women spoke of. These themes of difference between outworking women highlight the need for a continual rethinking of appropriate policy responses and desirable social justice outcomes for a diverse group of independent workers.</p>
Tonts, Matthew	<p>Rural Restructuring and the Changing Geography of Competitive Sport</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The geography of sport has received relatively little attention from those interested in processes of rural restructuring. This is despite the important role that sport plays in the structure of rural communities and regions. In addition to the obvious health benefits associated with physical activity, sport contributes to community identity and provides important opportunities for social interaction and cultural expression. There is, however, considerable evidence to suggest that processes of restructuring are having direct impacts on sport in rural areas. This paper considers these changes by drawing on evidence from rural Victoria and Western Australia. It concludes by arguing that processes of restructuring are reshaping the geography of sport in rural Australia.</p>

Turton, Stephen

Tourism and Tropical Forests: Opportunity or Threat?

Abstract: Tourism has been associated with undesirable natural resource impacts in many parts of the world often because of the lack of adequate development controls. Like any industry that impacts on natural resources, tourism requires appropriate management strategies and systems to ensure both visitor enjoyment and resource protection for current and future generations. Nowhere is this more challenging a task than in the tropical forests of the world where exploitation of forest resources has led to a decline in the extent of native forests and the distribution of biodiversity and is having severe socio-economic impacts on host developing countries. In this paper we draw heavily on our first hand experience of the developing rainforest tourism industry in northern Australia but also give examples of studies from other tropical countries that engage in rainforest tourism. We believe that the experience of rainforest tourism and how this is managed in northern Australia is an example of how it could be sustainably managed and developed elsewhere in the world. Much of our paper looks at the local scale and regional impacts of tourism and provides examples of how negative impacts can be mitigated. However, we also consider the global scale of tourism growth and how the benefits of this industry can be maximized.

Vella, Karen

Managing Change: Design Principles for Institutional Arrangements in the Australian Sugar Industry

Abstract: Like many industries and resources across Australia, the Australian Sugar Cane Industry and the institutions governing it are under immense pressure to change. Benefits of institutional change include potentially better managed ecosystems and improved social and economic welfare for communities and societies however policy change also has high transaction costs. In practice the actual transformation of institutions is a difficult and time consuming process that is influenced by various exogenous and endogenous factors, and fraught with uncertainty.

In the context of institutional change in the Australian Sugar Cane Industry, this paper draws on recent research to propose design principles for institutional arrangements to shape governance futures. These design principles integrate theory on institutional arrangements with knowledge of institutional effectiveness in practice to propose a set of conditions that are more likely to enable the effective governance of resources and facilitate change processes in the industry. This paper offers insights for assessing the performance of institutional systems, formulating new institutions, and for the adaptive management of existing institutions.

Waite, Gordon	<p>The Sydney 2002 Gay Games and Querying Australian National Space</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> In what ways did the Sydney,s Gay Games reinvent the Australian nation? In this paper I set out to examine this question by drawing upon the idea that sports and opening ceremonies of international sports events have been definitive moments for the Australian nation. Through investigating the social terrains, or bodyscapes, invoked by sporting gay pride at the opening ceremony and sports venues of the Sydney 2002 Gay Games IV, enables insights into if these spaces subverted the heteronormativity of sporting bodies that are metaphors for Australian national space. I center my argument within a post-Faucaultian philosophy of identity. This approach advocates for a recursive relationship between power/discourse and critically reflexive, geographically embedded subjects. The ethnographic basis of my findings is participant observation and a time-series of in-depth interviews with over 40 self-identifying gay/queer males living in Sydney. I extract two overarching themes from the bodyscapes of the games, transcendence and imprisonment. For those actively involved in the making of camp bodyscapes, mimicking the dominant order,s monopoly on the authority of national signification provided by Opening Ceremonies and sporting bodies offered a transgressive vehicle. However, the pillar of heteronormative sporting bodies survived unchallenged. Sporting pride also worked to close rather than open up a space for discourses about sexuality and national identity to occur. Closure occurred by jettisoning shame that links sport, sex and bodies. Closure also occurred amongst certain gay/queer men who shunned the games, regarding it as disciplining bodies into normalcy.</p>
Walmsley, Jim	<p>The Retail Scene in Southern Sydney: Lifestyle-Linked Restructuring?</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> The retail scene in the Sydney LGAs of Hurstville, Kogarah and Rockdale was first monitored by the author in 1969 when a count was undertaken of the establishments and functions existing in 54 shopping centres (minimum five shops). Two decades of change was monitored in 1989 when the three LGAs were surveyed again, using the same definition for the identification of shopping centres. After two decades, it was evident that changes in the suburban retail scene reflected, to a significant degree, changes in Australian lifestyles. A subsequent survey was conducted in 1999 that monitored the extent to which lifestyle-linked restructuring was still evident. The paper presents the results of this third survey, highlighting changes in the number of shopping centres, the ubiquity or otherwise of different retail functions, and the overall number of shops. Suggestions are made for future research in retail geography, a topic which has become relatively unfashionable in the last two decades.</p>
Weston, Rae	<p>Reflections on a Second Stage of Privatising the Environmental Commons</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> Bioprospecting is the systematic search for genes, natural compounds, designs and whole organisms in wildlife with a potential for product development (Mateo, Nader and Taayo (2001 at p. 471)) Castree (2003) critically assesses the theory and practice of biodiversity prospecting in the developing world and suggests that the complexity of the evaluation process has not been recognised in the earlier literature (e.g.Mateo (2000), Sittenfeld et al (1999)). He also rightly points out the overwhelming focus in the literature on the Costa Rica INBio case. It is the purpose of this paper to explore the complexity of evaluation issue with respect to a second stage of privatising the environmental commons, in this case biodiversity in the private sector and in a developed economy. The basis for this exploration is the listed Australian public</p>

company, Biopropect Ltd. This company was established in 1998 and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange in 2001. It collects biological material under license, primarily from Western Australia and Queensland.. We consider the valuation of the company from its prospectus and subsequently with a view to shedding light on how the complexity of biodiversity might be valued. We compare this with the valuation of INBio and make some conclusions that may assist others in the valuation process.

Weston, Rae

Guanxi and Chinese Business Networks in Sydney

Abstract: The emphasis placed by Chinese businessmen on networks and informal structure is described as guanxi. There is a wide literature suggesting that guanxi in overseas business communities has been important to Chinese businessmen (Bun (2000), Powell (1990), Redding (1990,1991,1995). Middleman Minority Theory formalized by Bonacich (1973) suggests that an ethnic minority will consolidate as a result of host community hostility and ethnic group solidarity and form an ethnic enclave Aldrich and Zimmer (1986) proposed the weak ties big opportunities networking concept . In this paper we report on an investigation of the existence and persistence of guanxi with respect to small businesses operated by ethnic Chinese in Sydney, Australia. Specifically we investigate their reliance on relatives in internal control functions; and their preferred means of networking.

Our study concludes that the ethnic solidarity argument of Middleman Minority Theory does not apply here and we provide evidence that small Chinese businesses in Sydney now rely on a different structure of networks than that suggested by guanxi.

Winchester, Hilary

Christmas in the Valley of Praise: Intersections of the rural idyllic, heritage and community in Lobethal, South Australia

Abstract: The village of Lobethal in the Adelaide Hills is synonymous with Christmas. Its annual Festival of Lights can trace its origins to the 1940s and now attracts over 250,000 visitors each year over a period of seventeen days. In 1994, the Lobethal Lights Festival Committee took over the coordination of activities and gained serious corporate sponsorship. The formalisation of the Festival occurred after the closure of the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills, the village's major employer.

Founded in 1843, Lobethal retains a clear sense of its German Lutheran heritage, with strong religious and rural discourses. The Festival builds upon existing traditions and is fuelled by a strong sense of community. The Festival is considered to be Lobethal's Christmas gift to the wider community, and communicates a sense of Christmas festivity enjoyed by visitors of all ages. Representations of Christmas predominantly reflect a traditional Christian ethos, exemplified by a live Nativity play performed nightly in the main street.

The Festival of Lights provides a significant local place identity for Lobethal which is enhanced by the rural spatiality and Germanic heritage of the Valley of Praise.

Wright, Sarah

Harvesting Knowledge: A Study of the Contested Terrain of Intellectual Property Rights in the Philippines

Abstract: Landscapes of knowledge and knowledge-as-property (intellectual property) are fundamental to contemporary patterns of uneven development. Intellectual property represents a key (but neglected) aspect of how globalized capitalism is resolving crises in the contemporary period. The diffusion of intellectual property provides new strategies to relieve crises of capital, leads to new geographies of haves and have-nots, and is bound up in the production of new scales of experience. I will look to the contested and multi-scalar processes through which intellectual property on plants has been introduced in the Philippines to show how moves to define and control IPRs are expressions of shifts in forms of accumulation and struggles over claims to spatial power. Since the 1980s there have been huge increases in intellectual property worldwide as plants, processes and the products of university research have been incorporated into intellectual property regimes, first in the US and then, through the WTO and bilateral pressures, to other countries. Although critical theorists have pointed to the emergence of information and high-tech industries as important facets of flexible regimes of accumulation, the importance of knowledge spaces, the construction of legitimate knowledge and their relationship to patterns of ownership and control have been largely overlooked.