

Keynote 1

Maori Identity: Honouring Whakapapa through Memory and Oratory

Khyla Russell (room S208)

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This paper discusses how identity can be maintained by many iwi groups who still live as part of whanau and hapu. Whanau is both the nuclear family, alongside families of siblings and of the siblings' spouses. In this sense, hapu is about a collection of whanau who also have direct whakapapa (genealogical) connections and access to resource right. It is also about kaitiaki (guardian) responsibilities and the protection of all things held precious, from children to elderly members, as well as the love and appreciating of specialty seasonal food gatherings and food gathered.

The iwi identity values and acknowledges those who were raised to be able to discern as to whom the knowledge is to be passed down. It is about the long fight to ensure the protection of the iwi as a tribe who otherwise would never be able to sustain itself under the threat of dissolution through ongoing forms of colonisation, as in times past. This practice was so overwhelmingly complete, that whanau and hapu as entities were all but dissolved when a judge declared our founding document The Tiriti o Waitangi a "legal nullity". Since then, despite the huge loss of people, places and practices, the enacting and maintaining of all the rights, roles and responsibilities, the iwi have had to revert to the many forms of whakapapa. That is what drives and informs our actions and decision-making as it did in times past. From those traditions, the practicing membership therefore places, above all else, those experts whose orations and recitations of the whakapapa to people, verbally connect in turn whakapapa to places. Here is where layers of more whakapapa of learning and knowledge are embodied in te reo (the language), tikaka (behaviour) and kawa (rules of engagement), that then take each and every one of us back to the tatai hono (the long metaphorical cord that binds us to people and places) of te Ao Turoa whiti atu ki tenei Ao Hurihuri (from the long time past even into the present.) Thus we are living our identity as we are rooted through the tatai hono through whakapapa deep in times of past tipuna (ancestors) and their deeds.

I also have a whakapapa connection to this present whenua (land) because some of those people, who were my Polish ancestors, traveled to the far side of the Pacific to help construct the railways in the far south of the nation. Through them I created my own identity. The role I play now in my workplace is to find a connection to share aspects of our iwi knowledge with our colleagues, so that they are better able to offer our students some insight into how as professionals they must be equipped to engage with iwi Maori whose whenua they share. It is these issues of contemporary Maori identity and the role of education in passing on knowledge that I wish to explore in this paper.

Biography

Professor Khyla Russell is Kaitohutohu (Senior Manager Maori) at Te Kura Matatini ki Otago (Otago Polytechnic) in charge of embedding the Treaty of Waitangi across the organisation. She sits on several advisory committees at both Otago Polytechnic and Otago University as an expert in matters Maori to do with ethics, research, art, and health, and holds a number of Ministerial appointments. Khyla speaks the Maori language which she has taught for over 40 years.

Keynote 2

What rules of writing? Set by whom? What national borders?

Alan Duff (room S208)

I will discuss how in writing *Once Were Warriors* (1990), I broke all the conventional rules of so-called 'good literature' with my own patois and grammatical 'rules', which followed sound and reflected how people spoke, not how they ought to speak. Inspired by American writer Hubert Selby, Junior, I have employed a stream-of-consciousness style of writing, of narrative shifts which enabled me to jump from one person to another, pick up their interior or exterior monologue and relate it back to the central driving point of the story. Not one critic in New Zealand picked up on what I had done, the rhythms and the music I made of my words. They only saw the controversy or the violence. Yet I had many characters in my book, including gang members, who wanted their softer, gentler voices heard.

My second novel, *One Night Out Stealing* (1991), technically and artistically my best work, was dismissed by critics as a rehash of *Warriors*. The huge challenge was having just two main characters and dealing with one internally and self-reflectively, whilst the other had hardly an inward thought. My 2001 novel, *Szabad*, set in communist-ruled Hungary of the 1950s, was scorned by the critics who asked what did Duff know of Hungary? My answer: "As much as I know of anywhere: I know humanity". For the novels that followed, I presented a black man, in the first person, living in racist Mississippi witnessing a lynching, and then the voice of a young Australian woman suffering sexual abuse. I pride himself on taking on the voices of a vast range of characters from the inside out, male or female, young or old. With heart, emotion and I hope integrity.

Biography

Alan Duff's first novel, *Once Were Warriors* (1990), is a hard-hitting story of Maori social dysfunction that became a huge bestseller. Soon after, Duff became a controversial syndicated newspaper columnist. More novels followed, as well as a non-fiction work, *Maori: The Crisis and the Challenge* (1993), that both addressed the problems afflicting Maori and also offered solutions. In 1993, Duff started a literacy programme for low-income children called 'Books in Homes', which now has over 100,000 children on the programme and this year will pass a total of 10 million free books distributed. The movie adaptation of *Once Were Warriors* (1994), was for some time New Zealand's biggest-ever box office hit. A film was also made of the sequel to *Warriors*, *What Becomes of the Broken Hearted?*, a novel which was published in 1997. Duff's other novels have gone beyond New Zealand shores and have turned to Hungary, Australia, and the USA for their settings. He lives in France and his fifth French translation, a novel, is due out September this year.

Keynote 3

Controversy Around Maori Representation: The Case of the 1964 *Washday at the Pa* School Journal

Brian McDonnell (room S208)

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In 1964, the New Zealand Department of Education published one of its regular School Journals designed for primary school pupils. Its title was *Washday at the Pa* and it was written and illustrated by Dutch-born photographer Ans Westra. Although many teachers and pupils found the book attractive, interesting, appealing and relevant, there were some complaints from Maori groups, particularly from the Maori Women's Welfare League. These parties thought the booklet constituted a negative portrayal of contemporary Maori life. As a result, the Department recalled all 300,000 copies of the Journal issue and shredded them. Supporters of Westra's work, including Caxton Press, were strongly opposed to this censorship of *Washday at the Pa* and it duly appeared again as a book for public sale later that year. Westra had retained copyright of the photographs and text.

This paper follows the course of this historical controversy and its renewed manifestation in present times. It is examined as both a case of the heightened sensitivities of a minority group and as an example of such a group forming notions of shame and fostering responses by the establishment that constrained the diversity of the public image of the Maori. A comparison will be made with another 1964 publication *Rebecca and the Maoris* by Gregory Riethmaier.

Biography

Dr Brian McDonnell is a Senior Lecturer in Media Studies at Massey University's Auckland campus. His Ph.D. from the University of Auckland was on the subject of the relationship between New Zealand Fiction and film. He has published three books on film, including co-authoring the 2007 *Encyclopedia of Film Noir* (Greenwood Press), and a large number of book chapters and journal articles on New Zealand cinema and Hollywood cinema, and other facets of media. He worked for seven years on the New Zealand Film and Literature Board of Review and was a Fulbright visiting lecturer at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. in 2008. He is of Irish and Maori (Tuhoe iwi) descent.

Keynote 4

The Round Table Movement and New Zealand: The Ideal of Imperial Federation and New Zealand, 1909-1914

Michał Lesniewski (room S208)

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The period from the beginning of the twentieth-century up to the First World War was a turbulent one in terms of imperial affairs. The development of dominions and self-governing colonies led to the point where there arose a need to answer the question of how the British Empire should proceed: consolidation or further decentralization. At that time, there was no question of independence, but still both imperial and dominion politicians understood that mutual relations should be re-evaluated. In fact, during all the Colonial and Imperial Conferences of this period (1902, 1907, 1909, 1911), the question of the future development of the British Empire was dealt with. The Round Table Movement - created by Lionel Curtis, Philip Kerr and other members of the so-called Milner's Kindergarten - played an important role in the discussion as a grassroots movement with the goal of encouraging the imperial cooperation and transformation of the British Empire into a more consolidated entity.

For the Round Table Movement, New Zealand was an excellent example of the John Seeley thesis which stated that dominions and settlement colonies are extensions of Great Britain and the British society and that, despite the great distance dividing New Zealand from the mother country, it was the most loyal of the British dominions of that time and most British in its character. New Zealand politicians, such as Joseph Ward or William Massey, were seen by the Round Table as important allies, supporters of the idea of imperial consolidation and, sometimes, as Joseph Ward appeared during the 1911 Imperial Conference, spokesmen for the group. But to what extent did New Zealand politicians share the views of Lionel Curtis and Philip Kerr? To what extent were they used by the Round Table Movement, as it is sometimes suggested? Finally, to what extent was this perception created by the opponents of the consolidation of the Empire? These questions will be discussed as an example of the changes in the British Empire before the Great War, and the rising role of dominion politicians - in this case New Zealand politicians - in the imperial politics of that time.

Biography

Dr Michał Lesniewski is an Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the University of Warsaw. He specialises in colonialism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, especially in the history of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the British Empire. As a part of his research, he was interested in the question of the right of the dominions to neutrality before the Great War, and in the plans of federal reforms in the United Kingdom during the time of the Great Political Debate of 1902-1914. His PhD thesis was on 'The Role of South Africa in Shaping the Concepts of the British Imperial Policy, 1899-1914', and his Postdoctoral Dissertation was 'Africans, Boers and British. A Study in Relations, 1795-1854'. In 1994 he studied and conducted research for Nuffield College, Oxford, as a participant in the Oxford Hospitality Scheme for East European Scholars Programme. In 1995-96 he participated in the Fulbright Programme in the United States.

Keynote 5

Polish-New Zealand Relations in the 20th Century

Jacek Tebinka (room S208)

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The main factors affecting Polish-New Zealand relations in the twentieth-century were the geographical location of both countries and the huge distance that separates them. New Zealand's policy towards Poland was, during the Second World War and later, a function of Great Britain's policy towards Poland and Eastern Europe. During the Second World War and the time of the Communist regime, Polish relations with Dominions were mainly a function of Warsaw's policy towards Great Britain. Canada was among the British Dominions of great importance for Poland. Australia also played a large role in Polish foreign policy, representing for example Polish diplomatic interests in the Soviet Union in 1943-1944. After the political thaw in Poland in 1956, the Communist government developed political and economical relations with Australia, which was a more important partner than New Zealand.

Before 1989 it was usually Poland that was more active in relations with New Zealand. The Polish government in exile established a General Consulate in Wellington in 1941. But New Zealand did not lead an independent policy towards Poland although it was informed by the British diplomacy about the main issues regarding Anglo-Polish relations in 1939-1945. The exception was Prime Minister Peter Frazer, who, in a letter to Winston Churchill, protested against the Yalta agreement on Poland in February of 1945. During the Cold War, the substance of Polish-New Zealand relations had been reduced. Both countries established diplomatic relations only in 1973, but the activity of the Polish embassy in Wellington was suspended during the Martial Law in Poland. The main representative of Poland in New Zealand was then the small Polish community consisting mainly of wartime and post-war refugees. This paper will argue that the fall of the Communist dictatorship in Poland and Eastern Europe in 1989 opened new roads for Polish-New Zealand relations, but did not change the geographical conditions which are an obstacle for the cooperation of both countries.

Biography

Jacek Tebinka is a Professor at the University of Gdańsk (Chair of Contemporary History in the Department of Political Sciences) and Naval Academy in Gdynia. He was also a Visiting Professor, Chair of Polish History and Culture, at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 2006-2007. He has authored books on British policy towards the Polish-Soviet Border 1939-1945 (*Polityka brytyjska wobec problemu granicy polsko-radzieckiej 1939-1945*, [1998]), Anglo-Polish relations 1956-1970 (*Nadzieje i rozczarowania. Polityka Wielkiej Brytanii wobec Polski 1956-1970*, [2005]) and Polish diplomacy during the Cold War (*Uzależnienie czy suwerenność? Odwilż październikowa w dyplomacji Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej 1956-1961*, [2010]). Together with z Marek K. Kamiński, he has also edited documents on wartime meetings between Polish and British Prime ministers (*Na najwyższym szczeblu. Spotkania premierów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej i Wielkiej Brytanii podczas II wojny światowej*, [1999]). Jacek is interested in Anglo-Polish relations in the twentieth-century, the Polish Question in the Second World War and Cold War history.

Keynote 6

Nearly 40 years of New Zealand–Polish Diplomatic Relations

Dariusz Zdziech (room S208)

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The history of New Zealand–Polish diplomatic relations started before the opening of the Polish Embassy in Wellington and the New Zealand Embassy in Warsaw. The first Polish General Consulate in Wellington was opened during the Second World War in 1941. Count Dr. Kazimierz Antoni Wodzicki was the first Polish diplomat in New Zealand. He represented the Polish Government in Exile (in London). When New Zealand withdrew recognition for this Government in 1945, the Polish General Consulate in Wellington was closed. Bilateral relations between the People’s Republic of Poland and New Zealand started in 1966 when the Polish General Consulate in Wellington was opened.

March 1st 1973 is considered as the date of creation for New Zealand–Polish Diplomatic relations. Since then, the Ambassador of the People’s Republic of Poland in Australia (Eugeniusz Wiśniewski) was accredited in New Zealand, and the Ambassador of New Zealand in Germany (Balfour Douglas Zohrab) was accredited in the People’s Republic of Poland. It should be emphasised that the Polish Embassy in Wellington was active from 1973. The New Zealand Embassy in Warsaw was created in 2004 when Polish Ambassador Lech Mastalerz took up his post in Wellington and New Zealand Ambassador Philip Griffiths started his work in Warsaw.

In this paper I argue that nearly 40 years of New Zealand–Polish Diplomatic Relations were not always simple: the Polish governments, New Zealand politicians and the Polish diaspora in Aotearoa have created a series of fascinating relationships between the two countries.

Biography

Dr Dariusz Zdziech is a Polish historian interested in Australian and Oceanic history, oral history, and the Polish diaspora in Australia, New Zealand and Oceania. He is an author and curator of several exhibitions on New Zealand. His first book, *Pahiatua Little Poland of Little Poles* (2007), was the first Polish monograph about children in the Polish diaspora in New Zealand. In 2008, he set up NGO’s Australia, New Zealand and Oceania Research Association (ANZORA), based in Krakow. Currently, he is the president of ANZORA, and, since June 2011, an Office and Policy Assistant for the New Zealand Embassy in Warsaw. His new book is *Polish New Zealand. Migration Poles to New Zealand after the Second World War 1946 – 2006*.

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

‘You are not a Mexican, you are a Maori’: The Issue of Maori Gangs and Neo-Tribalism

Gregory Albisson (session 5a; room S208)

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In the film *Came a Hot Friday*, screened in New Zealand in 1985, Billy T. James plays the part of the Tainui Kid, a Maori man convinced he is a Mexican. Unable to put up with this disturbing symbolic mandate, another protagonist feels the urge to tell him: “You’re not a Mexican, you are a Maori!” This paper aims to show that a similar mechanism is at work in the various theories on Maori gangs. They operate at the level of what psychoanalysis calls ‘fetishist disavowal’, best defined by psychoanalyst Octave Mannoni in the formula: “I know very well but...”. Factors such as the urban drift, economic deprivation and material conditions of existence are taken into account, until the researcher feels the same aforementioned urge: to summon the Maori essence. This very essence is postulated as both belligerent and tribal, and is raised at the level of an a priori reappearing in the empirical shape of the gang. Such views contribute to the construction of an ahistorical Maori ‘incarcerated in otherness’, to reference anthropologist Marshall Sahlins. Lacanian psychoanalysis and the Freudian apr_s-coup will be the main theoretical allies in this attempt to consider the Maori gang as an historical actor.

Biography

Gregory Albisson is a PhD candidate at the University of Avignon, France. After a year in Oklahoma as a Fulbright Language Assistant, he returned to Avignon to complete his MA Thesis on the proliferation of gangs in rural America. He enrolled for a PhD in 2008 and moved to New Zealand for a year to carry out his research on Maori gangs in Wellington. He flew back to New Zealand in 2011 and was hosted by the Stout Research Centre for New Zealand Studies. His doctoral research examines how various studies on gangs tend to either freeze Maoritanga (Maori culture) into a fossilised culture, or deprive the urban Maori of subjectivity. In this respect, Lacanian psychoanalysis emerges as an efficient tool. This thesis is not based on a linear, chronological approach, but rather shows how present accounts of neo-tribalism can alter the past.

Images of New Zealand in the Slovak Mass Media

Peter Barrer (session 5b; room D203)

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New Zealand and Slovakia have some fundamental similarities in spite of their distance from each other. For instance, both countries have similarly-sized populations and national identities attached to strong agricultural heritages, and both have faced isolation – New Zealand’s geographical ‘tyranny of distance’ and Slovakia’s one-time political position at ‘the forgotten centre’ of Europe. However, bilateral economic and political relations and person-to-person contacts between the two countries, while highly cordial, are on a negligible level. While very few Slovaks have visited New Zealand, Slovaks certainly know of the country, with their knowledge and image of the land being constructed primarily from the media.

This paper examines the image of New Zealand in the Slovak mass media in the last two years: a period which has seen the first ever meeting of the two countries in football, at the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa, as well as a number of events in New Zealand (most notably, the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake and the 2012 Rugby World Cup), which were covered by Slovak media outlets. The image of New Zealand presented herein will contribute to the wider discussion of the popular perception of New Zealand in the region of Central Europe.

Biography

Dr Peter Barrer was born and raised in Christchurch, New Zealand. He received his doctorate in Slavic Languages from Monash University, Melbourne, in March 2008, after having studied at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand. His areas of research interest include cultural, social and political developments in contemporary Slovakia, particularly within Slovak media culture, as well as popular perceptions of Slovak-Czech and Slovak-Hungarian relations. He is also interested in all links between Slovakia and Australia/New Zealand. He has published work on televised sport, popular music and reality television in Slovakia. Since 1993, Peter has lived in Slovakia as a student, teacher and researcher. He is currently based in Bratislava, where he teaches translation and Australian/New Zealand studies in the Department of British and American Studies at Comenius University.

Trains, Polkas and Powhiri: Diplomacy and the Rohe Potae, 1864 to 1885

Michael Belgrave (session 5a; room S208)

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At the end of the Waikato war in 1864, a new Rohe Potae (also known as the King Country) separated the Kingitangi and those who supported it from the control of the Queen's colonial state. The aukati, the line that divided King and Queen, has been seen as a flax rather than an iron curtain, but still a firm barrier separated two sovereign states. The Rohe Potae is remembered for the deaths of Todd and Sullivan, who strayed into the king's territory, and for giving sanctuary to Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki, events which underlined its constitutional autonomy. However, much had changed in the twenty years following the battle of Orakau, as the Crown and the Kingitanga attempted, through a series of diplomatic engagements, to achieve a peace settlement acceptable to both.

This paper explores that process. It looks at the extent to which the rich cultural and diplomatic exchanges that took place on these borderlands between the European and indigenous worlds grappled with the challenge of modernity. The paper will explore the roles of diplomacy, music and dance, sport and new technology in the so-called 'opening up of the King Country'.

Biography

Professor Michael Belgrave has an extensive background in research for the Waitangi Tribunal process, beginning in 1987 when he was appointed to the newly formed research staff of the Tribunal. He was research manager for the Waitangi Tribunal from 1990 to 1993. Since 1993, when he took up a position at Massey University's Albany campus, he has published widely on the Waitangi Tribunal's work and particularly on its use of historical research, on social policy and on the history of health. He has edited, with Merata Kawharu and David Williams, *Waitangi Revisited: Perspectives on the Treaty of Waitangi* (2005), and is the author of *Historical Frictions: Maori Claims and Reinvented Histories* (2005). He is also the co-author of *Social Policy in Aotearoa: A Critical Introduction* (2000; 4th edition 2008) He is currently working on research for the Taihape District Inquiry and on treaty settlement negotiations with iwi from Muriwhenua, Hauraki and Tauranga.

Cross-Cultural Differences in the Linguistic Branding of Food Companies

Magdalena Bielenia-Grajewska (session 5b; room D203)

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The role of linguistic identity in a corporate setting is an interesting field of enquiry for researchers dealing with language issues. Moreover, the linguistic side of modern organisations, determining both the internal and external communication, is also of crucial importance for workers and stakeholders. Since organisational performance is created and maintained mainly by language, it is language that should be taken into consideration by those responsible for creating corporate identity. Taking into account the fact that corporate identity can be researched at different levels, I shall focus exclusively on the cultural side of marketing.

Thus, the aim of this paper is to highlight the role of cross-cultural differences in corporate linguistic policy and branding. To narrow the scope of the research, I shall explore the issue of linguistic branding and discuss how culture determines the selection of a linguistic repertoire in the communication between companies and customers/ stakeholders. The study covers selected corporations operating in the food industry. As far as the geographical and cultural dimensions are concerned, linguistic branding is researched by taking into account New Zealand and a few selected European countries (Italy, Poland) to draw an audience's attention to some similarities and differences in linguistic merchandising. Taking methodology into account, various cultural dimensions will be used (e.g. the ones of Geert Hofstede, Edward T. Hall and Richard Gesteland) to study cultural differences in organisations. The mentioned criteria enhance the understanding of cultural issues and their implications for linguistic branding. The empirical part encompasses a study conducted on various written materials, such as representative advertisements in the press or complex company websites of companies from New Zealand, Italy and Poland. The paper will also discuss selected notions from cognitive studies and neuroscience to show how these two domains can stimulate knowledge on consumer preferences.

Biography

Dr Magdalena Bielenia-Grajewska is an Assistant Professor at the University of Gdansk (Institute of English, Department of Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication) and a researcher at SISSA (La Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati di Trieste). She is a linguist (MA in English Studies, PhD in Humanities, University of Gdansk), an economist (MA in Economics, Gdansk University of Technology) and a specialist in managing scientific projects (postgraduate studies, Technical University of Gdansk). Her PhD thesis was of an interdisciplinary character, being devoted to intercultural communication, translation and investment banking. She is a member of the Editorial Board of the International Journal of Actor-Network Theory and Technological Innovation and the International Journal of Human Rights and Constitutional Studies. Her scientific interests include organisational discourse, online social networks, intercultural communication, sociolinguistics, and symbolism in management studies. She is the author of over 50 publications in Polish, English and German, on corporate identity, business communication and the communicative dimension of organisations.

Britain and New Zealand: The Influence of Economic and Cultural Links on the United Kingdom's Accession Negotiations with the EC

Przemyslaw Biskup (session 1b; room D203)

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This paper aims to assess the role of the Commonwealth question in Britain's accession negotiations to the EEC, with the example of New Zealand. The paper will endeavour to compare the British and New Zealand perspectives as well as the perceptions of the problem in the eyes of the UK's general public.

Once the UK undertook to join the dynamically growing EC in the 1960s, the question of how to protect the interests of the Commonwealth countries became a major issue in the UK-EC accession negotiations. One of the best representations of this problem was New Zealand. From the point of view of both governments involved, this was mainly an economic problem. This was due to the fact that the UK was a prime market for New Zealand exporters of lamb, apples, and other food products. This link was to be severed as a result of the UK's adoption of the EC's common tariffs and the Common Agricultural Policy. Additionally, the UK Government was concerned with the economic pressure of making the UK join the EC as soon as possible, which effectively limited UK's negotiation position vis-à-vis the Six. From the point of view of the public debate, however, the case of New Zealand was perceived in the UK as an important part of the pro-EC and anti-EC ideological dispute. This was due to the fact that both leading British parties in the 1960s-1970s were subject to bitter internal cleavages in the face of the accession. For the proponents of the integration, the New Zealand case was to represent a case of protection of economic interest of the Commonwealth countries in the face of the the EC's restrictive policies. For the opponents of the UK's accession, the case of the "Heath betrayal" of New Zealand's interests exemplified the UK's presumed abdication from the Commonwealth for the sake of a promised prosperity within the EC, hence from that point of view it was mostly a problem of loyalty and close relations between the countries. As a result, the renegotiation of the deal and the referendum became one of the main topics of both General Elections of 1974. On the eve of the 1975 referendum this led to a perceiving of the Labour Government's performance in the renegotiations regarding extended access of New Zealand's goods to the UK market as a litmus paper of the UK-EC relation.

It may be argued therefore that the New Zealand case was instrumental in shaping the tone and the topics of the British accession debate in the late 1960s and in the 1970s. The long-lasting impact of this case on the negotiated UK-EC deal proved to be limited, however, due to the prevailing factor of Britain's generally low economic performance in the troubled decade of the 1970s.

Biography

Dr Przemyslaw Biskup is an Assistant Professor in the University of Warsaw's department of European Studies. He holds a PhD from the University of Warsaw (2006) and he has a background in both Political Science (doctorate) and Law (LLM, University of Warsaw, 2001). In 2002, he was a Marie Curie Fellow at the Sussex European Institute. At present, he co-operates with the European Parties Elections and Referendums Network. He is a founding member and co-ordinator of the British Socio-Political Studies Research Group BRITANNIA. He has published one single-authored monograph and co-edited two others. He has also authored around twenty papers in journals and in edited books in Poland. His research interests concentrate on the broad problems of UK-EU relations and the EU's political system and the democratic deficit.

Politics of Forgetting: The New Zealand and Greek Wartime Relationship

Martyn Brown (session 2a; room S208)

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The view on the New Zealand-Greek relationship in New Zealand literature and national public commemoration largely focuses on the Battle of Crete in May 1941 and, to a lesser extent, the failed campaign on mainland Greece. On a politico-military level, the decision to join the ill-fated Greek venture and the loss of Crete hold centre stage in the discourse. In terms of commemoration, the latter dominates as an iconic episode in the national history of New Zealand. As far as the Greeks are concerned, it is Cretan civilians who are elevated to the point where they overshadow their mainland counterparts, even though both assisted New Zealand soldiers in evading capture. Furthermore, the Greek military became counters on battle plans or were simply moved to the periphery.

The New Zealand drive to place the Battle of Crete as supporting its national self-image has been achieved, but what has been forgotten in the process? The wartime connection between the Pacific nation and Greece lasted for the remainder of the war and was much more complex and sometimes violent. In occupied Greece and Crete, as well as the Middle East, North Africa and Italy, New Zealand had to interact with a divided Greek nation that had been experiencing ongoing political turmoil and intermittent civil conflict. Individual New Zealanders found themselves acting as liaison officers within competing partisan groups. Greek military units with a history of mutiny and political intrigue were affiliated with the main New Zealand fighting force, the Second New Zealand Division. This was all compounded by the controversial British foreign policy towards Greece. Even the aid of the dominion at the time of liberation was subject to British political priorities. There are a few published traces of these episodes and almost nothing in commemoration endeavours about this wider experience. What options and constraints faced the New Zealand national leadership (military and civil) at the time? How did they navigate through such a world? Later, what decisions were made in the official war history project and commemorative deliberations to promote a positive self-image for New Zealand, and yet accommodate the recognition of the Greeks? It is these questions that will be the focus of my paper.

Biography

Martyn Brown is a PhD student with the School of History, Philosophy, Religion and Classics at the University of Queensland, Australia. The topic of his thesis is the New Zealand-Greece wartime relationship, an area which he began researching ten years ago in a private capacity, and subsequently at the University of Sydney, where he completed an MA within the Department of Modern Greek Studies. He is also a former Adjunct Research Associate with the Stout Centre, Victoria University of Wellington. His first history publication has just appeared in the *Journal of New Zealand Studies*. He was previously a Principal Lecturer in Information Systems at the Open Polytechnic of New Zealand.

Polynesian Literature in Europe: Maori and Samoan Authors Translated into Spanish and Catalan

Humberto Burcet (session 2b; room D203)

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This paper presents my research on Polynesian heterolingual literature translated into Spanish and Catalan. By heterolingual literatures I refer to those literary works that combine at least two languages—in this research English with Maori and Samoan languages. I focus on Maori writers Witi Ihimaera and Patricia Grace, and Samoan writers Albert Wendt and Sia Figiel.

First, I classify the different strategies that authors use to include their indigenous languages (embedded language) into the flow of their novels, mainly written in English (the matrix language); these devices include in-text translation, glossaries, contextual translation or zero translation. Secondly, I describe the work of translators (together with editors and publishers) in their process of transposing these heterolingual works into a third language and into the cultural context: how they manage to rework passages written in indigenous languages that they are not fully trained to deal with, and what solutions they provide (e.g. omissions, additions, substitutions). Finally, I explain how these texts are received by Spanish and Catalan speaking readers and the way they interpret the passages in te reo Maori or in the Samoan language, and how the occurrence of indigenous language and its accommodation in the target text can define the readers' frustration/motivation threshold in their reading.

Biography

Humberto Burcet is a doctoral student in Intercultural and Translation Studies at Universitat Rovira i Virgili (Tarragona, Spain), focusing on postcolonial literature and Pacific Studies. His research stages and visits include: Samoa, Tonga, Manoa (Hawaii), Auckland, and Edinburgh. He also teaches graduate and undergraduate students in Spain, Brazil and New Zealand and currently lives in Barcelona and teaches English at secondary school level.

Antipodean Gods-of-the-Air: An Analysis of Anzac Airmen in the Battle of Britain

Adam Claasen (session 2a; room S208)

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In a 1942 radio broadcast, George Orwell argued that the Battle of Britain had been as important as the Battle of Trafalgar. Just as Admiral Lord Nelson's victory over Napoleon's forces repelled the perfidious French-Spanish enemy from England's shores, so had the men of Hugh Dowding's Fighter Command thwarted Adolf Hitler's malignant plans for Western Europe.

This paper summarises the findings of a three-year research project on the part of the Anzac aircrew in this struggle. Although the 135 New Zealanders and 35 Australians were a relatively small component of the 3000 airmen involved, they more than held up their own end of the effort as elements of Winston Churchill's lionised 'Few'. 'Antipodean gods-of-the-air' explores the Anzac experience within the military, economic and social environment of the battle. Particular emphasis is placed on the attitudes of British airmen towards their colonial cousins, and a static overview of Anzac successes and losses closes the presentation. The paper argues that the Anzacs became an integrated element in an international collection of airmen and that their experiences closely correlated with those of their non-New Zealand and Australian peers.

Biography

Dr Adam Claasen is a Senior Lecturer in the School of History, Philosophy and Classics at Massey University's Albany campus. His teaching and research is focused on the Second World War in Europe and he has a subsidiary interest in the relationship between film and history. He has published on the 1940 German invasion of Norway and Denmark and is currently completing work on an examination of the Anzac experience in the Battle of Britain. In 2006, he was the Fulbright Visiting Scholar in New Zealand Studies at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and, in 2009, the recipient of the Vice Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching at Massey University. His next project is an exploration of the New Zealand involvement in the RAF's Advanced Air Striking Force in the 1940 defence of France.

City Limits: New Zealand's Gothic Revivalism and the Borrowed Style of the Horror Film *Perfect Creature* (2006)

Ian Conrich (session 3; room S208)

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For a country that projects such striking images of a pastoral paradise, it is perhaps surprising to find within the local culture a powerful presence of the Gothic. Kiwi Gothic reveals a post-settler society that appears unable to settle, with the urban communities offering some of the darkest narratives. The city as a site of Kiwi Gothic is strongest on New Zealand's south island, where it is most visible in the areas in and around the two main urban centres of Christchurch and Dunedin. Both were planned settlements of British settlers, who built a number of Victorian Gothic Revival-styled buildings, which deliberately borrowed from British culture of the time. For New Zealand to relocate a style that was already borrowed from Gothic medievalism, reveals a new culture that felt the need to construct its heritage in the past of a distant country.

This paper will explore these issues with a focus on the 2006 steampunk Gothic vampire film *Perfect Creature*, by Glenn Standring. The film's British cultural borrowings will be discussed as an aid to a popular fiction that sees the city of Dunedin as a troubled settlement. The historical Victorian buildings of Dunedin and the smaller neighbouring city of Oamaru were re-designed for an imagined virus-afflicted New Zealand, where a super-breed of vampires co-exists with humans, until a renegade vampire breaks the truce. Deliberately removing the common images of a fertile New Zealand landscape, the film's production designer Phil Ivey said that they had "gone for a kind of industrial age, Dickensian world", and that there is no "lush green countryside - I think there's one tree in the whole film. And it's dead".

Biography

Ian Conrich is Professor of Film and Visual Culture at the University of Derby, and a Fellow in the Department of Literature, Film, and Theatre, at the University of Essex; previously he was the founding Director of the Centre for New Zealand Studies, Birkbeck, University of London. He was the 2005 MacGeorge Visiting Scholar at the University of Melbourne, and 2005-6 was a Visiting Scholar at Oxford University in the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology; in 2008, he was named Air New Zealand New Zealander of the Year. He is Principal Editor of the *Journal of New Zealand and Pacific Studies*, an Editor of the *Journal of British Cinema and Television*, Associate Editor of *Film and Philosophy*, and an advisory board member of *Studies in Australasian Cinema*. He has been a Guest Editor of *Post Script*, *Asian Cinema*, the *Harvard Review*, and *Studies in Travel Writing*. The author of *Studies in New Zealand Cinema* (2009), *Easter Island, Myths, and Popular Culture* (2011), and *New Zealand Cinema* (2012), and the co-author of *Culture and Customs of New Zealand* (2012), *Sri Lankan Cinema* (2013), and *Gothic Dissections in Film and Literature: The Body in Parts* (2013), he is an author, editor or co-editor of a further thirteen books, including *New Zealand Filmmakers* (2007), *Contemporary New Zealand Cinema* (2008), and *The Cinema of New Zealand* (in Polish, 2009). He has contributed to more than 50 books and journals, and his work has been translated into French, German, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, and Hebrew.

The Development of Civil Society in New Zealand

Konrad Cwiklinski (session 4a; room S208)

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In the modern world a central challenge is to develop a global civil society. It is generated primarily by scientific and technological progress, legal solutions and education aimed at raising social awareness. The practice of cultural life reveals that these processes also cause the formation of two realities, namely unification and diversification of social, political and economic development.

New Zealand is strongly oriented towards the realisation of ever new signs of an emerging global civil society. Among those, democratic values play an important role: civic participation, human rights, tolerance of different cultural systems, and membership of the international community. It is assumed that this is a consequence of the high cultural and civilisational aspirations in New Zealand's society. This paper argues that in New Zealand there is a modern image of a functioning civil society. Social and institutional conditions foster active citizenship, whilst globalisation processes determine the new position of the country in the international economic and political space.

Biography

Dr Konrad Cwiklinski is an assistant in the Institute of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, at the University of Gdansk. His interests revolve around the information society and civil society.

The Treaty of Waitangi: A Specific Case of Nation-Founding Mythos

Aleksander Danda (session 5a; room S208)

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On 6 February 1840, Te Tiriti o Waitangi – The Treaty of Waitangi – was signed by the representative of the British Crown, Lieutenant-Governor Hobson, and 45 Maori chiefs from the northern part of Te Ika a Maui (the North Island). Each and every Maori chief, who had already signed the text of the Treaty, was given a handshake by Hobson, as well as a short remark: “He iwi tahi tatou” (“We are now one people”). Did the Maori know what they gave their support to? The problem with the Treaty of Waitangi is that it was prepared by the representatives of the British Crown in two versions: in English and in the Maori language. Those two versions were meant to be, in theory, linguistically equivalent. In later practice, however, it turned out that the Maori translation, prepared by the British, was not accurate at all.

The aim of this paper is to present the determinants which influenced the British decision to prepare two non-equivalent texts of this international treaty. It also examines the different perceptions of the event presented by the Maori people and the Pakeha (Europeans) throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Thus, special attention is given to the concept of the ‘founding murder’ as a principle which underlies modern New Zealand society. However, I will also stress the fact that the treaty, implemented into the legal systems of the British Empire and New Zealand, which is not exactly in accord with the principle of negotiating in good faith, is today considered by the Maori and Pakeha as a key document which constitutes the contemporary national identity of New Zealanders.

Biography

Dr Aleksander Danda is a member of the faculty at the Tischner European University in Krakow, where he is a lecturer in International Relations and Security Studies. He received his Ph.D. in Political Science from Jagiellonian University (the Faculty of International and Political Studies). During his doctoral studies, he was a visiting scholar at the University of London (Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Institute of Advanced Legal Studies). He has authored many publications including a monograph entitled *Dominion – A Form of Political Regime in Anglo-Saxon Countries* (TEU Press). He is also the editor of *Current Challenges to Peacekeeping Efforts and Development Assistance* (TEU Press). His main research areas include: history of colonialism, political systems of Anglo-Saxon countries, geopolitics, problems of contemporary international security, and conflict resolution.

The Australian and New Zealand Governments' Reactions to Britain's Application to Join the EEC: An analysis of National Identity Construction in Australia and New Zealand

Jack Doig (session 1b; room D203)

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The 1960s was a tumultuous period in New Zealand's history. Britain's application to join the European Economic Community shook the foundations of New Zealand society and challenged long held assumptions about New Zealand's position in the world. Before the 1960s, successive governments had defined New Zealand as the most British dominion in the Empire, and the nationalist rhetoric they invoked drew heavily upon a pan-British identity. This politics of identity was firmly linked to New Zealand's economic and, to a lesser extent, military reliance on Britain, and this was central to the way the New Zealand government envisioned New Zealand, and the way the government framed New Zealand's geopolitical position within the world.

This paper will analyse the way the New Zealand government invoked nationalist rhetoric in response to Britain's move towards Europe and it will consider how this event challenged the notion of Britishness and a pan-British identity as an important part of New Zealand's national identity. Furthermore, this paper will place this process in a transnational context by comparing the New Zealand government's response to that of the Australian government, in order to consider the way the two governments began to reinvent and alter the way they rhetorically constructed national identities, and the extent to which they both clung to older geopolitical and cultural identities. This paper will show that Britain's application to join the EEC was a major turning point in New Zealand's history and this event would have major ramifications for the construction of identity in New Zealand.

Biography

Jack Doig is completing his PhD in comparative Australian and New Zealand history at the University of Queensland, Australia. His PhD analyses the construction of national identities by the Australian and New Zealand governments throughout the twentieth-century. This is with a particular emphasis on the rise and fall of the British Empire and the consequent power of a pan-British identity in Australia and New Zealand, and both governments' attempt to construct a post-British national identity. Before commencing his PhD, he completed a graduate diploma in Education at James Cook University, a Masters in International Studies at Otago University, and a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) at Otago University.

Searches for Musical Identity in New Zealand

Martin Lodge (session 3; room S208)

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The search for a distinctive identity in national musical style is a persistent thread running through the history of New Zealand art music. The issue was articulated potently by Douglas Lilburn, doyen of New Zealand composers, in an address he gave to a national music summer school in 1946. The speech was entitled 'A search for tradition'. The issue of musical identity has continued to exercise composers and commentators since then. Key questions have been: how to carry forward the legacies of the Western European musical tradition on the one hand, and Maori traditions on the other, while also being open to international trends including technological advances, and the natural sound world of New Zealand. Emblematic of the unresolved debate was a short letter published in *Canzona* - the journal of the New Zealand Composers Association - by composer Ross Harris in 1983, headed 'Is your music European enough?' In the letter, Harris attacked the approaches of both New Zealand composers who followed the then-fashionable European musical avant-gardism, as well as those who clung to old-fashioned Western tonality. Instead, he recommended that each composer pursue 'a dream, a belief, a sound'.

This paper investigates whether such an idealistic path is feasible, or whether a different and perhaps more complicated way must be found to move forward from an imitation of the European inheritance to an autochthonous New Zealand musical identity.

Biography

Dr Martin Lodge is an Associate Professor in composition and Convenor of the Conservatorium of Music at the University of Waikato, New Zealand. He is known both as a composer and as a scholar specializing in New Zealand musicological topics. A recently released CD of selected chamber music by him includes works such as *Toru* for clarinet, cello and *taonga puoro* that bring Western classical and traditional Maori instruments together. His collaborative dance/music/animation video *After Dürer* won the Prize for Most Innovative Work (*Premio Opera Piu Innovativa*) in Naples, Italy, in October 2007. Lodge's study, 'The French influence on New Zealand music', was published in *Les Cahiers du CICLaS* (University of Paris) in November 2006. His pioneering chapter on music historiography in New Zealand featured in the book *Music's Intellectual History* (2009).

Mana Realism: Redefining Realism in Maori Writing in English

Anne Magnan-Park (session 2b; room D203)

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The term magic realism, to which mana realism alludes, originated in Europe in 1925. It has been used to describe a wide range of literary and artistic works from Latin America to Europe. In literature, magic realism relies on narrative strategies that provide a realistic context for extraordinary events. However, magic realism has been criticised for being too broad to account for specific historical and cultural trends, let alone individual stylistic signatures. Indeed, different cultures disagree on what is considered ‘magic’ and what is understood by ‘realism’. Mana realism thus comes as a response to the all-encompassing nature of magic realism, to investigate the specific narrative strategies that emanate from a postcolonial, non-Western literary canon of New Zealand that holds mana as a key concept to explain both the animate and inanimate worlds.

In a 1993 interview with Vilsoni Hereniko, Albert Wendt stressed the importance of realism in Pacific literature against the popular wave of postmodern writings. Even though the literary critics of the time were branding Pacific literature as passé because of its reliance on the realist tradition, Wendt argues that realism plays a very specific role for Pacific writers: it is a means through which they process the effects of colonialism and in this respect fiction is envisioned as “a weapon for social change.”

Mana predates and survives colonialism. It is through the concept of mana as an expression of power and authority, originating from ancestral traditions that tie daily life, history, and mythology, that I propose to read Maori writing in English and, more specifically, Patricia Grace’s short story collection *Small Holes in the Silence* (2006). Indeed, through mana realism, I redefine and relocate realism within the specific location, literary traditions, and cultures of Aotearoa/New Zealand. Mana realism is inspired by kaupapa Maori research and, more specifically, Alice Te Punga Somerville’s advocacy for Maori-centered critical approaches and her investigation of comparative studies from which I will draw to explore mana realism in relation to magic realism. In addition, I will invoke Susan Najita’s use of the notion of ‘traumatic realism’ that addresses the ongoing effects of colonialism. This investigation will lead me to critically engage with Patricia Grace’s oeuvre to go beyond what most critics, who tend to re-colonise her work, have already addressed in her early writings: the social and cultural divide between Maori and Pakeha, as well as the destructive and marginalising effects of colonialism and its aftermath.

Biography

Dr Anne Magnan-Park is an Assistant Professor in the Department of English at Indiana University South Bend (USA). She earned her Ph.D. in English literature from Université Rennes 2, France. Anne has taught courses in literature, French, and ESL in three countries (France, USA, and New Zealand). With Jean Anderson, she translated Patricia Grace’s *Electric City* into French (*Electrique Cité*, 2006). Anderson and Magnan-Park are currently translating Grace’s *Small Holes in the Silence*.

Universalism and Particularism in Contemporary Europe and New Zealand

Arkadiusz Modrzejewski (session 4a; room S208)

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Contemporary civilisation, defined as postindustrial or postmodern, implies the co-existence of two powers: unification and diversification. They occur on different levels of social relations and encompass various aspects of social life: politics, culture and economy. However, it is rather the highly developed countries which participate in a postmodern reality. In these countries, besides forming and cultivating universal identities – including the national identity which constitutes a paradigm of industrial universalism – various kinds of particularisms are revived, and they assume a form of neo-tribalism. In Europe, the ideas of a nation-state and state-nation are maintained by national politicians. It is especially cultivated in Central and Eastern European countries. Nevertheless, in a time of economic crisis, nation-centric attitudes are often found among Western Europeans.

Modern universalism is struggling with pan-European universalism and globalisation, relativising national identity and sovereignty. At the same time, there are centrifugal forces connected with awakening and creating the particular awareness. Marginalised in industrial times, ethnic and regional identities gain in importance. The postulates of political and economic autonomy of the regions of Catalonia, Basque Country, Wales, Scotland, Corsica, Northern Italy are becoming more daring. Simultaneously, in the urbanised areas peculiar ethnic ghettos of immigrants are being created.

Similar tendencies can be observed in the westernised Antipodes (Australia, New Zealand). New Zealand identity is confronted with the tribal identity of the indigenous people (the Maori) and immigrants, especially the Polynesians. As opposed to industrial times, multiculturalism in the postmodern era is officially treated as a positive phenomenon and the one enriching a unified symbolically and axiologically national identity. And although historically European and New Zealand experiences are diametrically different, general tendencies characteristic of developed societies can be distinguished.

Biography

Dr Arkadiusz Modrzejewski is an assistant professor in the Institute of Political Science at the University of Gdansk, where he lectures on the methodology of political science research and philosophy. As a researcher, he deals with the issues of civilisational changes occurring on a global and local scale, philosophy of politics, especially the notions of universalism and integration, as well as ethnical and identity issues. He is particularly interested in Richard Coudenhove – Kalergi's notion of a European nation and its possible implementation as part of postmodern civilization. He is the author of three books and several articles as well as the co-editor of five collections. He has been a guest lecturer at the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow (Poland), Tbilisi State University, Gori Teaching University (Georgia), Comenius University in Bratislava (Slovakia) and Esterhazy Karoly College in Eger (Hungary). He is the honorary chairman of a Georgian organisation called 'Europe our House', which gathers young Georgians aiming at integrating Georgia with Euro-Atlantic structures.

The Reception of New Zealand Literature in Poland

Wioletta Perzanowska (session 1a; room S208)

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This paper deals with the problems in the reception of the New Zealand literary tradition in Poland, as well as the nature of translation from one culture to another and cross cultural communication. The first part traces the growth of publications of New Zealand literature which although vital and original, is not well-known in Poland. There are only a few writers who are recognised by Polish readers and whose novels have been translated into Polish and published. One of them is Katherine Mansfield, and another is Janet Frame. Meanwhile, Maori heritage is presented in the novel of the most prominent Maori author, Witi Ihimaera, with *The Whale Rider* published in Polish in 2006.

The theatre and drama agency AdiT in Warsaw will be publishing an anthology of five acclaimed contemporary New Zealand dramas: *Shuriken* by Vincent O'Sullivan, *Foreskin's Lament* by Greg McGee, *Bare* by Toa Fraser, *Cape* by Vivienne Plumb, and *Daughters of Heaven* by Michelanne Forster. From the playwrights chosen for the anthology only Plumb is known in Poland. Her poems and short stories were published in the literary journal *Fraza* and she has visited Poland several times.

The second part of this paper discusses the universalism of New Zealand literature which explores vital themes and values concerning the human condition, but is also rooted in its own tradition and culture (for example rugby in *Foreskin's Lament*, Maori heritage and dealing with postcolonial legacy in *The Cape*, *Bare*). In particular, the focus of this paper is on the significance of eliminating language and cultural boundaries during translation and making the texts decipherable for the new readers and allowing cultures to affect and enrich one another. It also stresses the importance of the promotion of New Zealand literature in Poland by supporting translation and new publications.

Biography

Wioletta Perzanowska obtained a degree in Polish Literature at Jagiellonian University in Krakow in 1996, as well as a second degree in English Language and Literature in 2007. She currently works as a translator and English teacher in language schools in Krakow. She started translating literature a few years ago, focusing mainly on New Zealand plays and novels. In 2009 she translated *The Cape* by Vivienne Plumb and in 2011 two other plays: *Foreskin's Lament* by Greg McGee and *Bare* by Toa Fraser. All of these plays will soon appear in the *Anthology of New Zealand Drama* by the Drama and Theatre Agency Adit in Warsaw. She has also translated two other books by Plumb.

New Zealand at the Front: Presenting the Soldiers' Perspective on Fighting in Northern France in 1917

Murray Rowlands (session 2a; room S208)

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New Zealand at the Front is a wonderful compilation of stories, poems and cartoons written by the soldiers in the New Zealand Division. It was published by Cassell in 1917, and I discovered possibly the only copy in the UK in the Imperial War Museum, while researching my novel *Innocents Into War*. The roughly bound copy was yellow with age and falling apart. I had just read a comment from an officer's memoir who claimed that the observations about the terrible experiences of New Zealand's serving soldiers were scarce because most other ranks only possessed primary school education. However, there was evidence that this was very far from the truth. I contacted Cassell to see if they had any plans to republish. They undertook to review the situation but nothing eventuated. Then out of the blue news of republishing appeared on Amazon. An obscure publishing group who appear to specialise in publishing out of copy books had republished the text. No editing had taken place and the book is simply reproduced in the form of its original publication.

In this paper I shall use material from my book *Innocents Into War* in order to trace the journey of a soldier from Dunedin to Northern France. I will follow his journey to Ypres and to the second battle of Passchendaele. Through the poems, short stories and cartoons of *New Zealand at the Front* I will endeavour to convey the environment into which these young men were plunged. Furthermore, so as to express the horror of their experience, I will show a brief excerpt from the film *Passchendaele*, after which I shall offer a discussion of the soldiers' post-war experiences.

Biography

Murray Rowlands has written and published a number of short stories, as well as articles for magazines and journals such as *Tribune* for many years. His first novel *The Andropov Tapes* was published in 2003. He was born in New Zealand and was a Director at Morley College in London prior to retirement. The genesis of *Innocents Into War* lies in his family's history. It was supplemented by extensive research at the Imperial War Museum. As well as portraying the lives of ordinary soldiers thrown into the horror of the trenches, it introduces aspects of the war known neither in this country, nor in New Zealand. He is presently working on his third novel *The Town in Bloom*, based on the events at Deepcut Barracks in Camberley.

Articulating Modernity in Patricia Grace's *Tu*

Andreia Sarabando (session 2b, room D203)

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Persistent representations of native peoples as 'traditional' and its corollary, 'backward', have systematically excluded them from participation in the precluding category of the modern, as defined by western standards. By a coincidence of dates, at the beginning of the 1940s, Aotearoa New Zealand saw itself caught within two quintessential nationalistic events: the celebration of 100 years of settlement and the Second World War. The involvement of Maori in two battlegrounds – one symbolic, the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition in 1939-1940, and one literal, the Italian campaign during the Second World War – features in Patricia Grace's *Tu* (2004) as a way of negotiating full citizenship on equal terms with Pakeha.

This paper will address the way in which this involvement is constructed in Grace's novel and will show how this attempt was hindered to a large extent from the outset. For the models that dictated the success or failure of these enterprises were the very ones that denied Maori equity with Pakeha and obstructed their access to the European project of the modern nation. Furthermore, these attempts at participating in modern enterprises (sanctioned display and war) were necessarily read as traditional modes of engagement (performing tradition, and the stereotype of the Maori warrior), a pigeonholing that indigenous peoples are continually subject to, and that they have trouble shaking off, even when their forms of social organisation in general are consistent with the demands of a modern nation-state.

Biography

Andreia Sarabando teaches at the University of Minho, Portugal. She is writing a PhD thesis on the centennial exhibitions in Australia and New Zealand. She has translated several books on Portuguese contemporary art, and, more recently, two collections of poetry: *Para a Cabana do Homem Solteiro* (*To the Single Man's Hut*) by Christopher Kelen (2010) and *Namban – Barbaros do Sul* (*Southern Barbarians*) by John Mateer (forthcoming). She has co-edited *Contemporary Africas* (2010) and *Journeys: Postcolonial Trajectories and Representations* (2012).

The Legislative Framework of the EU–New Zealand Cooperation

Tatiana Tokolyova (session 4b; room D203)

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the key points of the NZ–EU cooperation, focusing on its legislative framework, and providing fundamental leaving points and the main aspects of the cooperation itself. The questions to answer are: ‘Do the treaties and agreements effectively mirror the areas/challenges the region is facing?’ and ‘What are the priorities of the EU and the interest of New Zealand in such an engagement?’. At the centre of the interest are the NZ-EU relations as actors enhancing the development of the Pacific via the documents signed with the EU concerning this regional cooperation. This is focused on the support of regional development, humanitarian activities, and the support of trade, such as the building of an independent and modern agriculture and the industry of the LDCs, and thus support for their state building process. The developing cooperation resulted in the requirement to adopt the first EU Strategy for the Pacific area, mainly to strengthen political dialogue and cooperation and thus improve the efficiency of the provided assistance. The adoption of the document may be seen as a declaration of the growing importance of this region in economic, political, and environmental areas because of its rich natural resources. In the environmental area, this region plays a significant role in eliminating the impact of climate change.

The paper is to be divided into three main parts to provide a comprehensive view on this cooperation. The first part will discuss the fundamental areas of the cooperation. The second part will provide the fundamental legislative framework that on which the cooperation is based. Here, I will mention the most significant agreements, however, many other agreements and initiatives have been concluded. The third and the last part of the paper gives a comprehensive assessment of the cooperation itself answering the given question on the effectiveness of the partnership.

Biography

Dr Tatiana Tokolyova graduated from the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations of UMB in Banská Bystrica, where she also defended her PhD thesis on the democratic transition of New Zealand’s political system. She works as an assistant professor at Cormenius University in Bratislava, in the Institute of European Studies and International Relations. Since 2009 she has been the Secretary General of CEPSA (the Central European Political Science Association). In her current research she deals not only with the domestic politics of New Zealand and Australia, but also with their international positions and their roles within the Pacific regional cooperation. She is the author of a number of studies, papers and the book *Analysis of Reform of New Zealand’s Political System against the Background of Lijphart’s Theory of Democracy*.

Polish Communities in New Zealand: Past, Present and Future

Marcin Wałdoch (session 1a; room S208)

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The main question about Polish people in New Zealand is connected with their identity. Do they see themselves as being Polish? This should not only be answered by them. This paper aims to expose the main factors that can be used in discovering their identity. In the purpose of doing so, the theory of assimilation, as well as the tools of political system theory and critical theory will be used, all in order to enable the exploration of ideologies.

What caused the phenomenon of Polish people being still attached to values which are unfamiliar in Anglo-Saxon and multicultural societies of the last century and a half? Moreover, how can Polish people cultivate their identity and values in New Zealand, and are there any obstacles for those who wish to remain Polish? Current conditions for minorities in New Zealand are considered in this context with a focus on the possibilities for those from minority groups who want to be politically active. Do people of another identity, particularly Polish, have enough rights and tools in New Zealand to actively create their surroundings, society and local and national politics? Is there any chance for them to be influential in decisions that will affect their future? Also, how can factors such as immigration law, globalisation and cultural diversification change the future of Polish communities in New Zealand? With the aim of obtaining a better understanding of the present and future national identity conditions of the Polish people who live in New Zealand, this paper will show the history of the Polish settlers, refugees and immigrants that have moved to New Zealand.

Biography

Marcin Wałdoch is a Polish political scientist, educated at the University of Kazimierz Wielki in Bydgoszcz, where he obtained an MA in June 2007, after which he completed his PhD studies at the University of Gdansk in July 2010. He is the author of articles about New Zealand's political system, critical theory in political survey, the Polish secret service during the 1920s, and the national and ethnical minority groups that have lived in Poland. He is the chair person of the Arcana Historii Association and editor of *Słowo Młodych* quarterly, and a member of the Australia, New Zealand and Oceania Research Association, as well as the New Zealand Political Science Association.

Challenges for New Zealand and the European Union amid the Growing Importance of East Asia

Krzysztof Winkler (session 4b; room D203)

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New Zealand has a modern economy. While being a part of the British Empire it supplied the British Isles with agricultural products such as milk, butter and meat. Since 1973, when the problems with New Zealand's trade with the UK as a member of the European Community were resolved, the cooperation between New Zealand and the EU has continued without any obstacles.

The cooperation between New Zealand and the EU accelerated during the 1990s. It covers a wide range of issues such as politics, science, trade and tourism. In 1994, the EU established the European Commission's Delegation in Wellington. New Zealand is often visited by tourists from the EU countries. At the beginning of the 21st century, both New Zealand and the EU have had to tackle the fast growing East Asian economies such as China and South Korea. These countries hold more importance in the world market. China in particular has increased its power to become one of the world's most powerful countries. Strong competition from East Asia is a real challenge to New Zealand and also to the EU, because East Asian firms gain new markets and, at the same time, oust European or New Zealand firms from world markets. In these circumstances, both New Zealand and the EU have had to find a way to respond to these challenges. In this paper I shall analyse the impact of East Asian competition for the cooperation between New Zealand and the EU, and also discuss the challenges this competition creates for them.

Biography

Dr Krzysztof Winkler has a PhD in Political Science (University of Warsaw) on 'The Doctrine of Splendid Isolation and Its Influence on the Pursuit of the United Kingdom's Strategic Interests'. He is a founding member of the British Socio-Political Studies Research Group BRITANNIA, and an inspector at the Independent Unit for European Funding, the Warsaw-Wola District Council Office. His research interests cover the history and contemporaneity of United Kingdom politics and economy, the history of the British Empire and Commonwealth, relationships between powers in the modern world and issues relating to the European Union - political, economical and cultural.

New Zealand's Food Marketing - How does it Work in Poland?

Ilona Zdziech (session 5b; room D203)

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New Zealand's food products are world recognised. How did New Zealand convince us that their lamb and kiwifruit are the best in the world? It was not only a matter of quality, taste or health benefits, but also the knowledge of the market and strong marketing which had a role in the process. The question is now, what will be New Zealand's biggest export opportunities in the future after the success of lamb, kiwifruit, venison and dairy products? Can this general global model be applied to Poland? There are number of goods labelled 'New Zealand's' that also hold a strong position in the Polish consciousness. But this does not imply that their country of origin takes full advantage of the position.

This paper will show what New Zealand food products are available in Warsaw and how they made their way to Poland. What really makes a difference here is not New Zealand marketing or bilateral trade regulations, but the stubbornness of individuals.

Biography

Ilona Zdziech completed her MA in History at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, after which she devoted herself to professional cooking. As a chef, she specialises in the cuisines of South Pacific nations and promotes them across Poland. She is the author of several articles on food from the Antipodes: 'Cooking and Culture', 'Origins and the Current State of New Zealand Cuisine' [*The Culture of New Zealand*, 2010], 'Wines and Wineries in New Zealand', 'The Polish Are Cooking in the Antipodes' [*Antypody. A Quarterly Magazine of the Australia, New Zealand and Oceania Research Association*, 2011], and 'New Zealand's Gastronomy as a Tourist Product' (in press).