Welcome from the TASA President

The annual TASA conference is one of the most public examples of the sociological community. Amidst the anomie of university restructuring and rampant managerialism, it provides the social space in which we can critically reflect upon the discipline and our engagement with 'the social'. It's also the chance to enjoy some much needed socialising and take pride in our contributions. In organising both the intellectual and social features of the conference in such a consummate and professional manner, the TASA Executive Committee offers its thanks to the conference convenor, Dr Zlatko Skrbis, and his fellow LOC members. On behalf of the Executive, I extend a warm welcome to all delegates, particularly our international visitors, and hope you find the conference an intellectually and socially rewarding experience.

Dr John Germov
TASA President

Welcome from the Local Organising Committee

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Local Organising Committee I am pleased to welcome you to The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) Conference. The conference has been designed as a lead up event to the XVth International Sociological Association World Congress of Sociology.

Because of the exceptional opportunities associated with the World Congress we have not tried to reproduce the standard TASA conference format. Indeed, this TASA conference is the smallest and shortest in recent history and features a more diverse mix of presenters than ever before. We take this to be its strength rather than weakness.

In organising this event, we are hoping you will remember it not only for its intellectual benefits - of which there will hopefully be many! - but also for its pleasant, collegial and relaxed atmosphere. It is, after all, a gateway into a week-long sociological congress.

I would like to use this opportunity to express a warm welcome to our guests and sponsors. In particular, I wish to thank SAGE for its sponsorship of the Cocktail Party and its continuing support of Australian sociology. I also wish to acknowledge the support of Pearson Education and Palgrave - Macmillan. A warm welcome goes to the members of the International Sociological Association Executive Committee who have kindly agreed to attend the Cocktail Party. Also, I am delighted to welcome the participants of the ISA International Laboratory for Ph.D. Students in Sociology.

TASA 2002 is the result of collaborative efforts of sociologists from the University of Queensland and the Queensland University of Technology who have planned the conference in concert with the ISA local organising committees. In particular, I would like to express my thanks to all members of the Local Organising Committee who have contributed their invaluable skill, time and effort into organisation of this event. I also wish to acknowledge the support of volunteers whose presence will assure the smooth running of the conference.

Last but not least, I wish to extend my warm regards and words of thanks to everyone attending the conference. It often goes unacknowledged but it is the delegates themselves who are the most important element in organisation of an event like this.

Welcome to Brisbane. Welcome to TASA 2002.

Dr Zlatko Skrbis
Conference Convenor

Conference Organisation

Organising Committee

Dr Zlatko Skrbis – Convenor – University of Queensland
Dr Barbara Adkins – Queensland University of Technology
Dr Scott Baum - University of Queensland
Dr Angela Coco - University of Queensland
Assoc. Prof. Michael Emmison - University of Queensland
Ms Nicole Shepherd - University of Queensland
Dr Ian Woodward - University of Queensland

Volunteers

Special thanks to:

Mr Robert Crombie
Mr Martin O'Flaherty
Ms Karen Offield
Mr Andrew Peake
Ms Kate Riseley
Ms Cynthia Teo

Sponsors and Supporters

SAGE Publications
Palgrave-Macmillan
Pearson Education Australia
The University of Queensland
Queensland University of Technology

General Information

Where is it?
Gardens Point campus of QUT is located close to Brisbane's city centre. Approximate walking time from the Queen Street Mall is 15 minutes. A pedestrian walkway links QUT to South Bank. A CityCat ferry terminal is located at the campus. For all public transport information, call **Transinfo** on 13 12 30. This helpline is staffed 7 days a week, from 8am to 10pm.

The conference will be located in 'S' block. Please see the maps at the back of this handbook.

Parking
Parking will be available for $4 for Friday afternoon and $8 for Saturday. Let the security guard at the gatehouse know you are with the TASA 2002 conference and they will direct you where to park. Parking will be available either under S block or in the short-term car park nearby. See map at the end of handbook.

Help?
Ask a committee member or volunteer. We can be identified by our yellow name badges or ask a staff member at the registration desk.

Registrations
The registration desk will be staffed from 3:30 p.m. on Friday afternoon prior to the Cocktail Party, in the Owen J. Wordsworth Room, located on level 12 of 'S' block. Registration services will be available from 8:30 am to 12 noon on Saturday at the 4th floor entrance to S Block. From 12:30 p.m. the registration desk will be located upstairs in the Owen J. Wordsworth Room.

Entrances
The main entrance to S Block is via the 4th floor.

Rooms
All conference rooms are in S Block. Rooms are identified by an 'S' and the beginning digit of the floor number, for example S 405 is on the 4th floor of S block. Four of the five presentation rooms are located on the 4th floor and the fifth is located on the 3rd floor. See the map at the back of this handbook.

Telephone
Public telephones are located in S Block on the 4th Floor. See the map at the back of this handbook.

Food
Lunch, morning and afternoon teas are included in your registration cost and will be available in the Owen J. Wordsworth room, located on level 12 of 'S' block. Please note that registrants must produce their registration name badge to obtain lunch, morning and afternoon teas. All other on-campus food outlets will be closed, as it is a holiday period. An alternative food outlet is the City Gardens Café located in the Botanical Gardens about five minutes walk from the conference venue just beyond X Block. Also about ten to fifteen minutes walk from S Block are coffee shops/cafes in George Street and Albert Street back towards the city centre.

Money
There are two auto-tellers on campus, Commonwealth Bank and RediTeller. These are located in Y Block.

Emergency - 3864 5555
In case of any emergency the first call is to Queensland University of Technology **Security Services who** will coordinate the deployment of services. Call **3864 5555.**

Information for Presenters

Rooms

All of the rooms are large tutorial style rooms that seat at least 50. Presenters may like to visit their rooms prior to presentation in order to familiarise themselves with the layout and equipment. All rooms contain an overhead projector, whiteboards, video and television facilities.

For whiteboard pens see the people at the Registration Desk.

PowerPoint and other audio-visual facilities are not available. Presenters who wish to use such equipment will need to make their own arrangements.

Presentations

The program allows for presentations to be delivered in 15 minutes with 5 minutes for discussion. All sessions have the same format, with the exception of the *Professionalisation Forum*, which occupies a 1.5-hour block.

Please check the noticeboard near the registration desk for any last minute changes to the program.

Professionalisation Forum

Professionalisation has emerged as an important issue for sociologists. At TASA 2001, these issues were tackled and a working party was established. A 16-page report from this working party- "Sociology beyond academe" is now available on the web at http://www.tasa.org.au. At this session, we are eager to progress this discussion, and Graham Marsh, the vice-president of TASA will lead a special professionalisation forum with Anne Seitz and Anne Ring. The 1.5-hour forum will offer considered debate and will benefit from the input of a large representation of sociologists. See the Abstracts section for individual author's abstracts.

Suggested issues to be addressed so far are:
- How best can TASA represent sociologists working beyond academia?
- How should conference organisers and the TASA Executive Committee deal with the perception that one of the problems at the conference level regarding "practising" sociologists (though one could argue that academics also 'practise') "is the way that they/we tend to get treated as outsiders"?
- Who exactly is a sociologist and should TASA provide accreditation for anyone wanting to be a practicing sociologist? At the moment the situation is such that Sociology can be taught and practised by almost anybody who wishes to call themselves by the name 'Sociologist'.
- Should TASA accredit courses/programs where sociology is taught in the same way as occurs with Psychology and Social Work?
- Should TASA have a responsibility to ensure that ethical standards are maintained? If so how and by whom?
- Should TASA adopt a similar approach to 'research groups' as that taken by the ISA? They could meet separately and have their own executive etc.
- Following that line, would it be useful to have state branches of TASA who could run mini-conferences, workshops etc?

Following the TASA Conference, the TASA Executive Committee plans to establish an online forum for members to exchange their views on the issue of professionalisation. We look forward to your contribution to this debate.

TASA 2002 - Program

Friday, 5 July - Events		Room
3.30 – 5.30	Registration	Owen J. Wordsworth Room 12th Floor S block
4:00 - 5:00	Postgraduate Forum	Local café- TBA
5.30 – 7.30	Cocktail Party (sponsored by SAGE publishers)	Owen J. Wordsworth Room 12th Floor S block

Saturday, 6 July – Sessions			* = chair of session		
Time	**S 405**	**S 406**	**S 408**	**S 409**	**S 305**
8.30 – 9.00	Registration – Foyer, 4th Floor S Block				
9.00 – 10.30	**Work & Organisations** * Tara McGee ▪ Horsfield ▪ Faifua ▪ Pixley ▪ Salling Olesen	**Eco-sociology** * Lynda Herbert-Cheshire ▪ Goodman & Johnston ▪ Duarte ▪ Shaw & Cock	**Occupations, Welfare & Government Investment** * Zlatko Skrbis ▪ Pringle ▪ Goyder ▪ Brady	**Theory 1** * Mike Emmison ▪ Misztal ▪ Kelly ▪ Slagter-Knowles ▪ Phillips & Smith	**Health 1** * TBA ▪ Peterson, Hughes & King ▪ Naccarella ▪ Germov ▪ Moxey
10.30 – 11.00	**Morning Tea – Owen J. Wordsworth Room - SAGE Book Launch** **Kevin White. *Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness* – Launched by Prof. Chris Rojek, Nottingham-Trent**				
11.00 – 12.30	**Domestic Violence** * Denise Faifua ▪ Wendt & Cheers ▪ Jackson ▪ Middleton	**Culture, Religion & Theory** * Angela Coco ▪ Redden ▪ Bahnisch ▪ Parker ▪ Villalta Puig	**Migrants** * Roberta Julian ▪ Kujawa ▪ Muenstermann ▪ Stewart, Alati & Peterson ▪ Tower, Noble & Poynting	**Theory 2** * John Germov ▪ Connell ▪ Ellis & Fopp ▪ Alexander ▪ Allolio-Näcke and Kalscheuer	**Health 2** * Nicole Shepherd ▪ White ▪ Broom & Treacher ▪ Bowra ▪ Collyer
12.30 – 1.30	**Lunch – Owen J. Wordsworth Room**				
1.30 – 3.00	**Families & Households** * Annaliza Jackson ▪ Walter ▪ Hewitt, Baxter & Western ▪ Backhouse & Lucas ▪ Patulny	**Rural sociology** * Scott Baum ▪ Finemore & McAllister ▪ Herbert-Cheshire & Lawrence ▪ McAllister ▪ Warren	**Identities** * John Goyder ▪ Badger & Skrbis ▪ Kalscheuer & Allolio-Näcke ▪ Julian	**Theory & Method** * Mark Bahnisch ▪ Davis ▪ Petersen ▪ Turnbull ▪ Wilding	
3.00 – 3.30	**Afternoon Tea – Owen J. Wordsworth Room**				
3.30 – 5.00	**Professionalisation Forum** * Graham Marsh ▪ Seitz ▪ Ring	**Media & Technology** * Ian Woodward ▪ Reed ▪ Durieux ▪ Perry ▪ Chugg	**Refugees** * Scott Poynting ▪ Christie, Sidhu & Lingard ▪ Gale ▪ Meliala	**Welfare** * Barbara Adkins ▪ Barnes ▪ Hartman ▪ Howard ▪ Secomb	
5.00 – 6.00	**TASA Annual General Meeting – S 405**				

ABSTRACTS

Alexander, Malcolm

School of Humanities, Griffith University,
Nathan, Qld, Australia 4111
Tel: 61-7-3875 7169. Email: M.Alexander@mailbox.gu.edu.au

The Imagined Origins of Social Networks

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Theory 2

When modelling social networks theorists make assumptions about the starting conditions and end points for the structures they propose. This paper considers three such models; the 'star' formation used by Linton Freeman, the Moore graph and Duncan Watts' 'small world' models. The paper suggests that Watts' presentation of network structure opens new vistas for imagining the origins of social networks and applies some of its insights to the world of the other two graphs. The paper discusses the use of these models for the analysis of real social networks.

Key words: graph theory, network structure, small world networks, star graphs, social Networks.

Allolio-Näcke [1], Lars and Britta Kalscheuer[2]

Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
Bavaria, Germany
[1]*Email: julian95@gmx.de*
[2]*Email: britta.kalscheuer@gmx.net*

How Does an Emancipated Concept of Culture Deny Acceptance to Cultural Groups?

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Theory 2

Within the present discussion of cultural theory an attempt to decompose the term "culture" by concepts of "nation" and/or "race/ethnics" are more and more regarded. Building up distance to the heritage of the social-darwinistic theory seems to be the main reason. Apparently the decomposition of these concepts contributes to the acceptance of cultural groups. This decomposition of different categories conceals asymmetries of power relationships within day to day life that result from politics of unequally distributing the world's goods. At best symptoms will be fought against from a practically non-reflected viewpoint of university science (*Elfenbeinturm*). Only if politics of distributing the world's goods will change, the problem will be solved effectively and acceptance of any cultural group will be established. By that the main ambivalence becomes evident: while today's link between these different categories makes acceptance of cultural groups realistic and even enables them to attain the power of "Handlungsfähigkeit" (action potence), the "scientifically cleared up" concept of culture looses its value. The paper therefore intends to show the practical functionality of these links within today's national and global fights for power. The need of a more equal distribution of the world's goods will be emphasised.

Key words: cultural identity, recognition, action potence, cultural theory.

Backhouse[1], Jan and Trevor Lucas[2]

Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW 2480,
[1] *Tel: 02 6620 3882. Email jbackh20@scu.edu.au.*
[2] *Tel 02 6620 3028. Email tlucas@scu.edu.au.*

Social Change and Its Impact on the Generative Role of Contemporary Australian Grandparents

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Families and Households

Generativity is Erikson's term about life meaning for adults. Its focus is on concern for the next generation's well-being and it takes the form of parenting, mentoring, teaching or community service. This paper arises out of a study that sought to explore how social change has impacted on the generative role of contemporary Australian grandparents. In particular, this study sought to understand the extent to which their life goals, values and generative priorities have been re-evaluated due to social changes such as the feminist movement, advances in technology, divorce and family change, increased drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and the increased abuse of children. In depth interviews were conducted with a small number of grandparents. The findings of this study have potential implications for policies and programs related to children and their families and to aged persons. The study contributes to social research related to personal growth, parenting, childcare and aged persons.

Key words: aged persons, parenting, generativity, social change, family.

Badger, Shirlene and Zlatko Skrbis

University of Queensland
Tel: 07 3366 9270, Email: s.badger@imb.uq.edu.au
Tel: 07 3365 3176, Email: z.skrbis@uq.edu.au

Asserting National Differences: The Case of Antipodean Rivalry

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 408 **Session Title:** Identities

Australia and New Zealand have shared a colonial past since the 1769-70 voyages of *The Endeavour.* They have both provided relief for the burdened social and political system of Britain and have struggled to develop a sense of nationhood and identity from their colonial masters. Yet, despite the many commonalities that Australia and New Zealand share, their relationship has been fractured by numerous instances of rivalry which have received considerable attention in the popular media. This paper provides some examples of antipodean rivalry as reported in a sample of Australian and New Zealand daily newspapers during 2000-2001. The paper is an attempt to understand these examples of rivalry in order to appreciate their significance in the process of constituting a sense of national identity. The rivalry incidents are examined through a prism of three conceptual frameworks that need to be interlinked in order to grasp the significance of this rivalry. These are the dichotomy of weak-strong nationalism, the narcissism of minor differences and banal nationalism.

Key words: rivalry, antipodes, national identity, Australia, New Zealand.

Bahnisch, Mark

School of Humanities and Human Services, QUT,
Tel: 07 3254 4005, Email: m.bahnisch@qut.edu.au

Sociology of Religion, Secularisation and Sociological Theory

Session time: 11:00- 12:30   **Room:** S406   **Session title:** Culture, Religion & Theory

While the original theorisation of the concept of secularisation was considerably more nuanced in the thought of the 'founders' of sociology (Marx, Weber, Durkheim) than is often appreciated, a narrative of sociological theorising about religion and modernity would trace a trajectory from the rise of secularisation in the first part of the 20th century to its decline and fall as we enter the new millennium. As tempting as it might be to tell such a teleological story, this paper instead reports on ongoing research that seeks to trouble such neat dichotomies by suggesting that concepts of secularisation and desecularisation are themselves embedded in and inescapably marked by theological metaphors. Using a case study of Wicca to ground and illustrate the argument, the paper suggests specific ways in which many key sociological concepts can be renewed and reinvented better to reflect postmodernity. It is argued that the processes by which religion is being reconfigured in themselves demonstrate the inutility of analytics that remain caught within the problematic of modernity, which appears to be co-extensive with sociology's unconscious. The paper seeks to reinstate the sociology of religion at the heart of sociology where it belongs.

Key words: sociology, theory, modernity, secularisation, religion.

Barnes, Jo

Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Waikato,
Hamilton, New Zealand
Tel: (07) 838 4662, Email: jobar@waikato.ac.nz

CHARG and the Problem of Affordable Housing in Hamilton, New Zealand: An Example of Community Co-operation.

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Welfare

CHARG (Combined Housing Action Research Group) is an initiative developed through the co-operation of a number of voluntary social service agencies in Hamilton, New Zealand. Stemming from a concern about the numbers of women looking for accommodation, a number of community social service groups came together to investigate the issue of housing need in Hamilton. Beginning with the establishment of men's night shelter and transitional housing for women and children, CHARG has facilitated the work of some major projects in Hamilton including the social service village Te Ara Hou This paper traces the birth of this group and its progress as it endeavours not only to place the issue of affordable housing on the agenda but also to initiate a major housing project aimed at low income older people.

Key words: housing, voluntary, agency, low income, Abbeyfield.

Bowra, Jean

QUT CarseldineSchool of Humanities and Human Services
Tel: (07) 3864 4758, Email: j.bowra@qut.edu.au

Into the Abdomen: A History of Ovariotomy

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title:** Health 2

Ovariotomy, surgical removal of one or both ovaries, is considered by most medical writers to be the operation that heralded the surgeons' move into the body's interior. It is the intention of this paper to present a short history of ovariotomy, focusing on the nineteenth century. Debate surrounds the operation, both medical and social, and a presentation of some of this debate will be included, especially that espoused in medical/sociological theory. However, in the Foucauldian tradition, consideration will be given to several of the conditions of possibility that allowed the move from the exterior to the interior of the human body. By so doing it shall present some alternative hypothesis that allowed medicine to step into the abdomen.

Key words: ovariotomy, medicine, history, Foucault, governing sexuality.

Brady, Michelle A.

Research completed while an Honours student at Murdoch University.
Tel: (02) 6244 6110, Email: m_a_t_brady@hotmail.com

Global Imperatives for Welfare Reform?

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 408   **Session title:** Occupations, Welfare & Government Investment

Arguments about the implications of globalisation for domestic social policy often seem polarised. At one extreme there are neo-liberals, who regard globalisation as an external and omnipotent force that necessitates the retrenchment of welfare systems in the name of improved efficiency and competitiveness. At the opposing extreme are left-wing critics who dismiss the extent of globalisation and suggest that there are no definite requirements for welfare reform. In this paper I move beyond the positivism of the neo-liberal 'rational response' and left-wing 'mistaken response' arguments in order to investigate the ways in which perceptions of globalisation have impacted on domestic social policy making. The paper examines several fundamental shifts in the governance of unemployment in Australia over the period 1983 to 1999. The last two decades of Australian social policy have been marked by a proliferation of new strategies for governing unemployment. The paper suggests that these changes reflect changing governmental perceptions about the relationship between the national and international economies and the possibilities for discretionary macroeconomic management. A new overwhelming emphasis on the 'imperatives' of globalisation and 'national economic efficiency' as a requirement for securing economic security was formative in the development of new strategies for the governance of unemployment that were developed during the 1980s and 1990s.

Key words: globalisation, welfare reform, unemployment, neo-liberalism.

Broom, Dorothy and Geraldine Treacher

National Centre for Epidemiology & Population Health, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 0200
Tel: 02 6125 5546, Email: dorothy.broom@anu.edu.au

Implicating Gender in Diabetes Mellitus: Femininity and Masculinity in Publications for Diabetics

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title**: Health 2

As doctors have recognised the limitations on medical control of many chronic conditions and the importance of patients taking responsibility for self-management, increasing emphasis is being placed on patient education. People who understand their disease are expected to comply more closely with medical views of optimal management, and this view is resulting in a growing body of disease-specific literature intended for patients (and their family members). Pharmaceutical manufacturers sometimes sponsor such publications, and there are also occasional articles in the popular press. In addition, a number of voluntary associations devoted to the improvement of health outcomes for particular diseases publish material for patients. We report here on a gender-focused content analysis of the official quarterly magazine of Diabetes Australia ('Conquest') over a five-year period. The magazines contain a mixture of medical authority and lay culture in which gender figures in limited and largely conservative forms. Explicit attention to gender is almost entirely confined to reproductive and (hetero) sexual health aspects of diabetes. But the conventional gender order is also represented implicitly through biographies of people with diabetes, the gendered activities and accomplishments of their lives, and the language in which they are characterized.

Key words: gender, health, diabetes, patient education.

Christie, Pam, Rayinder Sidhu and Bob Lingard

School of Education, The University of Queensland, Brisbane Qld 4072
Tel: (07) 3365 6648, Email: p.christie@mailbox.uq.edu.au
r.sidhu@mailbox.uq.edu.au and r.lingard@mailbox.uq.edu.au

Education, Refugees and Globalisation: Key Issues Facing Australia in 2002

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Refugees

This paper draws on debates in sociology of education and globalisation to explore issues of education for and about refugee children in Australia. Viewing refugees as one of the complex 'people flows' of globalisation, the paper argues that modernist notions of the nation state, identity and citizenship are challenged by the new 'ethnoscapes' (Appadurai, 1996) of globalisation. The paper outlines UN, national and state policies for the provision of education for refugee children in Australia, and suggests that education may play a complex role in new identity formations. Drawing on research on policy sociology and sociology of education (see Taylor et al., 1997), it suggests some of the parameters of interventions that might be required to meet Australia's international obligations under UN conventions.

Key words: refugee education, sociology of education, education policy, globalisation and education, migration and education.

Chugg, Rock

Department of Humanities Victoria University of Technology Footscray Victoria
Postal Address: 31 Taylor Rd Mooroolbark Victoria 3138 Australia
Tel: (03) 9726 9944, Email: mulan-sinclair@megt.com.au

Sci-fi, IT and the National Lampoon Society Without an Economy?

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title:** Media & Technology

Myron W. Krueger, the inventor of *Artificial Reality*, claimed that whereas the human body and senses were not evolving, technological innovation was and still is evolving at a much more rapid rate. Many social scientists believe they have already experienced the potential of this technology in interactive machines, from information displays to robots on the production line; if not first hand, then in widely available studies. The purpose of this paper is to sift through information overload, as it's known, and draw limiting conclusions that can function as requisite parameters for treating the topic in any social field: a module. Drawing on data from the science/cultural context ('sci-fi') and technology machinery ('IT'), the mythology of dissolving boundaries ('national lampoon') is socially investigated for its factual basis in globalization and Australian history. The writing method entails discussions of recent research, supplemented by quotations from a series of interviews conducted in fieldwork, on themes of changing science/culture, technology and national boundaries. Uses for this re-reading of data are modular, and may afford social science readers a general grasp of key areas in the controversially developing and, we argue often-mythologised technological field.

Key words: mental/manual-division-of-labour, performance, computers, efficiency, productive-capital, productivity.

Collyer, Fran

Department of Social Work, Social Policy and Sociology, RC Mills Building A26
University of Sydney NSW 2006
Tel: 02 9351 2653, Email: Fran.Collyer@social.usyd.edu.au,

The Commercialisation of Complementary Medicine

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title**: Health 2

The market for complementary and alternative medicine has, until recently, been a minor cottage industry in many Western countries. Its products have been manufactured and distributed by companies that did not operate within the orthodox health care sector, and its services offered by practitioners trained only in complementary and alternative medicine. The turn of the century has witnessed a remarkable transformation with the integration (or more properly, a re-integration) of two formerly distinct markets. In one market we have had orthodox practitioners, recognised by the state, supported by major public research, training, and regulatory institutions, and numerous 'high tech' companies producing pharmaceuticals or diagnostic equipment or providing hospital or other health care services. In the other market we have had complementary or alternative practitioners privately operating their own small businesses, attending private training schools, and supported only by a few small or middle sized companies producing vitamins, homeopathic, aromatherapy or other natural substances. The re-integration of the two markets has meant that companies are now operating across both markets, and the 150-year distinction between orthodox and complementary medicines has blurred. This paper reveals how this re-integration process has occurred and suggests some of the implications for consumers and policy makers.

Key words: complementary medicine, market, industry, health, corporatisation.

Connell, R.W.

School of Social, Policy and Curriculum Studies, Faculty of Education A35,
University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia
Tel: +61-2-9351-6247, Email: r.connell@edfac.usyd.edu.au

Southern Theory

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Theory 2

Mainstream sociological reasoning, considered as a social practice, mainly occurs in the metropole of global society. Its history is embedded in and profoundly influenced by the history of imperialism. Forms of social reasoning are generated from other regions of world society, but have usually entered into complex relations of dependence with the intellectual frameworks generated in the metropole and circulated in the cultural machinery of globalization. For a democratic sociology, it is important to re-orient towards modes of theorizing about society that embody non-metropolitan experience and interests. So far, this project has usually taken the form of emphasising local knowledges, and this inevitably limits the scope and impact of the work. Are there modes of theorising "from the periphery" that have the possibility of taking a hegemonic position in intellectual exchange? I argue that there are, and that the future of sociology may depend on our cultivation of this possibility.

Key words: globalization, sociology, intellectuals, theory, postmodernity.

Davis, Rachel

Institutional Affiliation: Monash University
Tel: 03 9651 6975, Email: rachel.davis@justice.vic.gov.au

What is 'Good Research' When the Topic is Research Itself?

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title**: Theory & Method

This paper is a theoretical exploration of the issues involved in researching an organisation in terms of the research that is being performed under its auspices. If forms a part of a proposed empirical study to understand what research looks like in this particular setting including key questions such as: What research is performed? How is research is managed? Who performs the research? What methodologies / methods are used? How is diversity dealt with in the research performed? How does the research impact on policy and practice? As a part of the theoretical exploration, understandings of 'good research', including the notions of validity, reliability, objectivity and reflexivity and ethics, will be explored from a feminist viewpoint. Secondly, the applicability of feminist research methodology, with its strong connections to researching women's lived experiences, will be assessed in terms of its appropriateness when the objects of the research include informants, respondents and documents which are the primary data sources. Finally, this paper proposes a model for 'good research' in this context.

Key Words: feminism, research, epistemology, methodology.

Duarte, Fernanda

School of Management, University of Western Sydney
Tel: (02) 9852 5647 Email: f.Duarte@uws.edu.au

'Apocalyptic Factoids' and 'Assaults on Reason and Freedom': The Green Backlash and the Politics of Truth

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Eco-sociology

This paper revisits and reconceptualises some old themes and issues of 'environment and development' politics. It endeavours to place into a theoretical context a contemporary phenomenon that has been referred to as the 'green backlash' – or a set of antagonistic responses by corporate interests to discourses and practices deployed by environmental activists. Drawing on Foucault's formulations on the links between *truth* and *power*, I argue that the green backlash is a feature of a broader 'political economy of truth' unfolding in modern industrial societies, characterised by continual and unresolvable tension between environmentalists and developmentalists. The green backlash is illustrated with an analysis of documents produced by neo-liberal 'think tanks' to refute claims by environmental activists. The analysis focuses on the thematic, discursive and ideological patterns underpinning the truth claims of this 'anti-environmentalist intelligentsia'.

Key words: environment, development, green backlash, truth – knowledge.

Durieux, Dorothée

ASCoR - University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)
LENTIC – University of Liège (Belgium)
Tel: +32 4 366 31 45, Email: D.Durieux@ulg.ac.be

ICT Use and Social Exclusion

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title:** Media & Technology

There is a growing concern among European authorities, national politics and academics about access to the Information Society. Most of research has emphasized the ICT low penetration rate in vulnerable groups excluded from work or education because of their age, gender, ethnicity or disability. Therefore, those studies underscore the necessity for ensuring equal access to the Information Society as a way to guarantee social inclusion. However, few concerns are made about the limits of ICT positive impacts, the ideological debate around the 'Digital Divide' and the influence of individual contexts on ICT use. Furthermore, European and national politics often assume the prevalence of work and education on other fields of everyday life and favour unidimensional programs to improve social inclusion in both privileged fields. In line with recent studies that highlight the necessity for investigating social exclusion as a multidimensional phenomenon, my paper will suggest an integrated approach of the relation between ICT use and social exclusion in different spheres of everyday life. I will focus on the social construction of ICT and their inclusive and exclusive potentials through users' symbolic universes, as well as on interactions and negotiations influencing innovation processes within networks. I will refer to different theoretical perspectives on ICT use and will illustrate them with biographical interviews and case studies.

Key words: use, information, technology, exclusion, Europe.

Ellis, Bob[1] and Rodney Fopp[2]

University of South Australia, St Bernards Rd, Magill SA 5072
[1]Tel: (08) 8302 4466, Email: bob.ellis@unisa.edu.au
[2] Tel: (08) 8302 4789, Email: rodney.fopp@unisa.edu.au

Hannah Arendt: Judgement as Standpoint

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Theory 2

The formation of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the subsequent indictment of its former president Slobodan Milosevic with crimes against humanity and other war crimes have highlighted several philosophical, social and political issues, which have remained relatively undisturbed since the war crime trials of post World War 2. The entrance of these issues into the public realm is both due to the establishment of the first international tribunal for war crimes but more specifically the daily images and reporting of the trial in the media. Within this latter context the tribunal presents similarities with the first televised war crimes trial of Adolf Eichmann. One of the most controversial and influential reports of the Eichmann trial was provided by Hannah Arendt who would argue that Eichmann's actions and that of the Nazi regime had 'brought to light the ruin of our categories of thought and judgement'. It is argued in this paper that Arendt's concern with judgment is in fact a concern with the term's original meaning as a standpoint, a standpoint from which to arbitrate between competing claims. This argument is pursued initially by placing Arendt's concern with judgment within, a social and political context. This discussion is followed by teasing out of the philosophical basis of Arendt's notion of judgment, which is in turn followed by an analysis the constitutive elements of this notion. The argument concludes with a statement concerning the relevance of Arendt's work for future developments in Australian sociology.

Key words: Hannah Arendt, judgement, standpoint, enlarged mentality, war crimes.

Faifua, Denise

School of Management, University of Tasmania, G.P.O. Box 252-16, Hobart.
Tel: (03) 6226 2310, Email: Denise.Faifua@utas.edu.au

A Sociologically Informed Model of Willing and Social Work Participation

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Work and Organisations

This paper develops a sociologically informed model of willing and social work participation, and explores the fit of the model across comparative cases. The model offers a revival of the ideas of the enlightenment project (Horkheimer & Adorno, 1972). It expands on Weber's (1922, 1978) framework of a descending order of rationality (in line with the views of Habermas, 1984, 1987), to propose a broader range of rational orientations to work. Hence it challenges, from an emancipator position, the universal adoption of instrumental, strategic, and therefore non-social orientations to work. For purposes of comparability, the fit of the model is explored across cases that correspond with the four dominant forms of industrial organisation under capitalism (see Weber, 1922-23). The first case is a government bureaucracy undergoing restructuring to accommodate market contestability. The second case is an entrepreneurial franchise expanding its' operations across New Zealand and Australia. The third case is a producer or growers' co-operative struggling to survive in an agricultural industry. The fourth case is a worker's co-operative expanding into a multitude of industrial markets. The findings across the cases lend credibility to the proposal work participation can be willing and social, i.e. uncoerced, strategic, and yet socialmoral.

Key words: willing and social work participation, rational orientations, industrial organisation, capitalism, socialmoral.

Finemore, Michael[1] and Jim McAllister[2]

Central Queensland University
[1] Email: mikefin@optusnet.com.au, phone: (07) 41524558
[2] Email: j.mcallister@cqu.edu.au, phone: (07) 4930 9289

Are Queensland Cane Farmers Disconnected from Harvesting? A Sociological Analysis

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title:** Rural Sociology

Disconnectedness theory, as set out by Jan van der Ploeg (1992), is a useful framework for explaining the social relations of mechanical sugar cane harvesting. Six kinds of disconnectedness are presented and illustrated by recent empirical data from a MA study of Bundaberg district farmers and their harvesting practices in order to demonstrate recent profound changes to the ways in which harvesting, and indeed industrialised farming in general, is organised. Three occupational categories of farmers are identified in relation to cane harvesting and the ways in which each is affected by disconnectedness are discussed. While carefully avoiding structural determination, this paper suggests that as competent actors, farmers devise a number of strategies to 'reconnect' with their farming and harvesting 'projects'. Nevertheless, structural features such as small farm size and the widespread use of external contract harvesters (and other farm services) ensure that, for many cane farmers, becoming 'disconnected' from farming tasks which they once undertook in association with their family members and/or their own employees is a real possibility. Further, it is suggested that, although sociologists of agriculture largely ignore this explanatory model, the six types of disconnectedness have potential for complementing subsumption theory so that a more comprehensive explanation for social change in contemporary agriculture results.

Key words: disconnectedness, cane harvesting, reconnected, farmers.

Gale, Peter

Unaipon School, Division of Education, Arts and Social Sciences,
University of South Australia, City West Campus,
GPO Box 2471, Adelaide, South Australia 5001
Tel: +61 8 8302 0564, Email: peter.gale@unisa.edu.au

Hansonism, Howard and the Politics of Fear

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Refugees

Pauline Hanson gained international attention in 1996 for her statements on immigration. While Hanson is no longer on the centre stage in the political arena in Australia, Hansonism was a feature of the recent re-election of the Howard Government. Representations of asylum seekers, commonly referred to as 'boat people', became a central issue during the election campaign amidst claims that Australia was at risk of a flood of refugees. Australia is building more detention centres and refugees are represented as a 'problem' or a 'crisis'. While Government policy claims to be based on a discourse of deterrence it is also seen as popular politics. This paper explores media representations of refugees and political discourse on asylum seekers.

Key words: racism, media, refugees, asylum seekers, Australian politics.

Germov, John

School of Social Sciences, University of Newcastle, NSW 2308, Australia
Tel: 02 4921 6315, Email: John.Germov@newcastle.edu.au

Clinical Governance, Teamwork and the Decline of Professional Autonomy

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title**: Health 1

This paper draws on a wider empirical study of managerialism in the Australian public health sector and explores the impact of managerial forms of teamwork on health professionals' clinical autonomy. The findings are discussed in the context of the literature on clinical governance, professional bureaucracy and managerialism. While teamwork is often associated with notions of employee empowerment, it can also lead to the enhanced surveillance of team members. The study shows that teamwork in professional (public) bureaucracies can manifest itself in the formalisation of professional practices. The paper maps out a model of four ideal types of teamwork drawn from the empirical data, all of which resulted in various forms of clinical governance and ultimately the enhanced rationalisation of professional work. Team structures facilitated the standardisation of professional work, effectively instituting a form of collective professional control over the exercise of individual clinical autonomy. The findings suggest that health professionals are strategically embracing managerial reforms to legitimate their work in the context of resource constraints.

Key words: clinical governance, managerialism, professional autonomy, professional bureaucracy, rationalisation, teamwork.

Goodman[1], James and Josée Johnston[2]

[1] Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Technology Sydney,
PO Box 123, Broadway, NSW 2007, Australia
[2] Department of Sociology, 5-21 Tory Building, University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta, Y6G 2H4, Canada

Grounding the Commons: The Logic of Exhaustion

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Eco-sociology

The contemporary logic of planetary exhaustion is a many-headed hydra. It is manifested in the destruction of the biosphere and in the dislocation of socio-economic, cultural and political relationships. The substrata of society, the stuff of everyday life that underpins structures of exploitation, begins to unravel. Profound crises of accumulation and of legitimacy emerge, expressed in recurring and intensifying struggles for environmental justice. Such struggles construct and assert the existence of common normative foundations for social existence, in effect, preconditions for social survival. This emerging political praxis reaches across varied social sectors and spatial boundaries, and makes real concepts of the 'global commons'. 'The commons' are non-commodified social spaces, where resources are managed in the name of alternative values, be they ecological, social or cultural.
We outline why concepts of the 'commons' are currently so in vogue. We need a way of addressing global ecological crisis, while avoiding the co-option of concepts by the corporate environmental movement. There is a need for conceptual tools that are both theoretically rigorous, and reflect 'on the ground' resistance generated by ecological crises. We also need concepts emphasising that political, social, and cultural crises are not just related to the biosphere, but are embedded in it. Drawing on environmental political economy and sociology, on authors such Boaventura de Sousa-Santos, Micheal Goldman, James Connor, and Kees van Der Pijl, we argue that 'the commons' provides a language for doing this – for analyzing socio-ecological crises, and for informing the practice of a new wave of social movements centred on issues of environmental justice.

Key words: ecology, sustainability, the commons, social movements, commodification.

Goyder, John

Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1
Tel -Canada code, then 519-888-4567, ex 2643, Email: jgoyder@uwaterloo.ca

The Stability of Occupational Prestige: A Year 2000 Perspective

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Occupations, Welfare & Government Investment

Urban-area data collected in Canada, and twinned with an earlier study from 1975, are used as a vantage-point for re-examining the historical stability of occupational prestige. With secondary analysis of the NORC studies of occupational prestige collected in 1947, 1963, 1964-5 and 1989 placed alongside the Canadian pair of observations covering 1975-2000, longitudinal information for over half a century is at hand. The paper proposes as assumptions first, that the shape of the prestige distribution has been neglected in favor of statistics describing stability in rank order and second, that historical change since around 1975 is qualitatively different than for earlier periods. An hypothesis based both upon these assumptions and on empirical leads suggested by Nakao and Treas (1994) is that the distribution of occupational prestige has become flatter and less pyramid-like. The findings are that (i) for the 1947-1963 period, prestige remained stable by any measure, (ii) for 1964-1989 change was afoot which was more pronounced in terms of shift in distributional shape than in terms of the rank-ordering of titles, (iii) the Canadian urban data show dramatic change. Implications for the functional theory of stratification are noted.

Key words: occupational prestige, inequality, social stratification, functionalist theory, Canada.

Hartman, Yvonne

School of Social and Workplace Development,
Southern Cross University, Lismore 2480
Tel: 02 6620 3043, Email: yhartman@scu.edu.au

In Bed with the Enemy: Some Ideas on the Connections Between Neoliberalism and the Welfare state

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Welfare

Contemporary Anglo-saxon states embody a type of governmentality that includes a strong element of anti-welfare rhetoric. However upon even cursory inspection it is clear that these rationalities have retained (though modified) many of the elements that comprise a welfare state. If one asks the question, what purpose is served by this apparent paradox, it is possible to argue that the welfare state is a necessary precondition for the continued health of the globalised capitalist economies in these nations. This paper will explore these connections on a general level and make some tentative suggestions on the functional significance of the current arrangements. In particular it will be argued that in Australia the dual labour market is upheld by income support payments. At the same time the discourse of anti-welfarism legitimises an increased level of control over income support recipients' lives whilst simultaneously ensuring that expectations regarding citizen entitlements will be dampened. In short, this configuration of discourse and practices facilitates the process of constructing 'docile bodies'.

Key words: neoliberalism, welfare state, capitalism, dual labour market, social control.

Herbert-Cheshire[1], Lynda and Geoffrey Lawrence
[1] *Corresponding author: School of Social Science,*
The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, 4072.
Tel: 07 3365 2383 Email: l.herbertcheshire@uq.edu.au.

Towards Sustainability? Resource Dependency and Development in Rural Australia.

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Rural Sociology

The purpose of this presentation is to report and reflect upon a recent ARC Special Project that considers the factors that contribute to, or undermine, sustainability in rural Australia. Conceptually, sustainability is understood in terms of the interplay between five types of capital - economic, social, human, institutional and natural capital. Empirically, these issues are explored through a case study analysis of the small, dairying shire of Monto in Queensland. Heavily affected by the deregulation of the dairy industry in 2000, Monto is attempting to reverse the trajectory of decline through a strategy of "looking at what we've got first and working on that". Such an approach is widely recommended by Australian governments and rural agencies, which consider this endogenous form of development to be far more sustainable in the long term. However, Monto's historical dependence upon its primary resource base has led residents of the shire to embrace alternative *rural* industries such as goat farming, coal mining and small crops, rather than to seek to develop other forms of capital. The outcome of this is a channelling of resources towards the shire's agro-economic development at the expense of a more integrated strategy that would seek to address Monto's economic and social marginalisation. Possible explanations for why Monto may be pursuing this strategy, as well as the limitations of such an approach, are explored in this presentation. We will also reflect upon the merit of the 'capitals framework' for understanding sustainability.
Key words: rural, dairying, development, capital, sustainability.

Hewitt, Belinda, Janeen Baxter and Mark Western
Sociology, School of Social Science, The University of Queensland,
St. Lucia, 4072 Australia, Email: b.hewitt@uq.edu.au

Marriage and Money: The Impact of Marriage on Men's and Women's Earnings

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Families and Households

A growing body of literature has investigated the wage penalty of motherhood showing that motherhood has a negative impact on women's earnings. Explanations for this pattern focus on the impact of motherhood on work experience and job productivity, as well as employer discrimination. There is also a substantial body of research on the marriage premium for men showing that married men earn more than single men do. The explanation for this pattern is usually that marriage is associated with higher levels of productivity, either because men who are more productive are more likely to marry, or that marriage leads to higher levels of productivity. This paper uses data from the Negotiating the Lifecourse Project in 1996/97 to investigate the impact of cohabitation and marriage on men and women's earnings. We extend the earlier research in two main ways: First we examine the impact of marriage on women's earnings. To date, most of the literature on women has focused on motherhood. Second we examine the impact of de facto coupling on men and women's earnings. All of the research has focused on the impact of marriage on earnings with little understanding of whether the effects on earnings are the result of union formation per se, or more specifically factors associated with the marriage institution. The results show that married men earn significantly more than men in de facto relationships, divorced men or never married men. For women on the other hand, the results are almost the opposite. Married women earn the least, whilst de facto women earn the most. We draw on the concept of "incomplete institutionalisation" to explain our results and argue that marriage is good for men and not for women in terms of earnings.
Key words: marriage, earnings, gender, de facto couples, motherhood.

Horsfield, Bruce

The Centre for Communication Research and Development
Faculty of Arts, University of Southern Queensland
Toowoomba 4350 horsfiel@usq.edu.au Tel 07 46 311 061

The Australian Special Air Service Regiment: Delineating the Attributes of a Postmodern Military Organisation

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Work and Organisations

This paper reports on qualitative and quantitative research on formal and informal aspects of the Australian Special Air Service Regiment as a distinct and elite social group, in the context of the social organisation of the SAS soldier. Since the attack on the World Trade Centre towers on September 11 last year the diverse roles of Special Forces in the pursuit of terrorists has been a recurring news item in the media. The term "Special Forces" refers to the elite, secretive military units deployed into countries like Afghanistan, and includes the American Delta Force, the British 22 SAS (Special Air Service) and the Australian SAS Regiment. Special Forces soldiers are subject to highly specific selection and training methods and are sustained by a postmodern military culture, both formal and informal. Drawing on the research literature the paper defines the organisation's postmodern orientations, discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the qualitative and quantitative research methods used – particularly the constraints of the sampling - and then reports on the findings of the qualitative first phase of the fieldwork that showed strong evidence of a postmodern orientation and outlook in the SAS. The paper then reports on a follow-up quantitative study with serving members of the SAS, which found that the SAS, in its selection, training and organisational functioning, confirms the Regiment's distinctly postmodern attributes.

Key words: organisation, postmodern, military, elite groups.

Howard, Cosmo

Graduate Program in Public Policy, Research School of Social Sciences
Australian National University
Telephone: (02) 6125 0128, Email: Cosmo.Howard@anu.edu.au

Promoting the Active Welfare Subject: A Contractualist-Paternalist Synthesis?

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Welfare

It has become accepted in Australian social policy that the preferences of the unemployed should be incorporated into the design and delivery of welfare services via a 'contract' between the individual recipient and their case manager. Increasingly, it is also accepted that the unemployed might have preferences and behave in ways contrary to their own interests, and that in order to prevent this, they must be obliged to undertake certain activities. These two views appear to be contradictory: the first embraces individual preferences while the second paternalistically rejects individual preferences. In this paper I investigate this apparent paradox. I focus in particular on the work of Lawrence Mead and Anna Yeatman. When considered together, Yeatman's 'new contractualism' and Mead's 'new paternalism' offer scope for a synthesis between contractualist and paternalistic approaches in social policy. There are nevertheless very important differences between the approaches of these two authors, which will be discussed. An appreciation of the different implications of these two accounts can help us to understand a number of important problems in contemporary Australian welfare reform.

Key words: welfare reform, contractualism, paternalism, agency, self-determination.

Jackson, Annaliza

University of Western Australia
Tel: 9480 9797, Email: Annaliza@mantis.com.au

Constructing Masculinity Under Abusive Conditions

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Domestic Violence

Given the preponderant identification of men with aggression and women with victimization in western culture, how do men who are abused by women understand their masculinity? This study explores the question of how men construct and re-construct self-representations under conditions of abuse within a cultural framework. I interviewed a small sample of eleven men who provided life history accounts from early childhood to adulthood. My analysis of these interviews suggests that the diverse and complex public or extrapersonal influences and experiences, inter-woven with the private or intrapersonal interpretation that occurs at the cognitive level are significant in the construction and self-representation of masculinities under abusive conditions. As I understand the material, individuals make sense of their day-to-day experiences through schema - mental constructs, which are developed throughout the life cycle by the interaction and interrelationship of the public and private worlds. The cultural schemas men construct, inform how they self-re-construct and self-represent their masculinities under abusive conditions within the private and public arenas. My analysis also suggests that the attachment system and the quality of infant attachments with primary caregivers impacts on the self-construction of their "realities" and subsequent behavioural responses. Positive or negative attachment experiences during childhood impact on public and private constructions about relationships in later years with romantic love partners.

Key words: abuse, masculinity/ies, gender relations, cognition, attachment.

Julian, Roberta

School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania
GPO Box 252-17, Hobart 7001.
Tel: (03) 6226 2217
Email: Roberta.Julian@utas.edu.au

Transnational Identity in the Hmong Diaspora: Discourses and Practices in Dialogue

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title:** Identities

This paper explores the development of the Hmong diaspora and the construction of a transnational Hmong identity. It examines discourses of identity at the local and global levels and explores the intersecting dimensions of ethnicity, race, gender, age, class, religion and place in the construction of a diasporic identity. It explores both the collective nature of the narrativised experience of Hmong refugees in the diaspora and the emergence of alternative constructions of 'Hmongness' in the west. Using empirical data collected through ethnographic research (observation, participation observation and interviews) among Hmong in Australia, the United States and Thailand, the paper examines the complexity of Hmong identity construction. The author identifies a set of hegemonic discourses and practices emanating from 'Hmong-America' and examines challenges, resistance and counter-discourses presented by voices on the 'periphery'; specifically those of Hmong-American women and youth, and Hmong in Australia. It examines the use of media such as the internet, video, newsletters, journals, art and theatre as avenues for the resistance and 'translation' of the meaning(s) of Hmongness. It doing so it emphasises the multiplicity of different linkages and interconnections that transcends nation-states in an age of 'transnationalism'.

Key words: Hmong, transnationalism, identity, diaspora, global.

Britta Kalscheuer[1] and Lars Allolio-Näcke [2]

Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Bavaria, Germany
[1]Email: britta.kalscheuer@gmx.net
[2]Email: julian95@gmx.de

Intercultural Research: Plurality in the Shadow of Normativity

Session Time: 1:30-3:00 **Room:** S 408 **Session Title:** Identities

Under the cloak of cultural relativism and equality can be discovered a hidden universalistic tendency based on 'western' normative concepts like 'intercultural' competence, 'intercultural' understanding and human nature. In this paper, we argue that the debate essentialises cultural differences and strengthens the boundaries between different cultures, because it assumes a homogeneous concept of culture and human nature. European and American ('western') values such as equality are seen as necessary for and valid in *all* cultures. Similarly 'western' scientific concepts and categories such as the underlying concept of culture (with its regards to the concept of nation), 'intercultural' competence and understanding, individualism vs. collectivism and so on are seen as valid in *all* cultures, too. Despite the increasing range of research areas in the intercultural field e.g. management, school and university exchange, consultants in social and health organizations and developmental aid, there can be extracted *one* universal logic. Because *all* these approaches originate from the management field they are *all* based on the logic of success and effectiveness and not on the logic of *real* understanding. Most of the approaches operate in a vacuum without regard to power relationships between 'intercultural' actors and also within a special culture. This paper aims to critically reflect on the contemporary 'intercultural' discourse in order to prevent neocolonial or imperialistic outcomes and scientific and practical dead ends.

Key words: globalisation, cultural identity, intercultural competence, normativity.

Kelly, Peter

Bowater School of Management and Marketing, Faculty of Business and Law,
Deakin University (Geelong)
Tel: 61 3 5227 2526, Fax 61 3 5227 2151 Email: pkelly@deakin.edu.au

Organisational Change and the Care of the Self: Stress Management as Ethical Self-Problematisation

Session Time: 9:00-10:30 **Room:** S 409 **Session Title:** Theory 1

In diverse arenas there is much discussion about the dangerousness of contemporary lifestyles, including the stressful nature of work. These stresses associated with contemporary lifestyles and work are dangerous in so far as they are conceived as placing *at-risk* the emotional, physical and psychic health and wellbeing of large populations. In this paper I engage with debates about the stressful nature of teachers' work, and the ways in which teacher health and wellbeing is constructed as being central to the task of delivering more effective schools. I am not so much concerned with the nature of teacher stress as an indication of individual physical, emotional or psychic health and wellbeing. Rather I am more concerned with understanding how it is that at this particular historical juncture the self can be so widely conceived in terms of stress. Moreover, what processes make it possible at this moment to link the success or otherwise of a massive institutional process of state regulated schooling to the health and wellbeing of teachers and the management of this health and wellbeing by school managers?

Key words: organisational change, workplace stress, Foucault, care of the self, risk management.

Kujawa, Joanna Maria

Monash University, Malaysia
Tel: 603-5636-0600 ext. 202
Email: Joanna.Kujawa@engsci.monash.edu.my

Changing Face of the Nation: Australia 1947-2000

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Migrants

Traditionally, the questions asked about belonging are too narrow in scope as they are defined by paradigms of family, nation and religion, which were formulated in times when the concepts and experiences of globalization were present neither in social consciousness nor in its theoretical vocabulary. The most pressing question that should be asked nowadays about belonging and citizenship is how we can define new paradigms of belonging that are broader and more inclusive? My contention is that both researchers and politicians ask questions about belonging and citizenship that exclude the experiences of many valuable and dynamic members of society. The focus of my paper is on artists and intellectuals of Polish origin who contributed with their lives and professional activities to the development of Australia. The presence of a Polish intellectual in Australia is apparent for a researcher whether s/he studies the intellectual framework of Australian multiculturalism by Zubrzycki and Smolicz, the avant-garde literary explorations of Ania Walwicz and Antoni Jach, political film documentaries of Tom Zubrycki or award winning music scores for films of Skubiszewski. The on-going negotiation between belonging and alienation, past and present, Poland and Australia, has become the fertile ground for their contribution to Australia.

Key words: Australia, experience, belonging, intellectual diaspora, citizenship.

McAllister, Jim

Centre for Social Science Research, Central Queensland University,
Rockhampton MC, 4702 Queensland, Australia
Tel: (07) 4930 9289, Email: j.mcallister@cqu.edu.au

Agricultural Employees: Separate from Farmers, and Among the Nation's Poorest Workers, on the Verge of a New Millennium

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title:** Rural Sociology

Agricultural workers have been in the past, and seem likely to remain, a deprived social fragment, and among them, farm employees—who take payment (wages, piece payment, or contracted income) for their work for someone else—are here shown to be the most deprived. This paper considers farm employees and their standards of living, first comparing incomes among agricultural employers, owner–operators and employees, with those of people outside agriculture, and from this, the economic deprivation of the third category is emphasised. Agricultural employees have been neglected in Australian rural studies, but detailed disaggregation of this data, based on the 1996 census, allows for consideration of living standards and income differentials among three categories: horticultural harvest labourers, stock and grain crop workers, and workers in intensive agriculture. Policy recommendations—aimed at supplementing worker incomes while keeping food prices low for the Australian consuming public and at re-enforcing our international competitive position—conclude the paper. The purpose of the TASA presentation is to briefly review the findings, but to spend most of the time discussing the implications of these policy recommendations in a context recently proposed by Gray and Lawrence (2001).

Key words: agriculture, employees, wages, piecework, contract, harvest labour.

Meliala, Adrianus

University of Indonesia
Tel: 62-21-8702225, Email: adrianus@makara.cso.ui.ac.id, a_meliala@mailcity.com

Paid Demonstrators: An Irony of Democracy

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Refugees

Democracy is almost identical to freedom of speech. Democracy without freedom of speech is a half-done democracy, as to implement democratic values people have to be able to speak out publicly if necessary. However, it is difficult to reconcile the fact that there are parties who hire people to be demonstrators, yelling out the interests of the party whether they believe in them or not. On the other hand, there are large numbers of people who make themselves ready to work either for a day or just for hours being fake public protesters depending on orders given by their contractor. That is what is happening in Indonesia when the power of democracy has returned back to the hands of society. This is situation that people have fought for years while they were still under Soeharto's totalitarian regime. It is ironic that the members of society themselves who have misused this democracy.

Key words: democracy, paid demonstrators, public protest.

Middleton, Heather

Macquarie University
Tel: 02 9964 9782, Email: heather.middleton@uts.edu.au

The True Steps to Recovery - False Memory and Myth

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Domestic Violence

Much has been written in recent years about "false memory syndrome" in the context of recovering memories of childhood sexual abuse. The popular view, taken up by the media and some sections of the academic community, is that recovered memories are nothing more than an invention of the therapist and a vulnerable client, reinforced by a prescriptive feminist idealism. This paper presents evidence from interviews with thirty-six women who have recovered memories, about the process of recovering memories. It refutes the position espoused by the false memory movement that the client is always accepting of the therapist's views, and moreover that details of memories are discussed in therapy sessions. The paper seeks to present an alternative and more balanced picture of how memories are recovered, and points towards the political complexities of the issue by asking how it is that the experience of a small number of vulnerable clients can become metonymic of the experience of all.

Key words: recovered memory, false memory, repression, childhood sexual abuse, therapy.

Misztal, Barbara A.

School of Humanities, Griffith University
Nathan QLD 4111
Email: B.Misztal@mailbox.gu.edu.au

Why Memory Matters. Contemporary Theories of Social Remembering

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title:** Theory 1

This paper tries to shed light on the workings of collective memory by presenting theories and research in this rapidly expanding field. Although the conceptualization of the notion of memory varies, the increased numbers of approaches across all disciplines recognise the importance of contributions of four main sociological theories of remembering. This paper starts with a short presentation of the Durkheimian perspective, paying particular attention to Halbwachs' theory of collective memory. It is followed by a discussion of the social constructionist tradition, which assumes that images of the past are the strategically invented to suit the present needs. The third part describes works on social memory, which argue for a more complex view of the relation between the past and present and between the dominant, or official, memory and popular memory. The final section presents some recent studies that conceptualize memory as actively restructured in a process of negotiations through time.

Key words: collective memory, counter-memory, popular memory, invented tradition.

Moxey, Annette

Clinical Pharmacology, School of Medical Practice & Population Health
Faculty of Health, The University of Newcastle
Tel: 61-2-4921 1727, Fax: 61-2-4960 2088, Email: amoxey@cceb.newcastle.edu.au

Minimising Individual Risk Versus Altruistic Imperatives: The Case of Self Donated Blood for Planned Surgery.

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title**: Health 1

Although the blood supply in Australia is considered very safe, patients undergoing planned surgery may elect to store their own blood in advance in an effort to avoid the small but potential risks of receiving a blood transfusion with someone else's blood. Little is known about the sociological aspects surrounding these decisions. To gain a further understanding, post-surgical patients and participants from the general public were invited to complete a telephone administered semi-structured interview exploring their views and experiences regarding blood transfusion. Preliminary analyses indicate that many preferring self donated blood considered it to be an investment in their health. Protection against disease was seen as a personal responsibility, made possible by using blood that was healthy and compatible with their body. However, participants also indicated a desire to help the system. Self-donated blood may relieve the burden on the national blood supply, keeping blood available for emergency situations. This sense of altruism was mirrored by those who preferred to see their blood go into the national supply rather than partitioned off for their own use. The results indicate that two paradigms may be working together. Congruent to many risk theories, the decision to self donate can be seen as an individual response to identifying and eliminating sources of risk. At the same time, there is an expressed need to do good by the community. The tension between minimising individual risk and altruistic imperatives is explored.

Key words: risk, blood transfusion, altruism, self-donated blood, health.

Muenstermann, Ingrid

Department of Sociology, Flinders University of SA, Bedford Park, 5042
Tel: 08-8201.2026, Email: ingrid.muenstermann@flinders.edu.au

Some thoughts on the limited intergenerational achievements of second generation Germans in Australia.

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Migrants

There is only little educational and occupational advancement between first and second generation Germans (and Dutch) (aged 25 to 34) in Australia. Second generation Germans (and Dutch) are also not performing as well as their South European counterparts, the Greeks and Italians. It is proposed that the convergence to Australian education values of German second generation was precipitated by the German parents' desire to submerge into a different culture, by a high degree of out-marriages, by a high degree of language shift from German to English already in first generation, but also by the general acceptance of second generation Germans by the Australian host society

Key words: educational/occupational comparisons, different NESB migrant groups.

Naccarella, Lucio

Department of General Practice, The University of Melbourne
200 Berkeley Street, Carlton, Victoria, 3053
Tel: 03-8344 4535 Fax: 03-9347 6136 Email: l.naccarella@unimelb.edu.au

What GPs Do to Get Their Job Done: A Social Network Perspective

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title**: Health 1

The General Practice Strategy Review emphasized the need for primary health care integration. Terms such as 'integrated care', 'collaborative care', 'shared care' and 'teamwork' describe general practitioners (GPs) work with primary health care providers. However, such terms provide limited insights into how linkages function/operate. General practice is an 'organizational system' consisting of professionals interconnected via networks, interpreting, sharing and acting on information and knowledge to get their job done. General practice research would benefit from Social Network Analysis methods. These are specifically designed to describe and measure organisational systems or the patterns of interactions among people. This paper presents the underpinning methodology and preliminary findings of a PhD study designed to understand how GPs work together with other primary health care providers. The study aims to develop a measurement approach to understand patterns of interaction between GPs and other primary health care providers. Patterns of interactions will be described, as will what has contributed to these relationships and the consequences of these relationships. For policy makers, program funders and managers the study will inform the future development, implementation and evaluation of policies, structures, programs designed to encourage GPs to work with other primary health care providers.

Key words: social network analysis, general practice, primary health care system, medical sociology.

Parker, Ken

Queensland University of Technology
Tel: 0419 723 544, Email: k2.parker@student.qut.edu.au

Oases For Contemporary Nomads: International Business Travellers and Global Consumption Spaces

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Culture, Religion & Theory

In an interconnected world, where global business and travel have become inseparable, the social spaces that cater for the demands of international business travellers have become an important component within global capitalism. Across the globe consumption spaces like airport lounges, international luxury hotel chains, duty free stores, and conference centres have blossomed, while specially designed hub-cities like Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Dubai have emerged as centres of international commerce by servicing the needs of global businesspeople as they commute from one region to another. This working paper will explore the interplay between these global consumption spaces, the designer labelled goods and services that are consumed and deployed within them, and the global businesspeople that have adopted an almost nomadic lifestyle. This paper will raise two major questions. Firstly, what roles do these consumption spaces perform within systems of global capital? Secondly, who are the global business travellers, what memberships, characteristics, and identity markers define these contemporary nomads? Drawing on examples from Dubai and Abu Dhabi, (two cities that can be viewed as archetypal global consumption spaces), this paper will speculate that through the proliferation of images in global news and business television networks, and international sporting and cultural events the global business traveller and the spaces and goods they consume have become the dominant icons of global capitalism.

Key words: global, travel, consumption, space, capitalism.

Patulny, Roger

Social Policy Research Centre, School of Sociology, University of New South Wales
Level 3, Rupert Myers Building, UNSW, Sydney 2052
Tel: (02) 9385 7821, Email: Roger.Patulny@student.unsw.edu.au

Social Capital and Work Time Within the Family

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Families and Households

Social capital can be defined as networks of trust and reciprocity, each with specific structural qualities and accompanying norms of behaviour. The emotion of trust can be conceived of as the 'direct' resource the network affords its members, whilst outcomes such as volunteerism, participation, and support can be conceived of as the 'indirect' resources that follow. There is however contention over whether trust is an individual or group resource. Putnam, Fukuyama and Cox see trust as emanating essentially from spontaneous sociability, a group phenomenon, whilst Bourdieu, Coleman and Portes see it instead as malleable by agents seeking advantage. Each viewpoint has consequences for whether trust is conscious or habitual, the way trust is created, and in particular, the distribution of direct and indirect social capital resources. With regard to this last point, the family is one social capital network where there is shared agreement and trust in norms of equality of commitment to domestic duties (unpaid work time). However, actual domestic work time (or the distribution of the benefits of voluntary efforts; indirect resources derived from family membership) as established from Time Use data does not reflect such equality in practice. Though both partners exhibit feelings of trust, men tend to reap the social capital benefits of the family network more so than women do. This raises the possibility that social capital may potentially be better measured as trust received from other network members rather than trust given to others, as this may more accurately capture the flow-on effects of indirect social capital resources and advantage gained therein.
Key words: social capital, trust, work time, emotion, domestic labour.

Perry, Jenny

School of Social Sciences, University of Wales, Bangor, UK.
Tel: 01248 681556, Email: jkphedgewitch@aol.com

The Social Organization of Computer Supported Collaborative Work in the Primary School: The " Crafting of Virtual Space" as a "Mixed Reality Environment"

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title:** Media & Technology

This paper will discuss the collaborative educational practices found in primary school classroom computer lessons that use educational software and information resources on the Internet. I look at how these classes are socially organized by focusing on the roles that children adopt and negotiate among themselves as task competence and task accomplishment strategies. How this is organized may be contingent on the "crafting of virtual space" in " virtual learning environments", that is, the bringing together of virtual and physical realities as a " mixed reality environment" through the usage of physical artefacts within the virtual environment. This will be discussed from an ethnomethodological approach in relation to the sequential conversation and membership categorization analytic work of the late Harvey Sacks.

Key words: ethnomethodology, conversation analysis, classroom interaction, social organization, virtual learning environments.

Petersen, Eva Bendix

School of Education, James Cook University, Townsville Campus
Townsville, Queensland, 4811, Tel: (07) 4781 6252, Email: Eva.Petersen1@jcu.edu.au

The Conduct of Concern - A Destabilising Discourse Analysis of Academic Boundary Work.

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title**: Theory & Method

Through the analytical concept 'conduct of concern', this paper explores how researchers from the humanities and social sciences engage in producing, negotiating and challenging boundaries of scientificity and 'researcherhood'. How are notions of 'scientific' and 'unscientific' maintained or challenged, and what are the effects of these in- and exclusionary boundary-working practices? Theoretically the paper draws on poststructuralist perspectives and in particular on Foucault's concepts of subjectification and governmentality. By employing these concepts the papers offers a conceptualisation of and perspective on the academic community and enterprise that differs from the perspectives of amongst others, such as Bourdieu and Merton. The paper puts the analytical strategy 'destabilising discourse analysis' into practice and draws on material collected through ethnographic fieldwork (participant observation of 'everyday life') and in-depth qualitative interviews with junior and senior researchers from a range of disciplines within the social sciences and humanities in Denmark and Australia.

Key words: boundary work, scientificity, subjectification, discourse analysis, sociology of scientific knowledge.

Peterson, Chris, Emma Hughes and Chris King

La Trobe University E-Healthcare Education and Research Group
School of Public Health, La Trobe University, Bundoora 3086 Victoria
Email: c.peterson@latrobe.edu.au

A Framework for Discussing Problems With Emerging E-Healthcare Technologies

Session Time: 9:00-10:30 **Room:** S 305   **Session Title:** Health 1

This paper provides a picture of the emerging use of innovative technologies in healthcare, the current distribution of telehealth services throughout Australia in light of international trends. Explanations will be offered for the uneven diffusion of these technologies. Using videoconferencing as an example, the disjunction between policy rhetoric and the practical implementation of services will be discussed. In some cases program implementation does not reflect power relationships among stakeholders. A number of contemporary theoretical perspectives on telehealth will be assessed for their capacity to explain imbalances in the implementation of new technologies between organizational and consumer requirements. A critical question, drawn from case studies in power relations in medical contexts, is: how can we know if telehealth really can make a difference to consumer empowerment in the context of the political rhetoric used to inform the funding for telehealth programs? In contrast, within the open-ended communications environments offered by new information and communications technologies, groups such as sufferers of chronic illness otherwise separated by geographical distance have built virtual communities that represent new forms of knowledge and lobbying identities. The discussion will question whether this represents an alternative form of empowerment.

Key words: new health technologies, telehealth, social capital, policy development, program development.

Phillips[1], Tim and Philip Smith[2]

[1]*School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania*
Tel: (03) 6324 3545, Email: Timothy.Phillips@utas.edu.au
[2]*Sociology Programme, University of Queensland*

Everyday Incivility: Towards a Benchmark

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title**: Theory 1

Commonplace incivility is a topic of longstanding interest within social theory. Nevertheless we know very little about its distribution and expression in everyday life. Current empirical work is dominated by criminological agendas. These tend to focus on more serious and illegal activities rather than minor deviant acts that are simply inconsiderate or rude. The paper reports findings from a focus group study conducted in Melbourne, Australia that set out to benchmark everyday incivilities. The results suggest that perpetrators of incivility have a surprisingly broad social distribution, as does the range of locales that might be characterised as 'high risk'. We call for a research focus on low-level incivilities and their impact on personal and public life.

Key words: everyday life, incivility, public places, social interaction, strangers.

Pixley, Jocelyn

School of Sociology, University of NSW, SYDNEY 2052
Tel: 02 9385 3744
Email: J.Pixley@unsw.edu.au

Decisions in the Boardroom: Imagination, Hope and Fear?

Session Time: 9:00-10:30 **Room:** S 405 **Session Title**: Work and Organisations

Research literature on formal organisations as emotional arenas counters the conventional, contrary view of modern organisations. My position is that emotions are not only ubiquitous but also involuntarily induced within the logic of organisations. Whether an embarrassment (because unpredictable, impulsive and a source of errors) or an aid to rationality to be fostered, or managed, nevertheless, emotions are endogenous to organisations, not least in the formation of expectations. This paper explores such aspects of decision-making within financial organisations, using evidence from current research, and emphasising uncertainty and future-orientation. My aim was to investigate if and how anticipatory emotions (in particular) are inevitable in the Boardroom, in comparison to claims about 'the art of judgement'. What kinds of emotions are involved in both public and private finance organisations? Far from conventional views that emotion is 'oblivious' to cost, in finance there is an obsession with future (unknown) costs and gains. Expectations of trust, hope and confidence (and their contraries like distrust, fear) about expertise and data, claims, promises and future responses of other organisations, are shown to be part of finance decisions. Social psychological theories of attribution are useful for explaining how organisational definitions of 'success', skill and 'reliability' - even after sustaining failures have emotional feedback. However, my research is on the institutional logic, organisational procedures and duties that give rise to the attribution process, less on dispositions of individual office holders.

Key words: organisations, uncertainty, finance emotions, decisions.

Pringle, Richard

Department of Sport and Leisure Studies, University of Waikato,
Hamilton, New Zealand, Private Bag 3105
Tel: +64 (07) 8384500 Ext 6205, Email: richard@waikato.ac.nz

Functionalist Rhetoric and Government Investment in High Performance Sport: A Critical Review

Session Time: 9:00-10:30 **Room:** S 408 **Session Title**: Occupations, Welfare & Government Investment

The New Zealand Government has recently increased investment in high performance sport with the justification that elite sport can indirectly help produce a more active, cohesive and economically robust nation, with a positive identity. I critically examine these justifications, with particular reference to case studies of rugby union and the America's Cup Regatta, in order to encourage further reflection, debate and research. I illustrate that significant public investment in a small number of elite sport participants, with the belief that this will help produce increased activity levels, is currently unsubstantiated. In addition, that it is problematic to rely on functionalist justifications related to social cohesion and national identity for promoting high performance sport. Continued reliance on functionalist beliefs encourages the risk that social problems associated with high performance sport will not be critically examined. Finally, I suggest that although economic benefits associated with investment in high performance sport can be significant, concern should also focus on how the returns from these investments affect factors associated with social, political and economic inequities.

Key words: functionalism, elite sport, government investment.

Redden, Guy

School of English, Media studies and Art History
University of Queensland

Defining the New Age: A Problem or An Opportunity?

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Culture, Religion & Theory

There is a broad consensus among commentators as to both the ideological and organisational diffuseness of the New Age movement. Sociologists have largely treated it as an anomaly vis-a-vis established models of the sociology of religion, especially those of church-sect typology. However, drawing upon the market models of religious organisation originally popularised by Berger and Luckmann, this paper proposes that the ideological diversity and loose, associational form of New Ageism are critical to understanding its emergence in contemporary consumer society. Yet commentators must move beyond "market metaphors" which posit only analogies between religious and commercial organisations. New Ageism is literally reticulated through acts of buying and selling options for belief and practice that are presented for discretionary appropriation in a liberal market milieu. In such a setting no single organisation may have proprietary control over the form which New Age ideology takes or which options individuals endorse. Continual marginal differentiation of products takes place within a niche market frame delimited by New Age media. This leads to variations on a lingua franca, ensuring that the stability of orthodox doctrine may never be achieved, and, by extension, that discrete, lasting organisations may not cohere through loyalty to it.

Key words: sociology of religion, new age movement, consumer culture.

Reed, Rosslyn

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney,
P O Box 123, Broadway, NSW, 2007.
Phone No. (02) 9514 1963.
Email: Rosslyn.Reed@uts.edu.au

From 'Gee Whizz' to 'Shock-Horror': The Limited Frameworks of Science Journalism

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title:** Media & Technology

The literature on science journalism is full of references to the dissatisfaction of journalists and scientists with the media. Journalists continue to seek to inform and entertain while scientists want them to provide science education and scholarly communication regardless of the number of surveys showing the persistence of these differences in approach. There is some evidence of changes under way, although they are not completely satisfactory to either group. This paper presents a simple quantitative and qualitative analysis of the content of articles published in three (3) newspapers in Sydney in June-August 1999 during which the Pacific Science Congress was held. The analysis indicates the limited frameworks mediating science knowledge, although in more complex combinations than usually understood. Useful examples of accessible informative and potentially educational science journalism are examined and suggestions for additional refinement are made.

Key words: journalism, science, print media, content analysis.

Ring, Anne

InterAlia Development and Research Enterprises P/L
& School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, James Cook University
Phone: 07 3379 1505, Email: idaring@uq.net.au

TASA and the Slow-Grinding Wheels of Change

Session Time: 3:30-5:00   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title:** Professionalisation Forum

Over the past few years, TASA has been renewing its attempts to extend itself as a professional association. In spite of its efforts to date, however, very little has actually happened, in terms of action, and change, and progress: to the point where there is a view that TASA is running the risk of becoming moribund. This paper offers for discussion some practical ways in which TASA could turn this around, by attracting new members from not only within the academic sector but also from outside this traditional catchment area. The focus, in this paper, is on examining ways in which more collegial relationships can be developed between these quite different sectors of sociologists. In particular, this paper looks at: developments we could be considering within the framework of the annual conference, in terms of the level of collegiality that it projects as a symbol of TASA's ethos as a whole; developments in the calendar of state and local events, in order to provide more opportunities for sociologists from different sectors to learn from each other and to work together in shared areas of interest.

Salling Olesen, Henning

Adult Education Research Group, University of Roskilde.
Surface mail: RUC, P10, PO-box 260, DK-4000 ROSKILDE
Tel office +45-4674 2672.
Secretariat +45-4674 2515.

Professional Knowledge as Learning in Life Histories

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Work and Organisations

Professionalisation (knowledge based division of labour) represents on the one side a major form of subjective acquisition of knowledge, and on the other side a form of societal reflexivity. Professional identity as a learning process in people's lives is a core example for the subjective dimension of 'sociology of knowledge'. The empirical background is drawn from life history oriented studies into human services - an example which represents a major trend - and engineering which is a classical profession undergoing profound societal change. Departing from the notion of cultural psychology and work psychology, some ideas are developed for theorising work identity as a subject-object dialectic of societal contradiction and subjective ambivalence. Life history studies into professional learning and biographies could be seen as a 'history from below' approach to the development of knowledge as a discursive 'social object' - or as a study into the potentials for collective learning and self-regulation. The paper will also include, at the end, a few remarks on different conceptual traditions in the continental European and Anglo-Saxon academic community respectively.

Key words: professions, life history, identity, learning, sociology of knowledge.

Secomb, Dorothy

University of New South Wales
Email: dorothy@tsn.cc

Housing for Half a Lifetime: Relocatable Housing Estates and Villages

Session Time: 3:30-5:00　　**Room:** S 409　**Session Title:** Welfare

The lifespan of Australians continues to increase and in an environment of employment uncertainty early retirement is common. This leads to the question: How can retirees happily spend half a lifetime? Planned villages and estates of relocatable housing provide an option, provinding high density housing with single-storey dwellings, low maintenance and neighbourhood security. Retirees can enjoy their leisure in a variety of sports and activities in a sociable environment. Coastal migration flow creates problems for the future. Relocatable home parks and estates will help in alleviating the population pressures of the future along the eastern seaboard of Australia. This paper is based on data derived from 778 questionnaire completed by permanent residents of 34 caravan parks and manufactured housing estates on the North Coast of NSW between Port Macquarie and the Queensland border. Questions asked related to levels of satisfaction with their dwelling and the park/estate on which it was located. Other questions related to perceptions of and integration with others, and activities both in the park and the wider community. Responses indicated high levels of satisfaction with dwelling and lifestyle and social integration within the neighbourhood and the wider community.

Key words: relocatable homes, retirement, lifestyle, seaboard.

Seitz, Anne

Sociology, Swinburne University of Technology
Locked Bag 218, Lilydale,Vic.3140
Tel/Fax: 03-9215 7151, Email: ASEITZ@swin.edu.au

The Future of Sociology and The Sociology of the Future

Session Time: 3:30-5:00　　**Room:** S 405　**Session Title**: Professionalisation Forum

This paper discusses some of the issues, challenges and opportunities that Sociology is likely to face in the next decade in Australia. It explores the notion of Sociology as a discipline in its own right and its relevance in the global context of economic as well as other forms of fundamentalisms. A particular concern for Sociology as a discipline, at least in Australia, is the absence of a strong professional association or board that not only protects the interests of its members but also demands and enforces professional and ethical standards. In this paper I suggest that the Sociology of the Future needs to be not only an academic discipline but also a profession, which combines clear theoretical thinking with practical application. It must be clear about its boundaries, and be aware and honest about ideological stances and their potential contamination of sociological endeavours.

Key words: sociology, fundamentalism, discipline, profession, economic rationalism.

Shaw, Sylvie and Peter Cock

School of Political and Social Inquiry
Graduate School of Environmental Science,
Monash University Vic 3800
Tel: 61 3 990 54622, Fax: 61 3 990 52948,
sylvie.shaw@arts.monash.edu.au
peter.cock@arts.monash.edu.au

Ecosociology

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Eco-sociology

Sociology as a discipline took nature for granted. Using human relations as the building block of society, it overlooked the fundamental role of human-nature relations as the basis for sustainability of society. We ask whether unsustainable societies can become consciously sustainable? This paper/workshop begins to explore the case for a sociology that addresses humans as part of nature, and the social as meaning relations with other species as well as with our own. This has implications for how we view social problems, the relations between disciplines, and the need for social action research that is regenerating for human-nature relations.

Key words: environment, nature, sustainability, human-nature relations, social action research.

Slagter-Knowles, Marcelle M.C.E

Queensland University of Technology
Tel: (07) 3263 3876, Email: knowlesfam@optusnet.com.au

Mutable Mobiles & the Foucaultian Synch

Session Time: 9:00-10:30   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title**: Theory 1

Mitchell Dean, Bruno Latour, and Michel Foucault, have all used discourse as a means for historical analysis. Dean identified changes in the actual meaning and understanding of the term 'poverty' in language. Latour and Foucault, illustrated the importance of visual perception in the development and understanding of language. In this working paper I argue that human visual perception is not the only perception involved in the discoursal interpretation of our environment. All human sensorial perceptions are important. Using poverty as an example, the paper discusses how discourse puts into words what people not only see, but also hear, taste, smell and feel. Developing language on visual perception only has, it is argued, made the historical representation of poverty in the late 19th Century one-dimensional- merely a portrait vision. The portrait vision has two components. The first is that it reveals only what is seen or visualised through, for example, historical texts or paintings. The second is that by using only immutable visual media mobiles, such as paintings, articles, newspapers, and sketches, other sensorial perceptions can be routinely blocked out. Powerful and wealthy people in the 19th Century were able to turn a blind-eye to the conditions of poverty. They silenced undesirable discourse by placing it outside the stage of active consciousness and real vision.

Key words: history, poverty, discourse, visuality, perception.

Stewart[1], Julianne, Rosa Alati[2] and Chris Peterson[3]

[1]*University of Southern Queensland Toowoomba Q 4350*
Tel: 07 4631 1058, Email: stewart@usq.edu.au
[2]*University of Queensland St Lucia Q 4067*
Tel: 07 3255 2101, Email: rosalati@ozemail.com.au
[3]*La TrobeUniversity Bundoora Vic 3083*
Tel: 03 9479 1759, Email: c.peterson@latrobe.edu.au

Italian Immigrants to Australia: Two Generations

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Migrants

This paper presents a comparison of Italian immigrants to Australia during two periods of time. The first was part of the big "post-war wave" of European migration from the 1950s to 1969. The second, much smaller numerically, commences in 1970 and continues into the present. In examining different and similar characteristics of each of these two groups, the paper draws on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, together with data from a recent cross-institutional study of the characteristics of the "new" first generation of Italian immigrants. The study looked at various indicators relating to work, education and use of communication technology. It also looks at how the notion of "Italian identity" has changed over time and analyses current cultural constructions of such identity. The study reveals quite distinct differences between the two groups, providing useful information for the micro-level study of migration and immigration "movements". It also discusses the contribution of contemporary globalisation to such movements. In addition it draws on key informant interviews of Italian/Australian business people to show there are regional differences in the composition of the Italian community in Australia.
Key words: immigration, identity, globalisation, culture, communication technology.

Tower[1], Louise, Greg Noble[2] and Scott Poynting[3]

Institute for Cultural Research University of Western Sydney,
Locked Bag 1797 Penrith South DC NSW 1797.
[1] *Tel: (02) 9713 2035, Email: ltower@ozemail.com.au*
[2]*Tel: (02) 9876 5309, Email: g.noble@uws.edu.au*
[3]*Tel: (02) 9772 6295, Email: s.poynting@uws.edu.au*

Gangs Terrorise North Shore!

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 408   **Session Title**: Migrants

During 2001 a series of outraged articles on street crime was published in Sydney's local North Shore Times together with pieces by the Liberal Federal member for Bradfield (now Minister for Education, Science and Training) Dr Brendan Nelson. The focus was on the 'thugs, loiterers and black coat-wearing gangs' menacing residents of the leafy, well-heeled North Shore. The North Shore seemed an unlikely venue for such goings-on, which centred on the railway-bus interchange and contiguous shopping mall area at Chatswood. Articles hinted at outsiders from other suburbs and identifiable minorities were blamed. According to Dr Nelson, 'baseball caps, expensive streetwear and a link to a particular cultural or ethnic background emerge as identifiers of gangs'. 'Experts' lent weight to these beliefs, and the story circulated in the metropolitan tabloids. How has the Chatswood community responded to all this? During the months of February and March 2002, in-depth interviews with young people, police, shopkeepers and other key players were conducted as part of the UWS/ UTS 'Youth, Ethnicity and Crime' project. These revealed a high level of awareness of media reporting of North Shore 'gangs', but confusion regarding the meaning of the term 'gang'. These local stakeholders have difficulty articulating what actually constitutes the 'gangs' that Dr Nelson, the 'experts' and the media reportage describe. We find some interesting contrasts here, and also some commonalities, with recent moral panics in Bankstown and Cabramatta in Western Sydney.
Key words: gangs, media, youth, ethnicity, crime.

Turnbull, Nick

Social Policy Research Centre and School of Social Science and Policy
University of New South Wales Sydney NSW 2052
Tel: 02 9385 7823, Email: n.turnbull@student.unsw.edu.au

Can Anything be Learned by Hermeneutic Inquiry? The Procedure of Question and Answer in Gadamer's Hermeneutics

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 409   **Session Title**: Theory & Method

Hans-Georg Gadamer remains an important thinker in philosophy and the social sciences. His philosophy of hermeneutics forms the basis for many qualitative methodologies employed in social scientific inquiry, and is also important in the critical theory of Jürgen Habermas. Gadamer's work has been criticised on a number of grounds; by Habermas for his reliance on tradition, and by post-structuralists for positing an unfounded transcendental theory of interpretation. However, the procedure of question and answer Gadamer advocates in Truth and Method hints at the further development of hermeneutics by Michel Meyer. Gadamer's theory is investigated in the manner utilised by Meyer, showing that this theory is, in fact, limited by its reliance on propositional logic. In drawing on Collingwood, Gadamer perceived that the procedure of question and answer was important, but he was unable to overcome the limitations of propositional reasoning, as he was without a logic of problems, a problematology, with which to articulate his ideas on interpretation. As well as incorporating a new, central role for hermeneutics in philosophy, Meyer provides a new way to conceptualise Gadamer's work, enabling a reconstruction of Gadamer's thought according to how it deals with the question of meaning. In seeing Gadamer's work in a new way, this reconstructive critique has implications for the theory of his critics and for the philosophy of social science more generally.

Key words: hermeneutics, Gadamer, questioning, Michel Meyer, philosophy of social science.

Villalta Puig, Gonzalo

BA, LLB (Hons), GradDipLegPrac (With Merit) (ANU)
Barrister and Solicitor

Into a Post-Modernist Account of the Social Construction of the Subject: From Marcuse and Bourdieu to Foucault and Baudrillard

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Culture, Religion & Theory

Two major movements define sociological theories of the construction of the subject: modernity and post-modernity. What distinguish these theories from one another are the different perspectives from which they each view the consciousness of the subject. While sociologists working within the modernist paradigm maintain that the consciousness of the subject is unitary, post-modernists *thrash* this notion and claim that the agent possesses a fragmented identity. This paper summarises these perspectives and identifies their principal strengths and weaknesses in terms of the theoretical constructs advanced by four sociologists, each of whom represents a different stage in the progression from modernity to post-modernity: Marcuse, Bourdieu, Foucault, and Baudrillard. It is argued that the post-modernist paradigm not only offers an account of the social construction of the subject more in tune with today's social reality than that provided by modernity but also explains better our local, fragmented societies.

Key words: social construction of the subject, modernism, post-modernism, unitary subjectivity, fragmented subjectivity.

Walter, Maggie

Department of Sociology and Social Work
University of Tasmania North West Centre
Tel: 03 64304949 Email: Margaret.Walter@utas.edu.au

Working Their Way out of Poverty? Sole Motherhood, Work, Welfare and Material Well-Being

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Families and Households

Over the last twenty years, Australian social policy has increasingly focussed on raising sole parents' level of labour market activity. The extension of mutual obligation to sole parents under welfare reform further concentrates the direction of policy towards labour market solutions. Yet while increased workforce activity may reduce 'welfare dependency', the efficacy of employment to also raise the level of material well-being in sole parent families is less clear. A raft of recent research casts doubt on the assumed causal link between material well-being in sole parent households and labour market activity. This paper uses data from the 1996/97 Negotiating the Life Course Survey and three related measures of material well-being to examine the relative importance of maternal employment status to household material well-being. The results indicate that increased market work may not lead to significantly higher rates of material well-being for sole mother families. In this analysis the major determinant of the level of household material well-being was the partnered not the employment status the mother.

Key words: sole mothers/sole parents, welfare reform, labour market participation, social policy and material well-being.

Warren, Narelle

Key Centre for Women's Health in Society, University of Melbourne VIC 3010
Tel: 03 8344 4333, Email: nwarren1@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au

Evenings are Very Quiet: Single Midlife Women and Social Support in a Rural Victorian Community

Session Time: 1:30-3:00   **Room:** S 406   **Session Title**: Rural Sociology

This paper is based on the preliminary findings of my doctoral research about midlife women in rural Victoria, focussing on a sub-sample of single women. In rural communities, the relative absence of formal gathering points for social interaction means that single midlife women create and use their immediate social networks to fulfil a number of their needs. For example, social networks function to establish friendships, to meet potential partners, to provide support during crisis periods or as a means to seek information. This paper discusses how these networks are created and negotiated, and the role they have in these women's lives. These social networks tend to comprise a diverse range of members, thus enabling most needs to be fulfilled.

Key words: midlife, single women, social networks, rural Victoria, ethnography.

Wendt[1], Sarah and Brian Cheers[2]

University of South Australia – Whyalla
Nicholson Ave, Whyalla-Norrie, SA, 5608
[1]*Tel: 08 8376 2984, Email: swendt@arcom.com.au*
[2]*Tel: 08 8647 6047, Email: brian.cheers@unisa.edu.au*

Impacts of Culture on Domestic Violence in Rural Australia

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 405   **Session Title**: Domestic Violence

In this paper we review research on domestic violence in rural areas, identify significant gaps in this literature and argue for direct, in-depth exploration of the impacts of rural culture. Australian studies of rural domestic violence have focused on factors that keep rural women trapped in violent relationships, although they have also suggested that aspects of rural culture impact on it, even contributing to its production. Despite this, Australian research has not yet investigated directly which components of culture in rural communities influence rural women and men in violent relationships, how they influence them and, especially, how they impact on women's experiences, and men's perpetration, of domestic violence. We report results of an exploratory study that found that components of local rural cultures do, indeed, impact on women's experiences of domestic violence. These include belief in, and valuing of, the sanctity and permanence of marriage, the importance and privacy of the nuclear family, Christian doctrine and associated structures and networks, and preservation of intergenerational property transfer. We will also report on a major study currently in progress in rural South Australia, which uses qualitative methodology informed by post-structuralist, feminist frameworks and grounded theory.
Key words: rural culture, domestic violence, men and women, Australia.

White, Kevin

Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences,
Australian National University

Gender, the Aged, Disabled and Inequality

Session Time: 11:00-12:30   **Room:** S 305   **Session Title**: Health 2

In this paper I show the contours of gendered health and its relationship, particularly for women, to the care of the elderly and the disabled. In a capitalist society the ability to work is still central to the definition of what it is to have a normal body, and bodies which do not meet this criteria are stigmatised and suffer social marginalisation and exclusion as a consequence. The construction of women by medicine ensures that they are the ones who do the caring and nurturing of those with similarly socially stigmatised bodies, the aged and the disabled. The construction of women as the natural carer givers is central to the maintenance of capitalism. For example, were women carers of the disabled and the aged in the informal sector to be paid for what they do the cost to the state would be minimally $20 billion a year in Australia. I also argue against current government initiatives that suggest that there is yet more scope for the family and community to play in the care of the elderly and disabled. This retreat from a government centred provision of services to these groups will lead to more inequality and to a greater burden of care on women. The elderly are being constructed as a sick group, who are a burden on the community, and this framework is being used to advance a set of social policies that call on them to take more responsibility for themselves. Overseas evidence shows clearly that individualistic solutions to the care of the elderly will lead to greater inequality of life chances, and ultimately cost the health and welfare services more. Australian evidence is that despite their increase in numbers more has not been spent on them by the government and that the majority of the care and support they receive is provided by other elderly people in the community.
Key words: gender, age, handicap, inequality, policy.

Wilding, Raelene

Department of Anthropology, The University of Western Australia
35 Stirling Highway Crawley WA 6009 Australia
Tel: (08) 9380 2866, Email: rae@cyllene.uwa.edu.au

The Wedding Exhibition: Postmodern palace or village fair?

Session Time: 1:30-3:00 **Room:** S 409 **Session Title**: Theory & Method

This paper draws on my PhD research into the wedding industry in Perth, Western Australia. In exploring the production and consumption of weddings, I attended numerous of the annual wedding exhibitions held in the suburbs of Perth. At first, these exhibitions appeared to me to encapsulate many of the alienating experiences that are commonly associated by postmodern writers with contemporary consumption experiences. However, subsequent visits to these exhibitions, conducted once I had achieved a form of 'insider' status in the wedding industry, provided a strong contrast to my initial reflections on the roles and significance of these events. In this paper I consider some of the implications of these divergent fieldwork experiences for the conduct of ethnographic research, and for the development of useful theories of contemporary social life. In particular, I problematise the relationship between theories of culture as text and the application of ethnographic methods to the study of such "texts".

Key words: methodology, consumerism, culture, texts, ethnography.