



THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* ADELAIDE

# ABLE HDR Conference Abstracts

12<sup>th</sup> April 2023

National Wine Centre

**make  
history.**

**Aminga, Nemwel**

**School of Education**

Factors influencing implementation of Inquiry-based learning in school science: Teachers' Perspectives

**Hickinbotham Session 1**

**Education & Practice**

Curriculum reforms across the globe have recommended the adoption of Inquiry-based learning (IBL) in school science. Research evidence has shown that IBL has the potential to positively influence the learning environment including facilitating the acquisition of 21st century skills. Despite the recommendations and concerted efforts to support the implementation of IBL, authentic IBL remains rare in school science. Within a classroom environment, teachers are the main agents of change who can ensure effective adoption of IBL because their perspectives about IBL may have considerable influence on the nature of IBL facilitated. This ethnographic study explores the perceptions of two science teachers in relation to factors influencing their implementation of inquiry-based learning. Additionally, the similarities and differences regarding the factors influencing implementation of IBL among the two case study teachers are explored. Two teachers, Mrs Jasmine (pseudonym), and Mr Smith (pseudonym) teaching science to the same year 4 class were interviewed and observed teaching science across two terms. Mrs Jasmine, a veteran teacher with over 25 years teaching experience and Mr Smith, a novice teacher with one year teaching experience, were teaching science in alternate days in a year 4 class in a Metropolitan Catholic school in Adelaide. Time constraints, teacher preparedness for using IBL, teacher training, teacher knowledge of IBL, availability of resources such as ICTs, student behaviour and school leadership support for IBL were identified as the factors influencing adoption of IBL in school science. These factors have been organized into three themes: school, teacher, and student factors. Differences and similarities between the case study teachers' perspectives were uncovered. Implications for teacher professional development and research are discussed.

**Bartnik, Robert**

**School of Humanities**

The memory of Bolesław Bierut as the architect of Poland's Stalinisation

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 1**

**Memory, Identity & Action**

The memory of Poland's first Stalinist leader, Bolesław Bierut (1899-1956) is overshadowed by the birth of the Solidarity movement in 1980 and the collapse of Communism in 1989. In Poland today, traces of Bierut's legacy remain – some are small, others gargantuan. As Stalin's man in Warsaw, Bierut was responsible for the implantation of Stalinism in postwar Poland. In ruins after the Second World War, Bierut rebuilt Poland and radically restructured the nation's economy and society. The Stalinist project was to bring stability and prosperity. However, it was the terror and authoritarianism it entrenched which came to define the Polish People's Republic. I argue Bierut should not be overshadowed because he helps us understand why the system he built inevitably collapsed. My research interrogates how Bierut has been remembered, and explains which aspects of Poland's experiences under the Iron Curtain have been cemented into collective memory.

**Blazejak, Eden**

**School of Social Sciences**

Thomas Hobbes and Epicureanism in Early Modern Europe

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 4**

**Philosophy and Belief**

My thesis investigates the influence of Epicureanism on early modern political thought. Along with Platonism, Aristotelianism, and Stoicism, Epicureanism was one of the four main philosophical schools of classical antiquity. As the most radical of the four, Epicureanism has long been controversial, chiefly for its associations with atheism and hedonism. While the

manner in which Plato, Aristotle, and the Stoics have influenced political thought in early modernity is well established, Epicureanism has until now been comparatively understudied. Scholars have long conferred the label of 'Epicurean' on a number of important early modern thinkers, yet little work has been done to substantiate the supposed influence of Epicureanism on their political ideas. Outside of philosophers who openly wrote on Epicurean theory, like Pierre Gassendi, no figure has attracted the 'Epicurean' label as much as Thomas Hobbes. Throughout my thesis I investigate the way in which both contemporary scholars and seventeenth-century critics have understood Hobbes' relationship with Epicureanism, and using a contextualist method of interpretation, show that Hobbes was not particularly interested in Epicureanism, and that his ideas in reality only bear superficial resemblance to those found in Epicurean philosophy. I argue that the framing of Hobbes as an Epicurean has led not only to a misunderstanding of the nature of Epicurean philosophy, but also the way in which Epicurean ideas have presented in early modernity.

**Calilhanna, Andrea**

**Elder Conservatorium of Music**

Ski-hill Graph Pedagogy and teaching the meter fundamentals

**Hickinbotham Session 1**

**Education & Practice**

Teaching music requires teachers to instruct others on timing and expression of music. Timing is conventionally taught through a time signature at the head of a piece of music - two numbers to tell the performer how many and what kind of notes are notated in a measure. However, the mathematics of time signatures provides little useful information to students, and teachers are often at a loss to teach the relationship of the meter provided by time signatures with the experience of pulses and the meter. Contemporary meter theories of Yale Professor Richard Cohn (2001, 2016, 2018, 2020) approach the meter as the experience of meter mathematics visualisations in relation to music listening experiences. Cohn's theory is backed by research that acknowledges meter as neural processes of the human auditory system, as quantifiable and hierarchically mathematical. However, conventional meter theories default to notation-based understandings of meter and to rhythm, movement poetry, or otherwise. My paper provides an overview of a solution for teaching the fundamentals of the meter through Ski-hill Graph Pedagogy, inspired by Cohn's meter theory. The paper explains how visualising the meter from listening assists students to acknowledge and understand mathematical aspects of the meter and how this is applied to timing and expression information in performance. The paper analyses Ludwig van Beethoven's piano piece Moonlight Sonata through Ski-hill Graph Pedagogy and comments on Cohn's meter theory for teaching global meters for inclusive music education.

**Chai, Yuan**

**Business School**

A complex systems for studying disaster response

**Vines Session 2**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

Against the backdrop of frequent disasters worldwide, there has been a focus on how to operate disaster response mechanisms to maximise the safety of citizens and minimise the loss of life and property. However, due to multicultural backgrounds and organisational structures, the effectiveness of systemic response has not been satisfactory. Therefore, this study hopes to establish a complex system for global disaster response and reduce the negative impact of disasters. The study's preliminary findings suggest that using a complex system in disaster response is necessary. The system can make contingency judgements about the situation in the event of a disaster, analyse and filter out effective responses, and reduce the resources used in disaster response. Conversely, a complicated and networked system can not only increase the investment of resources but can even impact the psychological well-being of citizens. Accordingly, the researcher will continue to explore the framework of disaster response

systems currently in use worldwide and use it as a basis for developing a framework for disaster response for complex systems. This study uses qualitative research, case studies, and system dynamics to sort out, analyse and summarise national disaster response frameworks and the technical tools involved in each area. The relationship between urban resilience and the response system, the control of the resources invested in the response process, and the balance between the response approach and the psychological well-being of citizens are among the main issues considered in the establishment of a complex system for disaster response.

**Ciecierska-Holmes, Natalia**

**School of Humanities**

'Just because I'm vegan doesn't mean my dog is'; exploring social and ethical relations of feeding raw meat diets to dogs in the UK and Australia

**Vines Session 1**

**Food & Sustainability**

Raw meat-based diets have become an increasingly popular alternative diet for dogs in recent years. Often promoted as 'natural' alternatives to conventional kibble diets, raw meat-based diets include both commercial and homemade diets for companion animals made up of fresh and uncooked 'meat' ingredients from farmed or wild animals. Previous research on the topic of raw feeding is dominated by animal science perspectives which predominantly focus on nutrition and safety. Far less is known about the decision-making that shapes feeding and eating in multi-species families. Guided by relational social science approaches from food studies and human-animal studies, my doctoral project aims to situate raw feeding within broader social contexts in order to analyse dog-guardian food choices. Through empirical work with guardians who themselves follow a plant-based diet and feed their dogs a raw meat-based diet, the project is investigating the values, tensions and relations that arise from living and eating alongside dogs. It employs mixed qualitative methods, combining participant-generated photo and video diaries with online semi-structured interviews. Data collection is being conducted in two phases. With the first phase of data collection in the UK now completed, the presentation will introduce some preliminary themes from the UK data and outline a plan for data collection with participants across Australia.

**Cotterell, Art**

**Law School**

Inventing for Outer Space: An Opportunity to Envision New Legal and Governance Frameworks to Benefit Humanity On and Beyond Earth?

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

Space is now big business. In 1969, at the time of the Apollo 11 lunar landing, outer space was a key geopolitical battleground in the Cold War, an actual and an economic space dominated by nation states, with private corporations playing subsidiary roles. Half a century later, space is no longer the predominant domain of space-faring nations. Private corporations now play leading roles. The value of the international space industry is predicted to surpass US \$1 trillion by 2040. My research considers what might, on the surface, appear to be a strictly legal question; whether the intellectual property system is fit for purpose for inventions that occur in outer space. Yet, beyond the law per se, this question has a deep and wide-ranging impact on properly balancing public and private interests in relation to the benefits of technology that will profoundly shape the future of humanity. Inventions for outer space have a long history of benefiting humans on Earth through spin-off technologies, ranging from water purification systems to emergency thermal blankets. Space technology also has the potential to mitigate a critical challenge facing humanity – the existential threat posed by climate change. This presentation will share how my research on inventions in outer space connects with such broader issues of balancing the need to incentivise and reward private corporations to innovate while also ensuring the benefits of outer space are not concentrated indefinitely in the hands of

a privileged few. I will also speak to an ongoing collaboration with other researchers through the 'Commons in Space' network, organised by the International Association for the Study of the Commons. Now is an opportune time to imagine an outer space that does not simply export existing legal and governance frameworks beyond terrestrial bounds, but is open to new possibilities and new futures.

**Dang, Trang**

**School of Economics and Public Policy**

The impact of female education on child marriage, maternal healthcare utilization, and infant health: Evidence from Viet Nam

**Hickinbotham Session 1**

**Education & Practice**

Education is considered to have essential effects on health-related outcomes in the population, including women and infant health. Regarding the case study of Viet Nam, the research is limited, and we are the first to examine the influence of female education on their health-related outcomes. There is a gap in exploring the causal effects of education on women's early marriage, women's health consequences, and infant health in Viet Nam. The paper uses the Viet Nam Primary Universal Education Law that was launched in 1991 to identify the impact of female education on early marriage, maternal healthcare utilization, and infant health. Due to the nature of the law, we employ fuzzy regression discontinuity design (RDD) to estimate the causal effects. This study utilizes data from the two latest rounds of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) between 2013/2014 and 2020/2021. MICS is an international household survey program developed by UNICEF in the 1990s to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. In fuzzy RDD, we use the 2SLS method to estimate the effects with the application of IV-probit. The findings show that compulsory schooling reform could reduce the probability of child marriage by more than one percentage point. In addition, an additional schooling year will reduce the likelihood of females delaying their early childbearing between 0.3 and 2 percentage points. The policy has generally insignificant effects on some health consequences for women. Regarding infant health, maternal education could reduce the likelihood of child mortality by 0.4 percentage points. Despite these small magnitudes, from a policy perspective, it is highlighted that child marriage, maternal healthcare utilization, and infant health could be addressed through education, especially in a developing country like Viet Nam.

**Dang, Ningfei**

**School of Social Sciences**

Appropos of ideology: a critique of relevance on translation of Chinese official documents

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 3**

**Migrants, Citizenship & Language**

Given that most models of translation quality assessment for the translation of political text are primarily descriptive and focused on one or some aspects and factors of quality assessment as commonly seen in the linguistic approach, semiotic approach, communicative approach and alike, this project aims to establish a multi-dimensional assessment model that uses an interdisciplinary approach to ensure that multiple angles, as well as their relation to each other, are considered and explored. In particular, this model incorporates ideology as a significant dimension into the assessment of the translation of Chinese political texts, which is heavily loaded with the ideology of the Party-state and its evolvement as well as confusion.

**Davies-Ardill, Freya**

**School of Humanities**

Archipelagic memory in Chantal Spitz's *Elles, terre d'enfance*

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 1**

**Memory, Identity & Action**

This presentation seeks to invoke various currents of “archipelagic thinking” , as first theorised by Martinican scholar Édouard Glissant, building on the idea of the archipelago as an analytical framework for exploring memory. Through an analysis of selected works by Tahitian/ Mā’ohi author, Chantal Spitz, I suggest that this archipelagic framework, viewed through a poetics of both coherence and discontinuity, can be a productive way of exploring the fragmentary, non-linear and polyphonic nature of memory. In Spitz’s novel, set in Mā’ohi Nui (French Polynesia), this archipelagic framework is represented through multiple narrators, the invocation of “oral memory” and storytelling traditions, as well as articulations of matrilineal genealogy and intergenerational trauma. Stephanie Vigier notes the fraught relationship between history and memory in postcolonial settings, where the universalising and homogenising forces of “historical narrative” have often sought to assimilate or erase the multiple strands of individual and collective memory within and across communities. Importantly, Spitz’s representation of the past, or of spatiotemporal continuums which exist within familial and cultural contexts, is built on multiplicity and plurality of perspective. In this sense, memory, which is subjective and inscribed in lived experience, is distinct from the universalising discourse of (colonial) history. I suggest that Spitz’s writing, characterised on one hand by richness and lyricism and on the other by narrative fragmentation and poetic discontinuity, reflects the complicated, archipelagic nature of both the geographical and memorial landscape within Oceania.

**Doyle, Hannah**

**School of Humanities**

Performance through Dialogue: Explicit and Implicit Dialogue in the Poetry of Marceline Desbordes-Valmore

**Hickinbotham Session 2**

**Performance and Narrative**

Although well-known and well-respected by her contemporaries, the works of 19th-century French poetess Marceline Desbordes-Valmore have been accorded little attention in recent scholarship. The few modern-day scholars who have examined her poetry tend to limit Desbordes-Valmore to a woman poet with a strong focus on the maternal, overlooking her innovative manipulation of form. It is for this reason that I have chosen to examine her work from the angle of performance, a notion which has been to-date neglected in Valmorian scholarship. The dialogic form constitutes an important characteristic of performativity in Desbordes-Valmore’s works, as it encourages us to replace the restrictive, gender-centric analysis traditionally applied her poetry with a more methodical, linguistically-driven approach. Desbordes-Valmore’s treatment of the dialogic raises two key questions. Firstly, who is in dialogue with whom? The poetic works of Desbordes-Valmore give us extensive examples: mother and child, subject and queen, bird and tree, two dogs. Secondly, is the dialogue real or implicit? Are the roles clearly defined between the characters identified in the poem or is the dialogue already taking place between the poet and the reader? These two scenarios are not, of course, mutually exclusive. Drawing on the theories of Mikhail Bakhtin, Ralph Rader, and Elena Thuault, I propose to closely analyse the explicit and implicit dialogue in Desbordes-Valmore’s poetry in order to highlight its performative function, as well as emphasise the need for further critical inquiry into her works.

**Duncan, Cathy**

**Elder Conservatorium of Music**

Satie, Cocteau, Picasso and the aesthetics of the circus: the collaboration of the ballet “Parade” (1917)

**Vines Session 3**

**Music and Art**

The ‘realist-ballet’ Parade, a collaboration between Erik Satie, Jean Cocteau, Pablo Picasso, and the Ballet Russes, premiered in Paris at the Théâtre du Châtelet, in May of 1917. The ballet, and its music, were viewed as an attempt to undermine French cultural standards. When Satie responded violently to a critical review, it created a scandal, which gave him eight days

in prison. Both Satie and Cocteau maintained that there was “...no source of inspiration in the collaboration of Parade.” The thesis will aim to prove that inspirational sources did exist, and will identify them in musical and multimedia analyses. Satie, Cocteau, and Picasso were each drawn to Montmartre, which had become an epicentre of artistic exchange, for painters, poets, composers, musicians, and performers. The milieu of Montmartre will be used to establish common sources of inspiration. An examination of their early collaborations will distinguish musical and visual elements that re-emerge in the composition of Parade. An overarching analysis will identify all musical elements, of melody, harmony, rhythm, meter and texture. A multimedia analysis will establish aesthetic consistencies, and distinguish borrowed elements, quintessential to circus and pantomime aesthetics. Comparative analyses will compare their aesthetics with those of Parade, and with those promoted by Cocteau in *Le Coq et L’Arlequin* (1918). Their collaborations will be contextualized, to determine why their inspirational sources were concealed in composition. The impact of Parade will be assessed with an analysis of their subsequent collaboration, *Le Boeuf sur le Toit* (1920). The thesis will establish the relevance of the circus in the development of new aesthetics. It will ascertain the role of the circus in disseminating new musical and visual aesthetics, and determine its role in the exchange of aesthetics, across platforms and between cultures.

**Gonzalez, Federico**

**Law School**

The intersection of European and South Australian law regarding the treatment toward victims of image-based sex abuse

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

The PhD thesis deals with the use of electronic evidence in image-based sex abuse procedures and how victims of these felonies are treated by the Spanish and European criminal justice systems. The starting point of the research is related to the increase of cyber-sexual crimes in the last decades and the concern of public authorities to fight against this type of felonies. In order to deep into this topic, the PhD thesis includes different legal methodologies. Firstly, it contains a descriptive and analytical legal research as it not only approaches the phenomenon by analysing public data and case law in relation to image-based sex abuse, but also explains why cyber-sexual crimes have increased in last decades. Furthermore, to deep into some complex issues surrounding Digital Law, a pure and conceptual research is being applied (e.g., the definition of electronic evidence, theoretical explanations regarding image-based sex abuse and its relation to Gender-Violence or the importance of computer forensics in this area). Moreover, the research includes an applied legal research, as some proposals for amendment and improvement in relation to the discussed topics are included. Finally, the PhD thesis is based on a comparative research between the South Australian regulation and treatment of victims as Australia has an impressive supportive system in comparison to Europe. Finally, after 2-year PhD research, some preliminary findings are the necessity of clarifying the Spanish-European regulation on electronic evidence as already exists in South Australia. Furthermore, it is important to establish a specialised body to handle this phenomenon like the Australian e-safety Commissioner. Training to legal practitioners (e.g., judges, public prosecutors or police officers) in this type of crimes and appropriate treatment towards victims in order to avoid secondary victimization is essential. Establishing an EU-Spanish charter of victims’ digital rights or the importance to implement the Budapest Convention.

**Gupta, Naresh**

**Business School**

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the sustained development of infrastructure projects putting economies on the brink

**Vines Session 2**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

The COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected the infrastructure sector which hit the global economies. This was mostly due to the disruptions to the supply chains and effects on sourcing construction materials from other countries, in addition to shortage of workers on projects due to their health effects, lockdowns, and closure of borders. The infrastructure projects, their owners, and other stakeholders faced significant challenges due to the interconnected, complex and global nature of supply chains and the workforce, hitting massively at the procurement of resources, allocated budgets, and schedules. Disruptions caused by the pandemic had both direct and indirect impact on economic and business activities through multiple channels including short-term fiscal and longer-term negative economic growth which affected many parties such as governments, companies, investors, suppliers etc., and threw a variety of challenges for timely and economical delivery of infrastructure projects. Thus, a need is felt to study the impact on the supply chains due to the pandemic, and the methods and practices the organisations have implemented to mitigate their negative effects. In addition, looking at the challenges these disruptions have put forth to stall the progress of the infrastructure projects in terms of delays in availability of resources, shortages of workers and the essential skilled staff, which resulted in inflation of budgetary costs and extension of the project deadlines; the remedial measures put in place by the stakeholders, including the government, owners, suppliers, and the engineers, planners, and project managers working on the infrastructure projects, to minimise their effects need to be understood in order to correctly analyse their utility and work out effective strategies to achieve best results in similar scenarios in the future.

**Hart, Timothy**

**School of Humanities**

“The past is a foreign country”: Roman literary sources and the Principate

**Hickinbotham Session 2**

**Performance and Narrative**

My research examines the nature and impact of succession crises (AD 14-193) in shaping the Principate. The accounts of Tacitus, Dio Cassius, Josephus, Velleius Paterculus and other literary sources are critical to any examination of the period and to any assessment of individuals who aspired to the purple. For a modern scholar, these sources can be problematic. Ancient conceptions of the purpose of writing history and the nature of historical truth vary from modern expectations. Woodman (1988: 197) suggests ‘classical historiography is primarily a rhetorical genre and is to be classified (in modern terms) as literature rather than history.’ This raises questions for my research regarding the moral dimension present in these sources i.e. a willingness to praise or blame, their assumptions and values, intertextuality, the use of speeches and, of course, the sources these writers used. Wariness regarding the ancient literary sources has led scholars into varying degrees of revisionism. We need to be careful not to downplay the significance of lived experience. Neither should we necessarily disregard descriptions of rulers such as Caligula, Nero or Domitian as cruel tyrants which employ literary tropes familiar to contemporary audiences, simply because they seem stereotypical. Moreover, some modern scholars show a degree of inventiveness in excusing, rationalising or minimising behaviour, which seems as counterproductive as relying too literally on the ancient sources. The ancient historian is also confronted with the problem of studying people who were like us, yet not like us, in a society in many ways quite alien to our experience and expectations. To paraphrase L. P. Hartley, Rome in the first century AD is indeed a foreign country where many things are done very differently, including writing history and biography. Navigating the challenges presented by the ancient literary sources is a challenging yet stimulating element of my research.



**He, Gary**

**Business School**

Examining family firm succession from an identity perspective: An integrative review of the literature

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 1**

**Memory, Identity & Action**

Although succession and identity are the most researched topics in the family business and social psychology domains respectively, both suffer from high fragmentation. Hence, little is known about how we can apply the identity learnings to improve succession outcomes. Our review of 65 articles, published in 30 journals, surfaces three broad interwoven themes: 1) the key stakeholders' identity crisis as an antecedent to their succession intention; 2) the succession process as an identity evolution process at multiple levels; and 3) identity's role in forging the succession outcome and identity outcome itself as a succession outcome. Our findings provide an integrative understanding of the dynamic role of identity in family firm succession, and a foundation for enhancing interdisciplinary learning.

**Hetherington, Jack**

**School of Economics and Public Policy**

Most Australian cheese manufacturers do not reuse whey in value-added products, despite the opportunities to utilise it more sustainably and strategically

**Vines Session 1**

**Food & Sustainability**

Halving food loss and waste (FLW) by 2030 is a target that has been adopted by governments and industry, globally. Many food and agricultural businesses will have adopted practices to manage FLW more sustainably, potentially without realising the alignment of their actions to the Sustainable Development Goals. Others will have been making a concerted effort to reduce FLW to meet the expectations of their stakeholders. Whey is a major by-product of the cheese manufacturing process and has had significant research and development into potential uses for human food products including protein concentrates, food ingredients and the production of alcohol. Despite this, 2.4 million tonnes of whey are still underutilised each year. This study investigates the reuse of whey by Australian cheese manufacturers (CMs) and how it fits into the business's sustainability agenda, if they have one. Industry data from Dairy Australia and publicly available sources (e.g. company websites) were used to understand which of the 142 CMs in Australia reuse whey into other value-added products for this project. Businesses were then grouped based on production scale and if their branding has a focus on sustainability. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with CMs in 2022 and 2023 to understand current management practices and factors affecting their decisions. In total, only eight businesses (6 percent) value-add whey. This includes all three large processors which all have formal reporting on FLW reduction targets in their annual sustainability reports. Only two medium-scale CMs value-add whey, and a further two have the existing infrastructure to produce dairy powders but do not produce whey powders. Most medium CMs have sustainability goals but do not necessarily or specifically focus on whey or FLW reduction. Among the small CMs, two produce powdered products and one ferments sheep's whey into alcohol (e.g. gin). While almost one in five small CMs have a sustainability agenda their focus is on farming methods (e.g. organics), with very few smaller CMs specifically referring FLW reduction and/or utilisation of whey. Additional results from interviews, including direct quotes, will show which factors are affecting their decision to reuse whey, and contrast this against other businesses that do not. These results are important because there are very few studies that have taken a cross-sectional examination of FLW management practices in a particular food sector. This study also has industry relevance as the industry body along with state and federal governments in Australia all have strategies to half FLW by 2030. Further work is required to evaluate how specific characteristics of the decision makers affect their management decisions of whey and consider what types of policies and tools may support decision makers to improve the positive adoption of sustainable management practices.

**Howe, Grace May**

**School of Humanities**

'Briefly, of all those vertues and qualities required of S. Paule in a good bishop in his epistle to Timothe, I know not one in this good bishop lacking': John Foxe and the Clerical Martyr Archetype.

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 1**

**Memory, Identity & Action**

When the Protestant martyrologist, John Foxe, described the execution of John Hooper, the Bishop of Gloucestershire, he stated that he possessed every quality that a clergyman required. Foxe's Book of Martyrs was perhaps the most comprehensive martyrology published in the period, and documented every gruesome detail pertaining to the Protestant martyrs burnt under Mary I. Much of how Foxe described their suffering was generic and followed a familiar script of Christological piety and suffering that dated to antiquity. But Foxe's account of Hooper's pious execution was also unique, featuring a rich variety of martyrial tropes that pointed to his vocation as a Protestant bishop. This presentation, which comprises the first chapter of my Ph.D. thesis, considers how John Foxe tailored his accounts of the Marian clerical martyrs to reflect aspects of their performative social role. It argues that while Foxe intended for all his readership, regardless of their occupation, to look to the Marian clerical martyrs for spiritual inspiration, he particularly hoped to provide the next generation of Protestant clergy with customised models to emulate.

**Islam, Md Torikul**

**School of Social Sciences**

Institutional adaptation approaches to climate change in agriculture: a comparative case study from Bangladesh

**Vines Session 2**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries due to its dependency on nature and it is also geographically, socially, and economically underprivileged. Extreme climatic events are adversely impacting the agricultural production of Bangladesh which has resulted in high food security risks for its large population. Adaptation is an indispensable tool that will help combat vulnerability due to climate change. Most people adapt autonomously using short term responses which are not effective in the long term and in fact can be argued to constitute one of the greatest barriers to climate change adaptation. This paper argues that to build long term adaptation, the role of institutions, is one of the most crucial factors that will shape effective climate change adaptation. Formal institutions can mediate longer term climate adaptation responses. Effective adaptation depends on integrated actions between formal institutions including climate scientists in agriculture, science communicators or agricultural extension service providers, policy makers, informal institutions, and farmers. This paper outlines how my PhD project will assess and critically analyse the differences between the role and effectiveness of formal institutional adaptation programs in coastal and drought-prone areas for crop agriculture in Bangladesh. Moreover, the interplay between crucial actors will be investigated in this research as well. A comparative case study between two different climate hotspots namely coastal and drought prone areas of Bangladesh will be conducted.

**James, Laura**

**School of Social Sciences**

Housing inequality: an outcome, an experience, a construct and a product

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

Housing inequality is much more than a housing problem. Describing its history can be difficult because it is so ubiquitous, that many of us, particularly those who dwell comfortably, let the idea roll over and past them. While we know that property assets in market societies require

financial capital, and comprise – for most, a household’s biggest investment, we have difficulty understanding how housing inequality binds us as much as it divides us. This makes a scoping analysis of the multiple and principal uses of housing inequality valuable for academia, industry, and policy insight.

**Kaczorowska, Karolina**

**Business School**

Prosocial effects of storytelling

**Hickinbotham Session 2**

**Performance and Narrative**

In addition to its recognised and widely discussed applications in education, commerce or entertainment, storytelling is vital for marketing communication for social change. The overarching aim of this project is to examine the prosocial effects of storytelling, particularly in the context of homelessness. Based on over 700 survey responses, the quantitative phase explored the relationship between narrative transportation and customer engagement as a stimulus for charity support behaviours and the role of personal resonance, emotions, and narrative mode in evoking altruism. The results show various cognitive, affective, and conative pathways leading to charity support behaviours, and that the extent and nature of the storytelling’s impact depend on how the story is told. The qualitative phase aims to deepen existing knowledge and explore storytelling’s collective nature. In a series of interviews, we want to look at the extent to which storytelling and the interaction of the storyteller with the audience is a co-creative process of playing with the story’s meaning and ownership. An interpretive meta-story composed of individual, multi-voiced stories, dynamically retold, socially and contextually transformed, can provide charities with an alternative to imposing a narrative aimed at evoking specific cognitive, emotional and behavioural responses. Drawing attention to the storyteller is the first step in analysing the potential impact of storytelling on both the audience and the storyteller. This, in turn, opens up possible avenues for research into storytelling’s life-changing and therapeutic effects, thus going beyond behaviours that support the organisation itself as a potential intermediary. Drawing on theories of customer engagement, narrative transportation, brand meaning co-creation, and the psychological and sociological aspects of storytelling, this research will provide implications for marketing theory and practice. Through potential strategic guidance for charities, the research aims to make a tangible impact on social welfare.

**Kraft, Carina**

**School of Social Sciences**

Playing the field: A Bourdieusian approach on negotiating algorithmic visibility of political content on Instagram

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

Social media platforms have become an increasingly important source for politically and socially relevant content, reflected by some prominent examples such as the youth-initiated climate protests Fridays for Future and the Black Lives Matter campaign to increase awareness on racism. However, platforms act as information intermediaries, or rather, information gatekeepers which afford the architecture and algorithms that determine which and how information is prominently displayed on the platform and shape how users can (inter)act in their spaces. Algorithms are thought to reproduce trends, polarisations and persistent inequalities in the offline world. While acknowledging the power of algorithms, some scholars emphasise an element of human agency in algorithmic functioning on social media platforms. In a conceptual approach to this idea, Lundahl (2020) argued in favour of employing Bourdieu’s theorisations to investigate the social power of algorithms in the case of algorithmic visibility. To explore this interplay, I conducted semi-structured interviews with social media influencers, i.e., users who are more active, more popular and, as the name suggests, more influential than others. Building on a case-study approach, this project focuses on influencers’ who actively expressed their

opinion online in a debate on removing an abortion law in Germany, the repeal of paragraph 219a of the Criminal Code in June 2022. In this presentation, I will draw on preliminary analyses of such interviews and employ Bourdieu's notions to discuss in what ways influencers negotiate the visibility of their content to the algorithm and subsequently through the algorithm to other users by adapting their habitus on social media platforms.

**Kumaria, Devendra**

**Business School**

Migrant entrepreneurship among highly skilled Indian migrants in Australia, opportunity, or necessity? How can this choice be supported to build a self-capable cohort?

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 3**

**Migrants, Citizenship & Language**

Indian migrants have become the largest source of skill to bridge the skill-gap in Australia utilising the skill-based migration visa program. The ABS projects Australia's Indian-born population to reach 1.07 million by 2035 and 1.4 million by 2045 (Trade 2022). My research explores the necessity (push) / opportunity (pull) dimensions of migrant entrepreneurship among the Indian diaspora in Australia and considers the prism of those middle-class migrants who come to our shores 'self-initiated' on a highly skilled migrant visa category (having assessed to have the requisite skill and educational qualification within the Australian Qualification Framework of 7 and above). A 'self-initiated' middling (Mar, 2005) migrant is someone who is highly skilled and educated in their home country (Robertson, 2019) and at a reasonable stage in their career and arrives on a Temporary or Permanent resident visa and is not employer sponsored (that is, does not have employment). The research would map the cohorts in South Australia who arrived over the past decade on these skilled migrant visa categories and pursued their entrepreneurial journey over employment within the first decade of being onshore. The objective of the research is to attempt and expand knowledge using the domain theories (Jaakkola 2020) of human, social, cultural and economic capital with the focal phenomenon observed within migrant entrepreneurship and the middling highly skilled migrants (Mohyuddin, Sengupta et al. 2022) to make a connection (if any) using a deductive approach on the convergence and / or deviation of the drivers of propensity to entrepreneurship and offer policy recommendations that encourage, support and channel this entrepreneurial drive.

**Kuzmin, Kostiantyn**

**Law School**

The Actual and Suspected Fraud in Visa Applications

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 2**

**Mobility**

Migrants can be vulnerable when they encounter the Australian legal system. Some migration decisions can be life changing, especially those pertaining to visa refusals and resulting in re-entry bans. Yet, at times the migration system is equally vulnerable at the hands of migrants who want to defraud it. This paper examines a particular class of migration decisions: non-humanitarian visa refusals due to alleged provision of bogus documents or information which is false or misleading. I explain that the legislative framework around visa application fraud has been toughened over time, for good reasons, and that there is intolerance from the executive to any type of fraud. Where previously a visa refusal was a result of production of a factually bogus document, it is now a result of production of an alleged or 'suspected' bogus document. While I believe that such legislative change is justified in the face of rising fraud, it does not remove the responsibility of the government to make lawful decisions. A study of previous decisions that were made public has shown that they require greater scrutiny and a broader scope of review rights.

**Lai, Samantha**

**Business School**

Grand challenges and the role of rhetoric in the pursuit of collective action

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 1**

**Memory, Identity & Action**

Rhetoric frames societal issues and directs the pursuits of action by individuals, organizations, and systems. Yet, little is known regarding the role of rhetoric in shaping collective action for grand challenges. Indeed, much scholarly attention has been paid to the dark sides of rhetoric, examining how and why managers use rhetoric to manipulate, control and deceive people for the benefit of an organization and to the detriment of individuals or society. Given rhetoric can be used for good and scholars call for attention to tools that can aid society in improving responsible management practices, this research will examine how rhetoric influences collective action. Specifically, we examine the youth mental health crisis as an example of a grand challenge where actors have high agency and motivation yet low instrumentality. Data was collected from eight months of field observations, 11 semi-structured interviews, two focus groups, and 100 documents (including media articles and policy documents), and analyzed using the Gioia method. Data show discourse in three types of rhetoric (e.g., public, policy, and practice) and indicate that despite the public narrative framing the crisis as a wicked problem and the policy narrative being disconnected from the reality of the situation (e.g., presenting the crisis as solved), practice rhetoric facilitated and supported collective action. However, tension across the three forms of rhetoric decreased instrumentality in practice.

**Lau Meaney, Seenying**

**School of Social Sciences**

Money in motion: Ageing and the meaning of money

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 2**

**Mobility**

This presentation explores a problematic dualism that is recurrent across anthropological studies of money as both abstract content and concrete form. The difficulty in determining the metaphysical status of money has led to a methodological impasse, resulting in an overemphasis on the materiality of money and its functions (Maurer 2006). Implicit in this approach is a conflation between idea and matter, which obscures the relationship between money's meaning and function. To fully understand this relational dimension of money, my research focuses on both money as system and money as object. In 2021, I conducted 103 semi-structured interviews with 38 South Australians aged 60 and over, both individually and in pairs in Adelaide. Participant observation was also used as a supplementary method. My interviews were aided by two types of instruments: 1) a record of participants' financial transactions and payment methods over at least a 2-week period; and 2) a complete set of pre-decimal coins, which I used to elicit childhood memories. These instruments were representative of money as object, and they were a point of departure for subsequent narratives which provided a basis for the abstraction of money as system. In the face of physical deterioration in an ageing body, my participants have expressed a desire to remain physically mobile in order to maintain an independent lifestyle, both of which have become increasingly important and difficult to maintain as they age. Indeed, my participants' narratives were dominated by the issue of physical mobility, which ultimately shaped the focus of my interviews. From this perspective, I propose that money's abstract content is defined by movements which have been restricted, and it in turn, governs the movement of money as object. In other words, physical mobility is where money's meaning and function converged within the context of ageing.

**Le, My**

**Business School**

Collective Engagement towards Social Purpose: Scale Development, Purification and Validation

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 1**

**Memory, Identity & Action**

For organisations to shift their focus from short-term profits to a higher social purpose, it is important to establish collective engagement. However, most of extant marketing literature on engagement thus far has centred on engagement at an individual level with little consideration of how engagement manifests at a collective level. Despite recent advances in collective engagement conceptualisations, an empirical investigation of the concept and its nomological relevance remains scarce. Hence, this study aims to address this gap in knowledge by developing and validating a measurement scale for the collective engagement construct within a social purpose context. To inform the scale development process, a systematic literature review was completed. A total of 2650 records were retrieved from a systematic database search, 1323 duplicates were removed, and 621 records have been screened via title and abstract which resulted in a total of 702 articles included in final analysis. Pre-validated measures identified in the systematic review will be adapted to the present study's context via an expert review (N = 10), an item-sort task (N = 20), an item purification study (N = 300) and a construct validation study (N = 300). By developing a valid measurement scale, this study will enhance our understanding of collective engagement within a social purpose context and enable future empirical examination of the concept. In addition, the measurement scale developed in this study will be a useful diagnostic tool for social purpose driven organisations seeking to measure their own level of collective engagement.

**Lee, Heather**

**School of Humanities**

The art of Ian Bow: extending understanding of the nature of Australian modernist sculpture

**Vines Session 3**

**Music and Art**

The career of Melbourne-based sculptor Ian Bow (1914-1989) coincided with the mid-century period of rapid and critical expansion in the field of Australian modernist sculpture. Bow was influenced by humanist thinking and his work demonstrates a commitment to figurative expression irrespective of institutionally sanctioned and critically appraised shifts in style. Bow's contribution to the discipline is articulated through his many artworks held in collections nationwide. However, in the early 1970s Bow's career ended and his voice has remained muted since. With scant representation in the literature, Heather Lee's research is founded upon the Ian Bow's extensive and previously unstudied archive, the primary evidence augmented by that gained through oral history interviews. The thesis will be presented in two volumes with volume I being a series of case studies that contextualise Bow's career, and volume II a catalogue raisonné of Ian Bow's artwork. In this presentation, insight will be provided into Ian Bow's career and the way he achieved success as a professional sculptor despite operating largely independent of the dominant groups, like Centre 5. Preliminary data shows that Bow remained committed to a particular sculptural imperative throughout a period when both the nature of Australian sculpture and its critical reception were in a state of unprecedented flux. Further, the data suggests support towards current scholarship in art historical research which seeks to re-shape modernism's historiographic paradigm.

**Luo, Liangxing**

**School of Social Sciences**

Translating Select Contemporary Chinese Literature into English: Some Problems, Approaches, and Solutions (1990-2020)

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 3**

**Migrants, Citizenship & Language**

My research project provides an overview of translation studies and the background of contemporary Chinese literature. I aim to outline strategies for the introduction of contemporary Chinese literature to an international readership. I will undertake case studies drawn from contemporary Chinese fiction that has been translated into English. In this presentation, I will illustrate some of the challenges my larger project seeks to explore by discussion about the translation of Chinese idioms and poems. This translation is particularly important but difficult. For example, to maintain Chinese flavour, a literary translator may translate a Chinese idiom literally instead of choosing its English equivalent. A translator also faces a situation where there is no English counterpart. A literary translator then looks for meaningful substitute for the text to convey what the author meant, intended, and alluded to. The main problems relate to the ability to recognise and interpret an idiom correctly and the difficulties involved in rendering various aspects of meaning in an idiom. This understanding can also be applied to the translation of Chinese poetry. My research involves my own translation of Ge Fei's novel Spring Ends in Jiangnan. The poem Lotus in the novel reflects a political event in the 1980s in China. A translator is supposed to maintain the liberty and impulse for the creativity in translating poetry. The challenge lies in how to replicate the rhythm, rhyme, and connotation all at once. I hope to achieve comparable translated versions through my efforts. I will show the losses and gains in literary translation, especially the translation of idioms and poems, analyse the texts with translation studies, and discuss the strategies for the reception of contemporary Chinese literature in the English world. My research project looks at the solutions that will enable greater sharing of literature and culture.

**Luther, Benjamin**

**Business School**

Uncovering the Test Pilots' Framework for Complex Risk Management

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

Established risk management practices in enterprises throughout the world are based upon the ISO31000. Less of a standard and more of a practice, it is dependent upon assumptions of linearity and knowledge of past experience. But what happens when the risk is complex? Our systems have changed from being discrete tools, to being integrated into our workplaces. Academics have led the charge, helping us grapple with the concept of machines doing things for us that we cannot do ourselves. Rasmussen noted the ability of data technologies to create complexity, identifying that complex systems have emergent functions that are not from any component part. Sterman described dynamic changes in a machine creating more complexity than merely more combinations, while Snowden differentiated clear from complicated, complex and chaos. But it was Leveson who delivered the clanging truth that genuinely complex systems border on the intellectually unmanageable. After establishing that the attributes of complexity invalidate traditional risk management practices, there is now a hole in the risk management toolset for managers. A risk management framework suitable for complex risks is needed. With the prevalence of complex systems increasing, and a lack of capability against complex risk in the community, organisations will be required to assure the public that the risks of their complex systems are contained in order to maintain a social license to operate. The professional group of developmental flight test pilots and engineers were observed to deal with complex risk regularly. With the potential for catastrophic consequences, there is also an element of Darwinism in their mentoring. By engaging with this professional group through survey and interview, their unique risk management practices and lore were identified. The organisational

process around their practices was ascertained and abstracted as an example of an effective framework for managing complex risk with catastrophic consequences.

**Magin, Linda**

**Business School**

The Role of Four-day Work Week in Work Productivity, Work-life Balance, work-life Enrichment and Gender Equality

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

The COVID-19 pandemic increased common concerns on long working hours, burnout, work fatigue and other stress related problems for workers, organisations, governments, and the society. A Four-day workweek has been a popular solution to reduce working hours and working related stress. This research will explore the role of four-day workweek in work productivity, work-life balance, work-life enrichment, and gender equality. I will seek an academic partnership with the South Australian Government to co-design the research and the shorter week trial. With a qualitative approach, our goal is to understand how the concepts of the four-day workweek affects workers, organisations, and the society, as well as the key aspects of productivity, autonomy, creativity, engagement, communication, motivation, mutual trust, work and life satisfaction and commitment. This research focuses on the most common 100-80-100 (32-hour week) model, because it has been selected as the trial model for most countries and proven successful for most four-day week organisations. Using qualitative research approach with in-depth interviews, this research will explore if this model maintains and improves productivity and concurrently improves work flexibility and work-life balance. It will further place this concept in a wider economic and social context in order to draw a full and rich picture of a shorter week.

**Mariya, Aminath Ali**

**Law School**

Protecting Public Health Against Avoidable Harm from Medical Device Adverse Events

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

Sponsors and manufacturers of medical devices have the sole mandatory obligation under current law to report adverse events resulting from use of medical devices to the regulatory authority. The primary means of assessing both safety and performance of medical devices once a device is included on the regulatory authority's register and made available to the Australian medical device market is through the evidence gathered from medical device adverse event reporting process. The medical technology industry is amongst the fastest growing advanced manufacturing sectors in Australia and as representatives and members of this industry, sponsors and manufacturers have an indisputable vested economic interest in maintaining availability of their products to the Australian market. This thesis contends that the current legal compartmentalisation of the duty to mandatorily report medical device adverse events to only sponsors and medical device manufacturers fails to extend to patients the promised legislative safety from medical device related serious harm. Further, the current legislative and regulatory framework also fails to provide appropriate measures necessary to identify and address avoidable harm to future patients through effective and timely identification of medical device adverse events. A robust medical device adverse event reporting process which involves healthcare delivery participants becomes vitally important to address these legislative and regulatory failures.



**Mehdiabadi, Fatemeh**

**School of Education**

Losing first language in pragmatics: A sociolinguistic view

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 3**

**Migrants, Citizenship & Language**

Looking at the reduction or loss of the structural aspects of migrants' first language from the multidisciplinary approaches provides a great opportunity for the study of the first attrition language from different perspectives. Psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic perspectives have sought a variety of factors that have a relationship with the occurrence of first language attrition, however, examining the pragmatic first language attrition (PFLA) from psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic dimensions is a new research area. According to the Social Cognitive Causal Chains theory, immigrants are cut off from social cognitive causal chains since they have no longer support in stabilizing their pragmatic norms and first language. Thus, a socio-psychological perspective might find the roots of pragmatic language loss through a mix-method among immigrants in the new environment. A speech-act test included 22 situations, as well as a long socio-psycholinguistic survey, distributed among the Persian-English speakers. An in-depth interview was conducted to interpret the survey's results better. Conducting several quantitative results revealed the fact that acculturation, lifestyle, food preference, community engagement, identity, workplace education, emotion, language preference, and attitude are crucial factors in PFLA among immigrants in South Australia. The findings are consistent with the Activation Threshold Hypothesis showing signs of PFLA among fewer first-language users.

**Mengie, Legesse**

**Law School**

The House of Federation of Ethiopia: Unfit for Federalism

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

In most democracies, the power of constitutional adjudication is conferred on (constitutional) courts. Ethiopia is an exception to this rule as it has vested this role in its upper house. Ethiopia's upper house has a unique design which is defined by its ethnic federal system. This upper house is known as the 'House of the Federation' and represents the country's ethnic groups which are constitutionally recognised as the building units of the federation. The mandate to maintain the federal balance is thus vested in the representatives of this house. The House of the Federation has broad political and adjudicative roles, but cannot make laws. All constitutional disputes in Ethiopia are decided by this house. The House of the Federation also has broad powers on inter-governmental issues and is also empowered to determine the constitutional rights of ethnic groups to self-determination. However, the question is, can the House of the Federation maintain the federal balance? While this house is democratically more legitimate compared to the unelected courts, its design raises questions about its viability as the ultimate guardian of the federal system to ensure the peaceful resolution of disputes. This article explores the House of the Federation through the lens of federalism and argues that although it has the potential to nurture federalism given its broad powers, its overall design and the unique federal system under which it functions reveal serious institutional limitations that hinder its role as an instrument of federalism.

**Mohammad Nezhad, Parivash**

**School of Education**

Teachers' Professional Learning Needs and Barriers; Teachers' Perspectives from Greater Adelaide

**Hickinbotham Session 1**

**Education & Practice**

The role of professional learning in enhancing the practices of teachers and improving the learning outcomes of students has been widely recognised in educational research literature.

Teachers' control over their professional learning is often limited despite its significance. Recent studies indicate that the voices of teachers are frequently neglected in professional learning initiatives, mainly driven by contractual requirements and education reform priorities. This often leads to teachers' superficial involvement in professional learning activities that do not meet their needs and result in a slight improvement in their practices. To address this issue, this study aims to examine teachers' views on professional learning and assess the extent to which they find it beneficial. Additionally, the study intends to investigate teachers' professional learning needs and identify the factors that enable or impede the fulfillment of these needs. The study employs a qualitative approach through in-depth interviews with 16 practicing classroom teachers and seven education leaders from government and non-government schools across the greater Adelaide region. The interpretivist paradigm guides this study, as the researcher's primary aim is to understand and interpret the participants' thoughts and perspectives on professional learning. To strengthen the study's findings, the researcher will use theory and data triangulation. This will provide a more comprehensive and robust understanding of the subject being studied, drawing on data from policy analysis and interviews. By exploring teachers' views, needs, and experiences, the study endeavours to provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities in teachers' professional learning.

**Moon, Megan**

**School of Humanities**

'Mic Drop' Moment: Exploring the Role English plays in the K-pop Industry's Global Success

**Vines Session 3**

**Music and Art**

With Korean pop music (K-pop) becoming a global phenomenon in recent years, its increasing use of English highlights the complicated relationship and ongoing negotiation between K-pop and Western cultural hegemonic powers. Focusing on three key contexts - the individual, industrial, and global - my research considers how the use of English has contributed to K-pop's success in reaching previously inaccessible Western audiences to become a dominant player in the global pop culture landscape. However, this use of English may also be seen as a manifestation of hegemonic power dynamics and raises concerns regarding the preservation and promotion of linguistic and cultural diversity in the face of ongoing Western media dominance. My presentation will provide an overview of preliminary findings regarding the industrial context, in which I am analysing the role of English in the performance of internationally charting K-pop songs and the increasing number of non-Korean K-pop idols. Using a dataset of 68 K-pop songs that charted on the weekly Billboard Hot 100 and ARIA Top 100 charts between 2009 and 2022, the research contextualizes the use of English against metrics such as peak chart position and weeks spent on each chart. Initial findings show that an increased use of English contributes to a song's success on American and Australian charts, and that entirely English songs on average reach higher positions and spend more time on each chart. Moreover, a dataset of 1702 K-pop idols also reveals a significant rise in the number of groups with non-Korean idols and a diversification of nationalities. When completed, this research will provide a comprehensive overview of the potential implications of the use of English in K-pop, while offering insight into the various contexts in which K-pop operates. Importantly, it highlights the role of linguistic and cultural diversity within media and popular culture.

**Nguyen, Trang Thi Thu**

**School of Economics and Public Policy**

Household food waste disposal behaviour is driven by perceived personal benefits, recycling habits and ability to compost

**Vines Session 1**

**Food & Sustainability**

Households are responsible for a large proportion of total food waste and are an important focal point for addressing food waste disposal issues. Determinants of household food waste

minimisation behaviour have been previously explored; however, little is known about the determinants of household food waste disposal behaviour. Several food waste disposal options are available to households, depending on context, with some disposal practices being more sustainable than others. This study applies the food waste hierarchy to household food waste disposal behaviour and identifies three sustainable food waste disposal behaviours (sorting food waste into the green organics bin, reusing food waste for animal feed, and home composting); and three unsustainable behaviours (disposing of food waste in the general waste bin, the recycling bin, and/or the sink). Using data from a survey of 1027 respondents, a fractional multinomial logit model is used to analyse the associations between explanatory variables and sustainable versus unsustainable household food waste disposal behaviour. Having a kitchen caddy is associated with increased sustainable food waste disposal behaviour (higher proportion of food waste diverted to the green bin and composted). Key factors that drive households' use of kerbside green organics bins are perceived personal costs and benefits, and recycling habits. Importantly, environmental self-identity is positively associated with home composting practices. Factors associated with a higher proportion of food waste disposed of in the general waste bin (unsustainable behaviour) include stronger perceived inconvenience of using the green bin, living in a unit, and having a higher household income. Findings from this study can provide insight into interventions to promote more sustainable household food waste disposal practices.

**Paterson, David**

**Elder Conservatorium of Music**

The Societal Effect on Compositional Output: An antipodean perspective on composing for the public concert stage

**Vines Session 3**

**Music and Art**

This presentation will discuss my String Quartet No.1, which was commissioned by the ASQ (Australian String Quartet) and privately funded. The work has received critical acclaim after being toured nationally, 'Paterson's new work proved a revelation - attractive tonal music that seems to spill off the page' (Moffatt, 2022). Sadly, almost all funding for arts projects in Australia is based on criteria that ultimately has little to do with the art that is purportedly being supported (Were, 2020): primarily as a conduit for servicing non-musical agendas, ultimately lowering the standard of art being produced (Dirt, 2021). Should the current trend of decisions made based on extra-musical criteria continue? And if so, how long until the art primarily produced within a society eventually deviates entirely from the fundamental function of art? During a time of declining audience numbers (Manley, 2020) and continual cuts investing in music education (Ewing, 2020), should music instead be written as a way of educating and reminding its audience of the crucial elements in retaining a sustainable, culturally rich society in the modern age? I will explain my compositional journey, the processes involved, the rationale behind the decisions made, showcasing the strengths of the ensemble, my craft and, crucially, in such a way as to educate society on the validity and value of purely absolute music. It will also be ascertained how the work's underlying surreptitious protest aims to address the societal effect on compositional output in Australia. Furthermore, a critical investigation will be undertaken as to how contemporary societal factors have directly affected the art music scene in Australia from the perspective of the performer, educator, and composer.

**Paul, Maggie**

**School of Social Sciences**

Bangladeshi "Infiltrator" and Contingent Citizenship in India

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 3**

**Migrants, Citizenship & Language**

The figure of the Bangladeshi "infiltrator" looms large over the development of postcolonial citizenship regime in India. The discourse of "infiltration" – economic migrants becoming characterised as "illegal" and then as "infiltrators" (i.e., national enemies) – has steadily

securitized migration by placing it as an issue of national (in)security. This ‘enemy’ figure garners excess visibility through spectacular political rhetoric that accuse them of encroaching on the scarce resources meant for bona-fide citizens. The imprints of this discourse have shaped the national citizenship regime in the country since early 1980s. My thesis researches the progression of the “infiltration” discourse and what effects it is having on contemporary citizenship in the country. It does so in two parts. Part I analyses 850 newspaper articles in the period 1985-2000, extracted from an archive in India that chart what I call the nationalist construction of citizenship in India. Part II elaborates the practical consequences of the “infiltration” discourse done through analysis of primary fieldwork (interviews, observations, case documents) at a metropolitan court wherein trials of citizenship determination are being conducted in the city of Mumbai, leading to profound confusions, micro-revocations and harassment. The main argument is that the nationalist construction of citizenship around the “enemy” figure in the country has rendered citizenship contingent. The presentation will focus on what I mean by “contingent” and what are some of the implications for scholarship on irregular migration and citizenship more generally.

**Payne, Cambrey**

**School of Social Sciences**

‘when I can finally drop the mask, I can breathe again’: masking, aesthetics, and negotiating the social while autistic

**Vines Session 2**

**Music and Art**

Autistic ‘masking’ is understood as the conscious and/or unconscious concealment of visible autistic traits such as stimming or differences in socialisation. Masking is generally presumed to be a self-protective behaviour, enacted to avoid the negative impact of ableist stigma. While research on the topic is still emerging, it appears that autistic women and those assigned female at birth are more likely to engage in masking behaviours than autistic men (Hull et al. 2019). What has yet to be fully explored is the role of aesthetic performance such as clothing, make up, tattoos, and other forms of self-decoration. Many of the autistic adults in my project *Embodying Autism* discuss employing aesthetic performance as part of their masking behaviours, marking this as an important facet of this issue. In this presentation, I engage with the work of Karen Barad to discuss the role of aesthetic performance in masking, and the way intersecting identity categories become entangled in masking practices. Consistent with existing research, participants in *Embodying Autism* report experiencing masking as necessary and self-protective, and also (often simultaneously) as painful and “inauthentic”. Further complicating their experience of masking, however, most of the participants self-identify as assigned female at birth, and enact at least one queer identity. These facets of identity inform how masking is enacted and experienced, including through aesthetic performance. Participants demonstrate a complex negotiation of identity and social context as they attempt to minimise the negative impact of stigma against their various marginalised identities, while maintaining a connection to their perceived “authentic” selves. Their discussions provide a more intersectional understanding of masking practices and their impact on autistic individuals. They also provide a strong counter to ableist stereotypes of autism-as-socially-incompetent, and the potential to reimagine autism in more nuanced and emancipatory ways.

**Prak, Thapnakvatey**

**Business School**

The transition from academia to practice: The perspective of hospitality and tourism graduates in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Hickinbotham Session 1**

**Education & Practice**

Although learning is a major concern of employers and hospitality and tourism academics, the gap between classroom learning and workplace learning remains under-researched. As graduates transition from education to employment, the interplay of these two kinds of learning

has influenced graduates' commitment to, their assimilation into and their tenure in the industry to a varying degree. This study examines the dynamics of this learning in workplace situations through the lenses of Lave and Wenger's concept of Legitimate Peripheral Participation (LPP) and Erikson's notion of identity. The research utilises Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) that focuses on individual graduates' lived experience in the transition. This method requires a deep and rich exploration of a small sample of recent graduates' accounts of their ongoing transition to work, including some who have found positions in the industry and others who were recruiting into other types of work. Preliminary findings relate to graduates' distorted perception of the hospitality and tourism industry that encourages an over-expectation of opportunities as graduate employees. Higher education providers in Cambodia often seem to give little attention to the vocational nature of the hospitality and tourism discipline, leading to graduates having inadequate industry experience and awareness. This can contribute to the development of a meagre professional identity prior to and during their employment.

**Puga, German**

**School of Economics and Public Policy**

The Impact of Climate Change on the Australian Wine Industry

**Vines Session 2**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

The potential impact of climate change has motivated the Australian wine sector to fund the development of 'Australia's Wine Future – A Climate Atlas', which provides information on how climate will change in the various Australian wine regions. Our presentation will draw on two different but related studies that seek to understand the potential impact of these climate change projections on the Australian wine industry. The first study relies on a panel data model to estimate the impact of weather on grape yields, and then uses those estimates to quantify the potential impact of climate change projections on grape yields. The results suggest that climate change by 2050 may lead to higher yields in most regions but to lower yields in some of the country's largest regions (assuming no adaptation by growers). Consequently, the projected area-weighted average yield in Australia changes very little. However, climate change is expected to impact grape prices mainly due to the negative impact that higher temperatures may have in grape quality in most of Australia's wine regions. The second study investigates the impact of growing season temperature on grape prices. Rather than using a panel data framework, due to data limitations, this study employs a weighted least squares (cross-sectional) model that uses principal component analysis to control for 103 characteristics of the production systems in wine regions. The results suggest that an increase of 1°C leads to a 9% decrease in the average price of grapes, implying that by 2050 the price of grapes may decrease by 12% on average due to changes in growing season temperature (again assuming no adaptation by growers). A LASSO model used as a robustness check suggests similar results.

**Richardson, Slade**

**Business School**

The Management of Music: Exploring organisational influence in music scenes

**Vines Session 3**

**Music and Art**

This project is concerned with exploration into music scenes, a consumer context that refers to consumption groups centred around music, often based on proximal and communal avenues of consumption, such as attending gigs, representing local talent (e.g. through wearing merchandise), or even contributing as an artist (or through periphery avenues, such as designing artwork and merchandise, working at music events, photography, etc). In particular, this project wishes to explore the relationship between music scenes and organisations, and is interested in exploring the role, influence, and intentions that organisations have with music scenes, whether they are responsible for 'managing' or 'developing' music scenes, whether organisations see music scenes as a consumer group they feel 'stewardship' towards and

whether there is reverence towards the fostering and development of community and culture. This research has been prompted by a lack of such exploration in academia, with much of the discourse around music scene being of understanding as a sociological and cultural phenomenon, rather than making efforts to understand as a 'consumption' aspect with relevant organisations that aid in sustaining and developing, despite the prevalence organisations have in providing opportunities through curating shows, being substantial in distribution efforts, and having far more resources in order to sustain and ensure music scene activities occur. This project will explore through interviews with relevant organisations that are contingently tied to music (specifically organisations who depend on music to exist, such as festival groups and artist promoters) and will do so using an approach inspired by the Gioia methodology to abduct relevant theoretical explanations and rationalisations from the lived experience of interviewees to better understand this phenomenon and context. Findings will thus be codes developed from interview responses which will be developed into concise and logical themes to attempt to find underlying motivations and better understand organisational operations.

**Robinson, Amy**

**School of Education**

Teaching and Learning Beliefs of Pre-Service Teachers during a Mandated Performance Assessment

**Ferguson/Broughton Research Session 4**

**Philosophy and Belief**

Assessment of graduating pre-service teachers continues to be a contentious issue in Australian Initial Teacher Education (ITE). Undoubtedly, this has impacts on the development of pedagogical practices, and developing beliefs about teaching and learning. This includes the requirement of a federally mandated Teaching Performance Assessments (TPA) which Charteris (2019) describes as the bar exam of the education profession. As TPAs are still being implemented across the country from the 2014 Teacher Education Ministerial Advisory Group report Action Now: Classroom Ready Teachers (TEMAG 2014), this presentation proposes Masters research that measures and tracks the development of pre-service teachers' beliefs about teaching and learning, using a TPA as a lens of interpretation and impact. The proposed research aims to use three sets of data about pre-service teachers: personal characteristics; personal beliefs about teaching and learning; and performance outcome. These will be used to understand how these three areas either work positively or negatively to influence the holistic development of pre-service teachers in an ever-changing scene of political priority in Initial Teacher Education. Performance is measured through the assignment of interest is Element 4 of the Assessment for Graduate Teaching (AfGT) is a reflective task that may be influenced significantly by personal beliefs of teaching and learning, as well as pre-service teachers' own personal background or characteristics. This research, therefore, aims to answer the question: How are pre-service teachers' completion of a mandated performance assessment influenced by personal beliefs and characteristics? With multiple data sets collected over a prolonged period, it is anticipated this research will provide insight into how pre-service teachers develop understandings of teaching and learning in a performance assessment, feeding back to relevant stakeholders, and feeding forward to the refinement of the Teacher Performance Assessment implementation and landscape in Australia.

**Roncone, Francesco**

**School of Economics and Public Policy**

The Impact of Work Hour Instability on Occupational Mobility for Women and Men in the U.S.

**Ferguson/Broughton Session 2**

**Mobility**

In this study, we analyse how work hour instability is tied to occupations and determines workers' mobility decisions in the U.S. Therefore, we exploit the panel structure of the Current Population Survey (CPS) to measure workers' intra-year work hour volatility while tracking them through the lens of a balanced occupation panel. We find that being in the highest quartile of

work hour volatility increases the propensity to switch occupation for both women and men whereby the effect is significantly more pronounced for women (6% excess mobility rate). The switching mechanisms also differ significantly by gender. Women are more likely to switch occupation without changing to a different employer when they experience high volatility in work hours while men more often switch to a different employer without changing occupation. In the second part of our study, we use treatment models to analyse changes in work hour stability for occupation switchers. We find that only workers in the higher quartiles of work hour volatility sort themselves systematically into more stable occupations. This systematic pattern is most pronounced for female full-time workers employed in business and management occupations.

**Roy, Snigdha**

**School of Social Sciences**

Climate Adaptation and Gender: Perspectives from Bangladesh

**Vines Session 2**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

This research project will investigate adaptation to climate change in agriculture to capture differences in gender perspectives and their implications for food security and sustainable development by using comparative case studies of a drought prone and a coastal area of Bangladesh. The objective of this research is to compare the adaptation mechanisms, strategies, policies, and institutional approaches to understand adaptation strategies in gender perspectives to continue agricultural crop production. This research delves into gender roles in agricultural adaptation in the context of food security's four components (such as: availability, access, utilization, and stability) and will show the adaptation policies in practice due to climate change. It will explore how gender operates to influence effective coping strategies in agriculture and will offer insights into how to incorporate these results into policy, and thus formulate gender sensitive strategies to ensure sustainable adaptation in agriculture. It shows that although women contributed to food security's four components (availability, access, utilization, and stability) but food security is not ensured for women. Bangladeshi women farmers play crucial role in food production but due to lack of gender inclusive policies, lack of knowledge in nutritional value and lack of awareness in healthy food habit make them more vulnerable due to climate change which as a result causes food insecurity. In addition, although women are the main intrahousehold food managers, but they have limited access in consumption of food. More research is needed to ensure food security in a changing climate with gender perspectives. This research project will contribute to a profound understanding of the issues in relation to gender, climate change adaptation, agriculture, policies, and food security. The project is expected to provide insights into the relationship between agricultural adaptation strategies and institutional approaches and their impacts on men and women. It is expected to deliver recommendations on how to incorporate gender into adaptation policy to build food security and sustainable development in Bangladesh.

**Schomburgk, Lachlan**

**Business School**

(Cash)Less is More: A Meta-Analysis on Payment Methods and Consumer Spending Outcomes

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

There is a consensus that consumers have greater purchase intentions (Feinberg, 1986), spend more in a monetary form (Thomas et al., 2010), and buy a greater number of products (Gafeeva et al., 2018) when utilising cashless payment methods (vs cash). This has been labelled a cashless premium, or cashless effect. However, recent evidence has challenged these findings and suggests there is a need to identify its boundary conditions (Liu & Dewitte, 2021). To come to a consensus, we conduct a meta-analysis of the last 44 years of research, including 391 effect sizes across 70 research papers. Guided by prior literature, we assess potential moderators related to dimensions of the payment method, product features, and

contextual factors, whilst controlling for various methodological characteristics as well as potential publication bias. Utilising Hedges  $g$  as an effect size measure, we find evidence for a small cashless premium, as well as important moderators of this effect. First, the cashless effect is weaker for hedonic (vs utilitarian) products, and stronger for products which are considered conspicuous. Second, the effect is weaker in the context of a pro-social goal (tips and donations), suggesting the cashless trend might not be beneficial for encouraging pro-social behaviour. Third, the economic situation of a country influences the cashless effect. Our findings have implications for consumer welfare, public policy, and retailers. Within developed nations, many vulnerable consumers are still reliant on cash. These consumers would feel the consequences of a cashless premium more severely, as they may spend more than they intend or can afford, and consequently harm their (financial) well-being (Netemeyer et al., 2018). Conversely, for retailers, these findings have implications for those which only accept cash as a method of payment in the sense that doing so can be expected to restrict their potential sales level.

**Scott, Nicholas**

**School of Humanities**

Approach Freedom: Methodological Understandings of Free Will

**Ferguson/Broughton Research Session 4**

**Philosophy and Belief**

The research for this project initially was focused on the first order problem of free will, but following various literature reviews, reading of key texts, and receiving feedback from my supervisor, there were indications of some issues with the debate, even if I was not able to identify or articulate what these problems was. This turned out to be a significant issue, as attempting to conduct research when it feels like the debate itself has serious problems is a difficult process, one filled with various attempts to describe what could be at fault within the debate. The solution for this problem came from my supervisor advising me to take a step back from the first order elements of the debate, and instead refocusing my attention to the methodology of philosophical programmes. Rather than trying to prove what is wrong within one specific debate, I should instead work on a methodology that is able to recognise when a philosophical debate is degenerating, or failing to produce progressive results. Solving this problem, and deciding to reframe what I am working on has produced significant results for my thesis, as well as for myself, as I had found myself struggling significantly within the constraints that I had originally placed myself under. By reevaluating what I should research, I was able to go from a programme that I would have struggled to produce, to one that I am enjoying both researching and writing about. My thesis now will consist of two chapters relating to methods of identifying debates with particular issues based on the work of David Chalmers and Imre Lakatos, with the final chapter being an example of how this methodology can be used, through the free will debate.

**Silber, Dietrich**

**Business School**

How a Maximizing Decision-Making Style is Positively Associated With Consumer Financial Well-Being

**Vines Session 2**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

Having a maximizing decision-making style is generally associated with lower well-being. That is, even though maximizers invest more time and resources in finding the best option, achieve better outcomes than satisficers, they are still more dissatisfied with the ultimate outcome compared to satisficers. Contrary to this general consensus that maximizing is negatively associated with overall well-being, we show that it is positively associated with individuals' financial well-being. We utilize partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) to analyze data from a sample of American consumers, finding that maximizing, regardless of whether it is conceptualized as the dimension of high standards or alternative search, is



positively associated with financial well-being. Furthermore, we document that this relationship is serial mediated by financial self-control and subjective wealth. Our findings have implications for public policy aimed at improving the financial well-being of consumers.

**Thompson, Mitchell**

**School of Humanities**

Love in Gethsemane: Separations, Grief, and Consolation in Counter-Reformation English Literature

**Hickinbotham Session 2**

**Performance and Narrative**

This project serves as an assessment of the use of literature as a form of consolation by English Catholic writers amidst the religious, political, and social unrest spurred by the Reformation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Consolation literature has its roots in Greco-Roman Antiquity but experienced a significant revival during the Early Modern Renaissance and, significantly, was emulated and ultimately christianised by the prominent English statesman and Catholic martyr Sir Thomas More during his imprisonment. Later Catholic writers, especially those of the Jesuit order, followed in composing literature designed expressly for comfort during periods of isolation and persecution. This unique stream of consolation is, however, often passed over in scholarship in favour of its continental or Protestant counterparts. Utilising a conception of grief as the emotional response to separation, the thesis intends to remedy this gap by determining the ways in which More and his successors appropriated and catholicised the tradition of consolation in order to both express and assuage the emotional suffering wrought by experiences of schism, imprisonment, martyrdom, exile, and recusancy.

**Tran, Ngoc Hanh**

**Business School**

Modern Slavery in the Supply Chain: A socio-economic perspective

**Hickinbotham Session 3**

**Law, Politics, Equality & Risk**

Modern slavery is characterized by the enslavement and exploitation of marginalized groups whose freedom is severely impacted and undermined, coupled with threats, coercion and deception (Walk Free Foundation 2016). Although core principles of human rights are highly echoed in legislative bodies and international institutions, issues of modern slavery seem to have fallen into oblivion, and the situation shows no signs of abatement, if not escalating in recent years. Modern slavery is manifested differently across countries and has become increasingly prevalent in recent years (ref). Workers entrapped in modern slavery are constantly being mistreated, dehumanized, delegitimized, and verbally and physically assaulted by the exploiter. On the other hand, global supply chains often encounter agency issues, where power is wielded disproportionately among suppliers, corporations, states, and other stakeholders. Workers at the bottom of the chain are the most susceptible to severe forms of exploitation. In recalibrating the salience of human rights, advocacy efforts to produce a nationally endorsed law have culminated into the juridification of UK Modern Slavery Act 2015, Australia Modern Slavery Act 2018, and several Bills in countries such as US, Canada, and the European Union. During the pandemic, many large corporations such as Topshop, C&A and Urban Outfitter have pushed further the workers to the bottom of the supply chain, exacerbating their appalling working conditions. My thesis aims to complement the contextual framework of modern slavery using the social cognitive framework and social network theory by examining the intricate effects of perpetuating poverty, inequality and weakened governance. I seek to propose tangible solutions in defying the odds and empowering the survivors of modern slavery.

**Tulysewski, Grace**

**School of Economics and Public Policy**

Evaluating front-of-pack environmental sustainability messaging for meat and meat alternative products

**Vines Session 1**

**Food & Sustainability**

Despite rising consumer interest in sustainable food, identifying more environmentally sustainable food products poses a challenge to shoppers. This study systematically evaluates front-of-pack (FOP) sustainability-related messaging on meat and meat-alternative products found in major Australian supermarkets. A comprehensive coding manual was developed to classify FOP messages into five environmental sustainability message domains (ESM) consistent with the FAO/WHO Healthy and Sustainable Guiding Principles. A sixth domain included 'green descriptor' messages e.g. 'natural', 'eco-friendly'. The manual was applied to meat and meat alternative products due to their implications for sustainable food systems. One coder analysed FOP product images for meat (n=1664) and meat alternative (n=113) products. Data was contained within FoodTrackTM, a packaged supermarket product database developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in collaboration with the National Heart Foundation of Australia. Descriptive statistics were used to report message prevalence and Pearson's chi-squared to test for significance. A total of 12,055 sustainability messages were displayed across all products analysed, with 97% of products containing at least one FOP sustainability message. Meat alternative products displayed more sustainability messages than meat products, with a median (IQR) of 10.0 (5-13) and 7.0 (4-9) messages per product respectively. Meat alternative products were more likely to display messages related to ecological resource use (100% vs 91%,  $p < 0.01$ ) and food loss and waste (84% vs 64%,  $p < 0.01$ ), compared to meat products. Interestingly, 'green descriptor' messages were commonly displayed alongside ESM messages, with 46% of meat and 71% of meat alternative products displaying at least one of each message type. The common co-occurrence of messages aligning with the Healthy and Sustainable Guiding Principles alongside 'green descriptor' type messages raises questions about the influence of on-pack messaging practices in anticipation of growing public demand for more environmentally sustainable food products.

**Turner Goldsmith, Jane**

**School of Humanities**

The Essential Worker: Psychological First Aid and the Composite Novel

**Vines Session 3**

**Climate, Disaster & Wellbeing**

My thesis explores the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on Australia's essential workers through a collection of short stories assembled into a composite novel. I argue that this form, which allows for multiple voices, is appropriate to capture the perspectives of a diverse workforce called upon to keep Australia fed, safe, well and alive. The fragmentary nature of the form also underlines the discordance and upheaval Australians (and the world) experienced, especially during the chaotic early days of March 2020. I conducted interviews with key essential workers for the stories of some of my characters. The linking character—a feature of some composite novels—is a mature-aged student estranged from her family, and symbolises the isolation and disconnect, exacerbated by pandemic restrictions, that impacted particularly on vulnerable individuals. The themes of Psychological First Aid (provision of safety, calm, connection, self-efficacy and hope) are threaded throughout the work; everyday micro-interactions and small acts of kindness that serve to underline our humanity in the face of trauma and upheaval. The composite form is experiencing something of a renaissance in contemporary literary fiction; the evolution of Reader Response theory in relation to the reader's construction of coherence leads me to examine both form and function (or affordance) from a multidisciplinary perspective, including findings from psychology, sociolinguistics, philosophy, neuroscience and empirical aesthetics. Consideration of the text with literary examples, the reader's response and the author's intention will structure my exegesis. The creative

component (80%) of the thesis is in draft and four of the stories have been published or are forthcoming in journals and anthologies in Australia and the US.

**Wenzl, Christina**

**School of Humanities**

Negotiating the Future of Foods: The Intersections of Food Values, Sustainability and Plant Technology in Australia

**Vines Session 1**

**Food & Sustainability**

Our global food systems are facing sustainability concerns. Popular trends, such as the move from animal to plant proteins, and scientific trends, such as novel food technologies (e.g., genetic engineering) could foster greater social, ecological, and economic sustainability and help contribute to climate change responses. At the intersection of these two trends lies the development of novel plant proteins. However, social research highlights negative attitudes towards such biotechnologies. Yet, there is limited research to date on the attitudes of people transitioning from animal to plant proteins towards the use of novel plant proteins, as well as none concerning attitudes towards novel plant foods in Australia, despite being one of the world's leading meat-eating countries, and facing considerable challenges related to climate change. Thus, this study seeks to a) investigate imagined future Australian food(scapes); b) explore and compare Australian attitudes towards and values associated with novel plant foods from three perspectives: 1) people partaking in plant-based dietary lifestyles for health-related reasons, 2) people interested in plant-based diets due to concerns about sustainability and animal welfare, and 3) academics working on topics associated with plant food technology; and c) highlight potential tensions and intersections between values & imaginaries and attitudes towards technology. This presentation will investigate the existing literature on food values and imaginaries, scientific knowledge regarding sustainability, the protein transition and plant technology, and previous findings of attitudes towards engineered foods. I will articulate a) what the critical problems and issues are presumed to be, b) proposed scientific solutions to these, and c) research gaps.

**Wong, Lester Hong Jun**

**Elder Conservatorium of Music**

String Matters: A Comparative Investigation of Silk and Metal Strings on Chinese Two-stringed Fiddle Huqin from a Performer's Point of View

**Hickinbotham Session 2**

**Performance and Narrative**

The Chinese two-stringed fiddle or huqin, is one of the most iconic and representative instruments in China's rich traditional musical history. Many regard the huqin to be "traditional" in its current form, but the performance technique of huqin playing has had a rapid shift alongside the tumultuous socio-political changes in twentieth-century China. Significant shifts since the 1920s towards increased dramatic-ism, virtuosity, tempo changes, and extended playing techniques departing from previous traditional practices can be primarily attributed to the adoption of metal strings and abandonment of silk strings. The transition to metal strings began in the 1930s and was widely adopted by major performers by the 1950s due to their increased projection, pitch stability and control. These changes have been well documented by scholars, but the field lacks an in-depth performance-based study accounting the effects of both string materials on huqin's performers and compositions. This paper contextualises these differences for a performer and its audiences through a direct comparison of the same repertoire performed on both silk and metal strings: Yanjun Hua's "The Moon's Reflection on the Second Spring" (1949). Both the piece and its composer present an important link to the past that precedes the transition to metal strings. The author's findings include silk string's increased fundamentals and warmth, disparity in inner and outer string tensions and how it affects vibrato and accuracy, and the overall effect on interpretations of works from earlier

compositional eras, shown by audio and video examples, as well as his updated findings from interviews in his recent trip to Taiwan at the end of 2022.