



**ICOC 2015
2 & 3 JULY 2015
ABSTRACTS AND BIODATA**

DAY ONE

2 JULY

PANEL SESSION ONE

10.45-12.15

D2.194: Re-Evaluating Histories of 1965

Chair: Adrian Vickers

Robert Cribb

'1965 as conspiracy: Developing a framework'

Indonesia is full of conspiracy theories, and no event has given rise to a more diverse set of theories than the coup of 1965. In this paper I use 1965 as a starting point for suggesting a set of rules that we can use for evaluating the likelihood that a conspiracy is, or was, afoot.

Robert Cribb grew up in Brisbane, Australia, and spent much time as a child wandering the bush and the Barrier Reef with his botanist parents. After completing his undergraduate studies in Asian History at the University of Queensland, he took his PhD from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, with a thesis on Jakarta during the Indonesian revolution, 1945-1949. After graduating, he taught at Griffith University and the University of Queensland (both in Brisbane) and as guest lecturer at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands. He held research positions at the Australian National University, the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study and the Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, where he was also director for two years. He re-joined the Australian National University at the beginning of 2003.

Abdul Wahid

'So near and yet so far: How did the '1965 Tragedy' affect an Indonesian public university?'

The 1965 tragedy was a political caesura creating multiple short and long-term effects that affected the whole of Indonesian state and society. So far a rich body of literature has been produced to understand this historical enigma. Yet, it is almost a truism that these historical investigations still leave a lot to be desired. One important but still rather untouched sector is the effect of the mass violence on academia, although some earlier works such as by Farid (2003), White (2003), Dhakidae (2005), Adam (2005) and McGregor (2007) have touched on this topic. This paper seeks to contribute to this debate, by presenting a case study of what happened to a prominent public university in Yogyakarta just before, during, and after the political turmoil. Based on first-hand sources of information and interviews, this paper analyzes how the anti-communist campaigns have disrupted and changed the academic life of Indonesian universities and the legacies of these policies which still remain in present day Indonesian universities.

Abdul Wahid is teaching staff at the Department of History, University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. He earned his Bachelor and Master degrees from the same university in 2000 and 2006 respectively. He obtained his M.Phil. from Leiden University in 2009, and his PhD from Utrecht University in 2013. His book on the socio-economic condition of the Chinese in Cirebon, West Java during the economic depression of 1930s was published in 2009. From October to December 2013 he worked as research fellow at the KITLV Leiden to conduct a research about 'Bersiap and violence during Indonesia's revolutionary period, 1945-1949'.

Roro Sawita

'After 1965: Land reform as motivation for mass murder: Bali 1965-66'

This paper proposes that the issue of land reform, or Reformasi Agraria, contributed significantly to the mass killing of approximately 80,000 people in Bali in 1965-66. Implemented across Indonesia from 1960, land reform, which placed limitations on land ownership and implemented systems of profit-sharing, caused significant conflict in Bali, where feudal systems of property ownership and inheritance were strong. During 1965-66, those opposed to land reform used the anti-PKI sentiment in order to settle scores and ensure their continued control over their land. Through qualitative research conducted throughout Bali, this paper looks at the pattern of killings in Bali in relation to land reform conflicts, and discusses the mass killings in Bali as being beyond ideology: those killed were neither purely PKI, nor random, the main targets were in fact those who were, or who were seen to be, pro-land reform.

Roro Sawita is a Denpasar-based historian and activist, whose work primarily focuses on the tragedy of 1965-66 in Bali. Roro first learnt the true history of 1965-66 as a history undergraduate student, when she met and heard the stories of several survivors. With these survivors, Roro formed the Kommunitas Korban 65 Bali. She is also a part of Taman 65, a group focusing on 'melawan lupa' and 'melawan ketidaktahuan' - educating young Indonesians about 1965-66. Roro has undertaken significant oral history-based research across Bali, interviewing both survivors and perpetrators of the tragedy 1965-66.

Jess Melvin

'Military coordination of the Indonesian genocide: The case of Aceh'

This paper will argue that the role of the military in initiating and implementing the Indonesian genocide is greater than it has previously been possible to demonstrate. As this paper will show, the military's attack against the PKI began as an aggressive attack, conceived of from 1 October 1965 as a means of seizing state power and physically annihilating the military's political enemies. The military used existing chains of command to initiate and implement this attack. It also forced civilians to participate in this attack from 4 October. Indeed, the military leadership conceptualised this campaign as a kind of internal war, explicitly describing the genocide as such. Drawing upon an investigation of 3,000 pages of previously undiscovered classified documents produced by the Indonesian military and government during the time of the genocide and 70 original oral history interviews with survivors and perpetrators of the genocide in the province, this paper aims to demonstrate military coordination of the Indonesian genocide from 1 October 1965, using Aceh province as a case study.

Jess Melvin completed her PhD, 'Mechanics of Mass Murder: How the Indonesian Military Initiated and Implemented the Indonesian Genocide, The Case of Aceh', at The University of Melbourne in 2014.

D2.193: Corruption and KPK

Chair: Michael Hatherell

Kanti Pertiwi

'Corruption and democracy: Friends or foes?'

Corruption is evil. This has been the taken-for-granted view on corruption worldwide. It is the firm ground on which mainstream scientists and observers have stood on in analyzing the complexities of corruption. Corruption as the 'abuse of public office power for private gain' has negative effects on investment, productivity, and therefore growth of a country. Recent research however, argues that the interpretations of corruption are more nuanced, and this has not been reflected on by those

examining corruption. One of the ways to capture this nuanced interpretation is by looking at how news media construct corruption. Using samples of newspaper articles published between 1994-2014, my research has found that the meanings of corruption are linked with that of democracy and that these meanings evolved overtime. This insight is particularly useful in thinking about how Indonesia's sense of self-efficacy and national identity have developed since the pre-reform era and more importantly in refining anti-corruption communication strategies targeted at different elements of society.

***Kanti Pertiwi** graduated from the University of Indonesia and worked as a lecturer in the Department of Management, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia. Previously, she was a staff member at the Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and was involved in various socialisation programs to promote anti-corruption in collaboration with both public and private institutions. She received the prestigious Prime Minister's Australia Asia Award in 2010 to complete her PhD in Australia looking at the issue of corruption from a discursive perspective.*

Ahmad Khoirul Umam

'Explaining the success and failure of Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK) anti-corruption measures in newly democratic Indonesia'

Since reform era, democratization and market liberalization were accepted as solutions to the many ills challenging Indonesia's political and economic stability. Democratization is expected to establish a more open political system with greater political freedom which in turn expected to increase the quality of transparency, accountability and public participation to control corruption. Meanwhile, the minimization of state's monopoly through market liberalism has also been argued to be an effective means of controlling corruption. Although the theory is convincing, it does not have automatic connection between the adoption of democracy and market liberalism and the effective corruption eradication. However, the theories are inadequate to explain the Indonesian situation where rapid changes accompanied by increases of corruption and resistance to reforms by pro-status quo elements. This research will explain about several factors continuing to challenge corruption control in Indonesia, and also will shed light on how to empower agencies like KPK.

***Ahmad Khoirul Umam** is a PhD Candidate at the School of Political Science & International Studies, The University of Queensland, Australia, and also a Research Associate at The Indonesian Institute (TII) Jakarta. Before that, Umam actively taught at the Department of International Relation at Paramadina University of Jakarta. He achieved his Bachelor degree on Islamic Law at the State Islamic University (UIN) Walisongo, Central Java, Indonesia. Meanwhile his Master of Asian Governance had been granted by Flinders University of South Australia. He focuses on Indonesian democracy, Anti-corruption in developing countries, and Political Islam.*

Irwanda Wisnu Wardhana

'Good image or money politics?'

This research attempts to reveal the effects of electoral systems on accountability and corruption in Indonesia. Despite two types of electoral systems implementation (majoritarian and proportional representation), political corruption cases in Indonesia remain high. This research then examines another possible cause to explain the corruption level by using voter's conditions in two types of districts. Employing game theory model, this research is able to demonstrate that politicians have greater incentives in using good image (zero level of corruption) in Type A Districts, whereas in Type B Districts, politicians choose money politics to win elections. This paper contributes in giving better explanation on the relationship of electoral systems and corruption in Indonesia.

***Irwanda** is a PhD student at the School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas. He works in the Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance.*

Andrew Vandenberg

'Contentious politics around Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)'

The KPK departed from routine politics in favour of contentious politics when it mobilised popular support to raise funds and reinforce its separation from the main police and the parliament and the corruption court's separation from the main courts. This separation of powers is crucial to the potential for KPK to continue to root out corruption in the courts, the police, the parliament, and the public bureaucracy but it is extraordinary that a public commission can deploy some of the repertoire of contentious politics during its formal conflicts with other public bodies. This research project aims to investigate how and why the KPK mobilised this popular support and then attempt to gauge the effects such mobilisation is having on the ongoing dynamics of democratisation. Pursing either transition theory or structuralist critiques, other research has investigated either the attitudes and role of elites in a transition to democracy (Aspinall 2013; Hara 2001; Webber 2006) or the power of the state and its regime of support embedded in the political economy and history of Indonesian society (Butt 2009, 2011a, 2011b; Butt & Schutte 2014; Lindsey 2001; Anderson 1990). This research instead pursues arguments about the social construction of democracy (Hefner 2000, 2012; Tilly 1995, 2001, 2006, 2007) and hopes to contribute a case study about KPK deploying contentious politics against other public authorities in an effort to continue the process of democratisation.

Andrew Vandenberg is a senior lecturer in Politics and Policy Studies at Deakin University. He researches issues related to the politics of unionism and social movements, including democracy, technology, terrorism, globalisation, and ideology. Andrew has published in journals in Australia, America, Britain, and Sweden. His edited collections include Democracy and Citizenship in a Global Era (Macmillan 2000) and Cultural Citizenship and the Challenges of Globalisation (Hampton Press, 2010). He is completing an ARC linkage grant on Trade Unions, Technology, and Globalisation.

D2.204: Applied aspects of education

Chair: Alistair Welsh

Anne Suryani

'Student teachers' religious beliefs and career aspirations in Indonesia'

This paper examines Indonesian teacher education students' religious beliefs and practices, and the extent to which these factors influence their career plans. The study refers to the Factors Influencing Teaching Choice framework. Measures were adopted from the Religious Commitment Inventory and the Professional Engagement and Career Development Aspirations scale. Participants were 802 Indonesian final-year teacher education students from four universities. Findings indicated that religious beliefs were a significant predictor for planned effort and professional development aspirations, confirming that the young generation in Indonesia is highly religious and tends to consider religion in most of their activities. The findings provide valuable insights for improving teacher education, particularly in non- Western contexts where religion plays a significant societal role.

Anne Suryani is an early career researcher in the Faculty of Education, Monash University. She holds a PhD in educational psychology and MEd by research (Monash University), and MSc and BSocSc in Communication Science (University of Indonesia). She has been awarded a number of prestigious scholarships and awards throughout her academic journey, including the Australian Partnership Scholarship and Monash University's Postgraduate Publication Awards. Anne has extensive experience of large-scale survey research examining Indonesian students' motivations to become teachers. Her research interests include teaching motivations, new media and learning, and cross-cultural communication.

Dwi Rachmat Rusela Andaninggar

'The effectiveness of team anthologies to teach writing viewed from students' creativity'

This research aims to (1) find out which one is more effective, Team Anthology or Lecture method for teaching writing; (2) find out which students have better skills in writing, students with high creativity or low creativity; and (3) explore the links between methods and students' creativity in teaching writing. The research method is experimental. This is used in 2 classes. Class B is an experimental class which was taught using Team Anthologies and class A is a control class which was taught using a Lecture Method. The data, in quantitative form, is analysed using analysis of variance. The research findings are: (1) Team Anthologies is more effective than a Lecture method to teach writing; (2) The writing skill achievement of the students with high creativity is better than those with low creativity; and (3) There is no connection between teaching methods and students' creativity.

Dwi Rachmat Rusela Andaninggar, M.Pd is in the Student Doctoral Program of Linguistics, Teacher Training and Education Sebelas Maret University (UNS) Surakarta, Indonesia (Lecturer at English Teaching Department, STKIP PGRI Ponorogo, East Java, Indonesia). Her courses and research focus on the world of teachers and teaching, specifically teacher knowledge, beliefs, and modes of thought. She researches various methods of teaching English skills. She has published her research in Thailand, The Application of Animation Media in Teaching Writing (A Study of the English Department of STKIP PGRI Ponorogo, East Java, Indonesia).

M. Faisala, Dhany Pangestub and Yulina Rahayu

'Physics learning through thematic learning media of Simple Earthquake Detector (SED) for high school students'

The national curriculum of 2013 seeks to improve core components of the educational process. In the curriculum of 2013, the approach used is thematic learning. Thematic learning is a type of integrated learning that uses the theme to associate multiple subjects so as to provide meaningful experiences to students. One of the learning media which can be used in the learning of Physics is an earthquake detection tool, which the authors have named SED (Simple Earthquake Detector). The SED uses a waste tube, and also an alarm as a warning of an earthquake. The working principle of the SED is the same as pressing a door bell, only the switch of a bell is modified so that it sounds when the switch touches a ring made of wire. By using switches that are cone-shaped upside down, we can adjust the sensitivity of the alarm by pulling or lowering the switches. In addition, the switch has enough weight to move when movement occurs. The principle of an existing seismograph used in the SED makes this an innovative tool as an alternative means of early warning in case of an earthquake.

The authors are researchers from the Department of Education at Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta.

D2.205: Ethics and sensibility in Indonesian arts and cultural heritage

Chair: Helen Pausacker

Wulan Dirgantoro

'Haunting in the archipelago: Trauma in Indonesian visual arts'

This paper aims to take a new perspective on the concept of trauma and silence in Indonesian visual arts. It seeks to demonstrate that following the 1965 – 1966 anti-communist killings many works by Indonesian artists displayed a new visual sensibility touched by trauma as a result of the killings. For example, the abstract paintings during the 1970s have been so far read as a modernist period dominated by those who won in the ideological war. Yet, the 'enforced silence' by the New Order

regime as described by Geoffrey Robinson, haunted abstract artists as much as left-leaning ones so thus created a kind of voluntary mutism. Using the notion of affect as framework, the paper will look selected art works from abstract paintings to contemporary art works such as FX Harsono and Tintin Wulia to explore the aesthetics of silence as a representation of traumatic haunting.

***Wulan** holds a BA Fine Arts from the Bandung Institute of Technology and a Master of Art Curatorship degree from the University of Melbourne. She recently finished her PhD at the University of Tasmania, Australia. Her PhD dissertation entitled “Defining Experience: Feminisms and Contemporary Art in Indonesia” explored the discourse around feminisms and feminist strategies in modern and contemporary Indonesian art. Wulan is the co-author of “The Curtain Opens: Indonesian Women Artists” (with Carla Bianpoen and Farah Wardani, YSRI, 2007). Her research interests focus on visual culture, gender theories, feminisms, memory and affect in contemporary art and human-animal interactions.*

Natali Pearson

‘Out of sight, out of mind: The ethical implications of commercial underwater excavation in Indonesia’

This paper explores the ethics of underwater cultural heritage in Indonesia within the context of the commercial excavation of these sites. Focusing specifically on the 9th century ‘Belitung’ shipwreck, discovered in 1998, the paper argues that underwater cultural heritage sites become objects, in the heritage sense, only at the point of their excavation. The ethics of commercial underwater excavation remain contested, but this does not exclude the notion that the transition, from hidden to discovered to excavated object, can be posited as a turning point in how underwater cultural heritage sites are valued. By permitting commercial excavation, Indonesia has broadened the potentialities for these sites beyond in-situ preservation or exposure to unlicensed ‘treasure hunters’. The paper ultimately argues that commercial excavation can prompt a reconsideration of how we understand ethics in the context of underwater cultural heritage and attests to the ongoing importance of materiality in heritage considerations.

***Natali Pearson** is a PhD candidate in Museum and Asian Studies at The University of Sydney. Her research is focused on the illicit trade in cultural heritage in Indonesia. She holds a MA of Museum Studies (2013, USyd); a MA in Strategy and Policy (2006, UNSW); and a BA (Asian Studies) with Honours Class 1 in History and Indonesian Studies (2002, UNSW). Natali participated in ACICIS in 2001, and was a Fellow of the Asialink Leaders Program in 2009. She has also worked at the Asia Society’s galleries in New York and Hong Kong.*

Edwin Jurriëns

‘The ethics and aesthetics of intimacy in Indonesian video’

This presentation examines ethical and aesthetic issues surrounding bodily (self-) representation in Indonesian visual culture. It will examine to what extent mainstream, alternative and avant-garde video have facilitated three different types of intimacy, relating to people’s accessibility to and emotional and intellectual appreciation of technology use, interpersonal relations, and aesthetic experiences. I will specifically focus on recent work of the Indonesian video art pioneer Krisna Murti, in which representations of the artist’s own body are a central theme. While Murti’s early work fully explored the creative possibilities of video technology, his more recent art tends to take critical distance from the medium – without abandoning it completely – in an effort to recuperate intimacy in art and life.

***Edwin Jurriëns** is Convenor of Asian Studies and Lecturer in Indonesian Studies at the Asia Institute, Faculty of Arts, The University of Melbourne. He is also Adjunct Lecturer with the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, The University of New South Wales, Canberra. His teaching, research and engagement activities focus on contemporary art, the media and popular culture in Asia, especially Indonesia. He is editor of the Asian Visual*

Natsuko Akagawa

'The impact of UNESCO Intangible Heritage Convention and the politics and practice of heritage in Indonesia'

Since the adoption of the 2003 UNESCO Convention of the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage the idea of intangible heritage has become generally accepted as an inherent element in global heritage discourse. However, clearly defining what is understood as intangible cultural heritage (ICH) and how the UNESCO protocols for safeguarding ICH are to be implemented remains challenging. Indonesia ratified the Convention in 2007 and is one of the 161 countries have done so. Indonesia now has seven elements inscribed. These are: Indonesian Kris (2008), Wayang puppet theatre (2008), Indonesian Batik (2009), Indonesian Angklung (Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity 2010), Seman dance (List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding 2011), Noken multifunctional knotted or woven bag, handcraft of the people of Papua (List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. 2012). This paper looks at how the UNESCO convention has had an impact at the local level by examining the case of Kampung Batik in Semarang, where a thriving village batik industry had grown.

Natsuko Akagawa is a lecturer at College of Design and Social Context, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University. Natsuko's research focuses on heritage as it applies to urban communities, nations and global interactions. She is widely recognised for her work on the significance of intangible heritage in the heritage field and comparative studies in East – West heritage practice at a global level. She is co-editor of Intangible Heritage (Routledge 2009), part of the internationally well-regarded Routledge series on heritage. Her recently published book, Heritage Conservation in Japan's Cultural Diplomacy: Heritage, National Identity and National Interest (Routledge 2014) examines Japan's role in developing international heritage protocols and its contribution to the development of heritage policy and practice in Southeast Asia.

D2.206: Governing Indonesia's natural resources: policy priorities and managing vested interest

Chair: Budy P Resosudarmo

Fiona Downs

'A framework to assess the impacts of corruption on forests and prioritize responses'

Corruption has often been blamed for causing deforestation however, the evidence is mixed. This paper develops a framework to assess the impacts of corruption on forests and prioritizes policy responses. The framework was developed by identifying the nature and analysing the potential impacts of corruption at different stages of forest management, using the case of Indonesia. We argue that to identify the specific impacts of corruption, it is necessary to understand intervening factors. Ultimately we show that the impacts of different types of corruption on forests may be direct, indirect, ambiguous, or even negligible.

Fiona Downs is a post-doctoral fellow at Crawford School of Public Policy at the Australian National University. Her research interests include forest governance, corruption and anti-corruption and has focused on Indonesia and Papua New Guinean forests. Fiona is currently researching community participation and benefits from the Australian Indonesian Forest Carbon Partnership project to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in Central Kalimantan. The research presented in this seminar has benefited from funding from the Australian Research Council (LP 0989909) and the Australian Agency for International Development (EFCC 082) project.

Eve Warburton

'A political economy of recentralisation in Indonesia's resource sectors'

In late 2014 the Indonesian Government introduced Law 23/2014 on Regional Government (UU Pemda). The law takes the power to issue primary licenses in forestry, fisheries, mining, and oil and gas, away from district heads and transfers it to the governors, reversing part of the Government's ambitious program of decentralisation and democratisation that began in 1999. The UU Pemda responds directly to clear evidence of rampant corruption, lost state revenue, and environmental damage caused by district governments' mismanagement of extractive projects and plantations. But the UU Pemda was also designed to block an important revenue stream for district leaders, and chip away at their capacity to control the fate of profitable resource projects. This paper examines the motivation, substance and timing of the UU Pemda. It asks to what extent changes outlined in the law can disrupt existing patterns of patronage politics in Indonesia's resource rich regions. The paper focuses particularly on implications for the mining sector, which is both highly decentralised and a lucrative source of revenue for local elites.

Eve Warburton is a PhD candidate at the Department of Political and Social Change where she is researching natural resource policy in Indonesia. Eve has a BA (Languages) (Hons) from the University of Sydney and an MA in Human Rights from Columbia University, where she focused on the human rights responsibilities of businesses. Her research interests include the relationship between business and politics, and the politics of natural resource policy in Indonesia and the Southeast Asian region. Eve's work has been published in Inside Indonesia, The Alternative Law Journal, and Southeast Asia Research.

Tessa Toumbourou

'Improving forest and land governance in Indonesia: Using a Delphi Approach to identify efficacious interventions'

Indonesia suffers the world's highest rates of forest loss, caused by fast expanding and poorly governed palm oil and timber plantations and mining concessions. This paper outlines drivers of deforestation and peatlands degradation and subsequent interventions most likely to improve forest and land governance in Indonesia, as identified by a panel of international and Indonesian-based forest and land governance experts through a Delphi method. Experts identified unclear land tenure and uncertain land classification, business and political interests that influence policy-making and regulations, and ineffective land use planning as the major enabling factors causing deforestation. In designing interventions to support improved forest and land governance, experts recommended prioritizing community-level management approaches. They also pointed to the importance of recognising and managing invested interests that may resist reforms.

Tessa Toumbourou is a researcher with SETAPAK, the Asia Foundation's environmental governance program in Indonesia. The DFID-funded program is focused on improving forest and land governance in Indonesia. The research presented in this seminar was used to inform strategies for the program's second three-year phase (2015 – 2018). Tessa's honours thesis in Political Science focused on the sustainable development aspect of the Clean Development Mechanism, a carbon trade mechanism using the case of Indonesia, and she holds a Master of Environment (Governance, Policy and Communications) - both from Melbourne University.

Rifka Sibarani

'Decentralisation and climate governance in regional Indonesia: Challenges and opportunities in North Sumatra'

Global experience shows that local government plays an important role in reducing green gas house emissions. Successful practices in several European Union countries and Africa show that a

decentralised climate governance regime is a more effective way to address climate change. However, this practice has not been applied in Indonesia: local government agencies must follow national guidelines to implement climate policy, even though some policies may be irrelevant or ineffective in the local context. This paper looks at the challenges and opportunities of a decentralised climate governance regime in North Sumatra. It attempts to explain the political conflicts underlying the implementation of Indonesian climate policy in North Sumatra.

Rifka Sibarani is a postgraduate student in public policy, specialising in environmental policy at the University of Tasmania. She is a graduate of Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta.

D3.206: Rulers in Indonesia's past

Chair: Elisabeth Hames-Brookes

Johny A. Khusyairi

'The diversity of the Javanese Christian elites in late colonial Java'

Unlike other modern Javanese elites originated from other religious backgrounds, the positions held by the Javanese Christian elites are diverse. They were not only positioned as bureaucrats and paedagogues, but also became politicians, healthcare practitioners and military officers. The Dutch colonial government gave supports and advantages via colonial regulations, so that it became possible for them to grasp more diversified positions compared to the others. They were graduated from western education and held modern positions which placed them distinct from other Javanese. This paper will examine to what extent the Javanese Christian elites emerged and held their positions in the triumph of modernisation in the colonial Java. The problem thus relates to the questions of the origins of the elites, the reasons why they selected their professions and the role they played in their positions. I will utilise different written and oral history sources in order to answer the questions.

Johny A. Khusyairi is a Ph.D student at Gadjah Mada University. He is currently working on the construction of Javanese Christian Elite's culture in the late colonial Java. His concerns are urban history, colonial history of Indonesia, monuments and memory etc. He obtained his MSc in Sociology from Gadjah Mada University and MA in history from Leiden University. His books, co-edited works and articles include Moving at a different velocity, Climates of meaning, Kampung perkotaan and kota lama kota baru.

Frank Dhont

'Rulers and subjects: Indigenous monarchy from Borneo and Java under the Japanese Occupation'

In World War II, Java and Borneo were occupied by the Japanese. Densely populated Java was the home of four traditional rulers from the Mataram dynasty. Sparsely populated Borneo was home to various Sultans. These rulers witnessing the humiliating defeat of the colonial authorities and were now faced with a new overlord. The paper investigates how these rulers adapted to that new situation and explains some of the differences as well as the similarities in the process these rulers went through to answer why certain rulers coped better with this transition era than others.

Frank Dhont (MA Lund University Sweden, MHum Gadjah Mada University Indonesia, PhD Yale University USA) is Senior Lecturer in the Institute of Asian Studies at the University of Brunei Darussalam. He is historian of Indonesia and Southeast Asia. His major research interests include the reactions of both indigenous rulers and ordinary people to Japanese colonialism in the Netherlands Indies during World War II. Based in Brunei Darussalam his current research interest extends also to research on Borneo in the 20th century of colonialism and nationalism.

PANEL SESSION TWO

1.00-2.30

D2.194: Re-Evaluating Histories of 1965

Chair: Annie Pohlman

Vannessa Hearman

'An 'Indonesian revival'? Investigating the link between religious conversions in Java and the 1965-66 mass killings'

Conversion to Christianity was occurring in Java in communities that had been affected by the violence and in prisons. Political prisoners' conversion was a remarkable phenomenon in the late 1960s, leading to considerable global commentary in church circles in the mid to late 1960s. Avery Willis (1977) wrote of an 'Indonesian revival'. This paper, which is a subset of a broader research project about the anti-communist violence in East Java, explores the reasons for the rates of conversion seen in Java. The New Order regime required each citizen to identify as belonging to one of several permissible religions, but what other reasons did political prisoners identify as important for their decision to convert? What role did the Protestant and Catholic Churches play in their lives within and outside prison? How did the Churches' attitudes to the killings and violence affect their relationship with Indonesian leftists?

Vannessa Hearman is a lecturer in the Department of Indonesian Studies at the University of Sydney. She holds a PhD in history from the University of Melbourne. Her 2013 doctoral thesis on the 1965-68 anti-communist violence and regime change in East Java was jointly awarded the best PhD in Asian Studies by the Asian Studies Association of Australia (ASAA). Her research interests are in the areas of memory, activism and human rights. She has published research articles in edited books and journals including Indonesia, South East Asia Research and Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs.

Baskara T. Wardaya

'After 1965: US-Indonesian Relations during the Nixon Administration (1969-74)'

In his book, *Economists with Guns* (2008), Bradley Simpson explores how the elimination of the Indonesian Communist Party in 1965-1966 and the dethronement of Sukarno were capitalized by the United States with elaborate efforts to incorporate Indonesia into the Western liberal-capitalist system through "military-led modernization" programs. Far from being a one-way affair, however, the process of changing Indonesia into a pro-Western country was a two-way street. By looking closer at the archives of the period, it becomes obvious that instead of being simply a patron-client relationship, US-Indonesian relations of the post-1965 period, especially during the Nixon administration (1969-1974), were a mutual enterprise. On one side, the Nixon administration was very eager and went to great lengths to incorporate Indonesia into the West's economic system. On the other side, President Suharto's "New Order" government employed all kinds of efforts to have the Nixon administration support its intent to remove Sukarno's influence on Indonesian politics and to build Indonesia as a pro-Western state.

*Baskara T. Wardaya, S.J., received his Master's and Ph.D. degrees in History from Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He teaches at Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. He was the director of the university's PUSdEP (Center for History and Political Ethics) from 2004-2011. His publications include: *Bung Karno Menggugat! [Sukarno Accuses, 2006]; Cold War Shadow: United States Policy toward Indonesia 1953-1963 (2007); and Truth Will Out: Indonesian Accounts of the 1965 Mass Violence (Melbourne, 2013). He was a visiting Fulbright Scholar in Residence in the Department of History at the University of California-Riverside, 2011-2012. He is also a recipient of the AIFIS (American Institute for Indonesian Studies) grant to conduct research in the United States in 2014.**

Munawir Aziz

'Pesantren and the image of Communism: The politics and ideology of Nahdlatul Ulama after 1965'

In the mass killing of 1965, the position of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) was problematic, its members becoming both perpetrators and victims. After 1965, the New Order represented the military as heroes and Banser members (a paramilitary organization of Nahdlatul Ulama) as killers. The head Islamic scholars (kyais') that oversaw Islamic boarding schools (pesantren), were in some ways also victims in this period. After the end of the New Order, Nahdlatul Ulama faced a dilemma concerning how to narrate the history of this organization in 1965. This research asks: (1) How Nahdlatul Ulama negotiates issues relating to 1965? and (2) How do pesantren communities and NU imagine communism after 1965 in Indonesia? My research examines Gus Dur's ideas about actors and victims in the 1965 case. The idea of cultural reconciliation is an important discourse in the internal organization of Nahdlatul Ulama and the pesantren community more broadly for considering the history of 1965 and the role which NU members played in the mass violence..

Munawir Aziz. *Magister from the Center for Religious and Cross-Culture Studies (CRCS), Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. Lecturer and Director of the North Coast Center (NCC) STAI Mathali'ulFalah, Pati, Central Java, Indonesia. Head of the Public and Media Division of RabithahMa'ahidIslamiyyah (RMI, the network of pesantren), NahdlatulUlama.*

D2.193: Human Rights and Governance under Jokowi

Chair: Dave McRae

Antje Missbach

'Stuck in Indonesia: Asylum seekers protection and human rights issues under the Jokowi government'

While the protection of asylum seekers and refugees stuck in Indonesia was not a political priority under Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's government, Joko Widodo's new government seems to be ignoring their protection even more. With no overarching legal framework for dealing with asylum seekers, Indonesian authorities apply ad hoc measures and outsource most responsibilities for their status determination and care to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and also the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Given Australia's declaration that it would cease resettling asylum seekers and refugees from Indonesia in November 2014, many will be stuck in Indonesia for long into the future, as other resettlement countries accept only small numbers from Indonesia. Their "permanent temporariness" puts them at risk and poses challenges, as they have no right to work, no proper access to education, and insufficient health care. This paper first provides an overview of the situation of asylum seekers and refugees stranded in Indonesia, especially their detention, housing and lack of protection, before outlining options for making a living. It also draws attention to tensions within the Indonesia–Australia relationship, which have had serious implications for asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia.

Antje Missbach *is a research fellow at Monash University. She has been working on asylum seeker issues in Indonesia since 2010. Her book Troubled Transit will be published in 2015.*

Ken Setiawan

'Perceptions of rights and justice in contemporary Indonesia: Capital punishment under Jokowi'

In the lead-up to his election as President, Joko Widodo promised a 'new democracy' including respect for, and implementation of, human rights. However, Jokowi's commitment to human rights has been questioned following his strong support for capital punishment. Jokowi's position contrasts with Indonesia's earlier moratorium on capital punishment (under Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's presidency), and contradicts the global trend towards abolition of the practice. Jokowi's support for capital punishment raises the question of how his government perceives rights and justice. This paper explores these ideas by considering the discourses employed by the government, as well as societal groups in support of capital punishment, and compares it with the discourses of the abolitionist movement. In so doing, the paper will illustrate how international human rights norms are perceived, and contested, at the national level.

Ken Setiawan is a McKenzie postdoctoral fellow at the Asia Institute, the University of Melbourne. She obtained her PhD in Law from Leiden University, the Netherlands. A revised version of her dissertation, *Promoting Human Rights: National Human Rights Commissions in Indonesia and Malaysia*, was published by Leiden University Press (2013).

Dirk Tomsa

'Who rules? Jokowi and the power of oligarchic party interests'

After winning the 2014 election, Indonesia's new president Joko Widodo (Jokowi) pledged to pursue a different approach to cabinet formation and coalition-building than his predecessors. In a major break from established practices, Jokowi seemed to refuse offering concessions to parties who were willing to support his government. But at the same time, surprisingly few parties that had opposed him in the presidential election actually indicated that they were even willing to switch sides. This left Jokowi in the unusual position of facing a parliament dominated by a coalition of opposition parties. The polarization, however, was short-lived and it was not long before Jokowi found himself fighting his own party more than the so-called opposition. This paper will analyse Jokowi's position in this complex power struggle and assess how his approach to governance is shaping the Indonesian presidency.

Dirk Tomsa is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Politics and Philosophy at La Trobe University, and currently a Senior Fellow at the Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies, University of Freiburg. He has published several peer-reviewed journal articles and books on Indonesian politics, especially on elections and party politics.

D2.204: Critical analysis of education

Chair: Alistair Welsh

Ila Rosmilawati

'Equivalency education programs: The dark side of alternative education for Indonesian disadvantaged youth to achieve self-transformation'

Equivalency Education Programs (EP) in Indonesia are alternative forms of education equivalent to an existing formal education. The programs offer non-mainstream pathways or a second chance to participate in education for disadvantaged youth, who, for various reasons are not able to join mainstream education. This paper presents students' reflections of the meaning of their learning experiences in an alternative school system. Utilising transformative learning theory (Mezirow 1991) and critical pedagogy (Freire 2000) as main theoretical lenses, the study reveals that EP enable marginalized youth to encounter self-transformation through assuring the quality of their own learning (e.g. through learning as individuation and learning as transformation). However, not all

learning in EP settings is transformative. There are some students who resist learning in EP as the result of a lack meaningful connection to their learning.

Ila Rosmilawati is a PhD candidate in the Centre for Educational Research at the University of Western Sydney. Her doctoral work investigates Indonesian young people's reengagement with alternative schooling. Her research is financially supported by the Directorate General of Higher Education (DGHE), Ministry of National Education of Indonesia.

Sugiono Sugiono

'Bridging homes and classrooms'

Making connections between homes and classrooms is believed to determine the extent to which knowledge is more meaningful to students and develops students' knowledge and skills in the context of solving real-life issues or problems. It is suggested that teachers need to identify and document knowledge that exists in students' homes and communities to strengthen the relationship with schools and between parents and teachers, which will enable students to be more engaged in their learning. The purpose of this study was to investigate capabilities of remote rural teachers in Indonesia's Probolinggo regency to make connections between students' homes and their classrooms. The study includes the analysis of syllabi and lesson plans as well as of interview and observation data. The results showed that education incorporating connections between homes (communities) and classrooms (schools) in this regency is still problematic. While the comments of teacher participants in this study indicate a strong commitment to the ideals of connections, their practices and some curricular objectives do not reflect this commitment.

Sugiono Sugiono is a lecturer at Nurul Jadid Islamic Institute, East Java, Indonesia, who has a commitment to socially just curriculum and teaching practices. He completed his master's degree of social justice education at Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia in 2008. Currently, he is a PhD Candidate at Deakin University. His study deals with 'Social Justice across Indonesian Schooling', which is specifically focused on the investigation of Indonesian teachers' capabilities to create opportunities for students to lead a life worth living.

D2.205: Discourses on gender equality

Chair: Tessa Tombourou

Aquarini Priyatna

'“I'm a radical feminist. I am a feminist and I don't wear a bra”: Feminist transformation of male subjectivities'

Making use of the reflective narratives from men who identify themselves to have been transformed/or have transformed themselves into some sort of male feminists through various learning processes in higher education and in activism, this paper elaborates the personal experiences that contribute to their feminist transformation; the impetuses of their awareness, the processes, the hindrances and their present struggles and efforts to advocate gender equality. The paper argues that while women remain the center and the focus of feminism, its movement can benefit much from the inclusion of men in many different aspects of teaching and learning process as well as in the practice of every day life, including feminist activism. Specific yet flexible strategies and negotiations are necessary in such transformation, taking into account the different situations and contexts where patriarchal values and ideologies can be challenged and repudiated.

Aquarini Priyatna is currently teaching at the Faculty of Arts, Universitas Padjadjaran. She holds a Master's Degree from the Institute for Women's Studies Lancaster University, UK (2002) and another Master's Degree from the Women's Studies Postgraduate Program, Universitas Indonesia (2003). She completed her PhD, which looked at celebrity auto/biographies, at the Center for Women's Studies and Gender Research, Monash

University, Australia. She has published three books: *Kajian Budaya Feminis : Tubuh, Sastra dan Budaya Pop (2006)* and *Becoming White: Representasi Ras, Kelas, Femininitas dan Globalitas dalam Iklan Sabun (2003; Revised version 2013)* and *Perempuan dalam Tiga Novel Karya Nh. Dini (2015)*.

Hani Yulindrasari

'Because 'women only' is not enough: An analysis on 'The New Men Alliance' and "The Fatherhood Forum" in Indonesia'

Over the last ten years there has been an increase in the number of male groups who claim that they are promoting new versions of masculinity in Indonesia. Some of the groups are "the New Men Alliance" that promotes 'stop violence against women' and "the Fatherhood Forum" that worries about Indonesian fatherless generation and thus invites men to be more involved in parenting practices. This paper aims to investigate the underlying argument of the establishment of these two groups and analyse them from a hegemonic masculinity perspective. This paper tries to answer whether these two groups reflect a version of alternative masculinity or are they still holding some legacy of Indonesian hegemonic masculinity?

Hani Yulindrasari is a PhD candidate in Gender Studies at the School of Social and Political Science, Faculty of Arts, the University of Melbourne. She is doing research on the masculinity of male teacher who teach in early childhood education sector in Indonesia. She is sponsored by the Directorate of Higher Education, the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education.

Jane Ahlstrand

'A critical discourse analysis of the representation of Pemberdayaan Perempuan in two Indonesian national newspapers'

This paper examines discourse on women in the Indonesian news media through the method of Critical Discourse Analysis. Locating the issue of women's empowerment in its socio-historical context, I critically analyse the related discourses across a range of news texts sourced from two ideologically distinct national online newspapers, *Republika.co.id* and *Kompas.com*. While viewed with suspicion by some conservative groups, women's empowerment in contemporary Indonesia predominantly draws on gender ideology which ties womanhood to motherhood and female vulnerability. Through the critical analysis of news texts, I reveal how gender ideology in Indonesia is discursively reproduced and naturalised through newspaper institutions and in turn, how power and control is covertly exercised over women through the circulation of such discourse. Critical Discourse Analysis is markedly absent from existing scholarship on Indonesian media and gender studies and as such, represents a new perspective on exploring gender, media and power.

Jane Ahlstrand is a first year PhD candidate in Indonesian Studies at the University of Queensland School of Languages and Culture. She aims to develop Critical Discourse Analysis for the field of Indonesian Studies. Jane holds a BA in Asian and International Studies and a BA in Languages and Applied Linguistics from Griffith University as well as First Class Honours in Humanities from Curtin University. A former pupil of ISI Denpasar under the Darmasiswa scholarship program, she is also active in promoting Indonesian culture in Australia through teaching and performing Balinese dance.

Nina Nurmila

'Indonesian feminism between East and West (1945-1989)'

Indonesian women have been connected internationally since the era of Kartini (1879-1904). This paper identifies feminist texts, either from East or West, which were accessed by Indonesian feminists in 1945-1989; how these texts were circulated, translated, adapted and received among Indonesian

feminists; and the influence of the texts on Indonesian feminist activism. Feminist text here means politically engaged texts to improve women's social status and to give women a voice, either fiction or non-fiction. This paper shows that during the era of Soekarno (1945-1965), Indonesian women's movement, especially Gerakan Wanita Indonesia (Gerwani), was mainly influenced by socialist ideology and feminist discourse of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), while during the Soeharto period (1966-1998), Indonesian women's feminism was mainly influenced by the United Nations' program (UN) through their participation in the UN International Women's Conference since 1975.

Nina Nurmila is a Senior Lecturer at the State Islamic University (UIN) Bandung, Indonesia. Her first degree was from UIN Bandung (1992), her MA was from Murdoch University (1997) and her PhD was from the University of Melbourne (2007). She was an Endeavour Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Technology, Sydney (2008) and was a Fulbright Visiting Professor of Islamic Studies at the University of Redlands, California, USA (2008-9). She was also a Visiting Fellow at the Religion and Society Research Centre of University of Western Sydney (2013) and a Visiting Researcher at the University of Amsterdam (2015). Nina is the author of Women, Islam and Everyday Life: Renegotiating Polygamy in Indonesia (London; New York: Routledge, 2009&2011).

D2.206: Politics, community and religion in Bali

Chair: Graeme MacRae

Umbu Reku Raya and Budy P. Resosudarmo

'Inter-caste political contestation and economic equality in Bali'

This study examines the economic implication of an exogenous political shock that shifted the district political power from the upper caste Triwangsa to the lower caste Jabawangsa in 6 districts of Bali, breaking the traditional caste-occupation matching principle. We propose a caste specific production function under which, initially, the powerful upper caste excludes the lower caste from owning land and capital. Using the political shock to enable the lower caste to take over control over some of the resources, we predict the long run impact of this take over on the reduction of inter-caste economic inequality. We econometrically verify the model's prediction using novel measures of caste and political power, extracted from the Indonesia Household Socioeconomic Surveys 2002/2004 and public archives on regents in Bali. Our estimations indicate a significant narrowing of the inter-caste gap both in schooling and consumption once the political domination of the upper caste is relaxed.

Umbu Raya is a PhD candidate in the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, the Australian National University. Prior to his PhD work, he was a researcher at the SMERU Research Institute, Jakarta, and lecturer at the University of Nusa Cendana, West Timor. His research area is on institutional economics in Indonesia.

Budy P. Resosudarmo is an Associate Professor and Head of the Indonesia Project at the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, the Australian National University. He received his PhD degree in development economics from Cornell University. His research interests and publications include environmental economics, regional development, and institutional economics in Indonesia.

Luh Putu Daranika, Diyah Ayu Amalia AvinA, Bambang Dwi Prasetyo

'The communication pattern of the traditional community (masyarakat adat) of Pakraman Village, Ubud, Bali'

This research aims for finding out unique communication efforts being done by the traditional community (masyarakat adat) of Pakraman Village, Ubud, Bali, in an attempt of reducing the externalities of globalization and tourism industry. The research lends a communication Ethnography methodology, employing participant observations and semi-structured interviews in all social levels of the masyarakat adat of Pakraman village. The research's finding shows that Caste system is deemed to positively contribute on the obedience of the adat community towards the preservation of the

unique culture of Balinese. The uses of Balinese language among Balinese are maintained in order to protect Balinese from the negative consequences of globalization. Non-verbal communications such as kinesic, proxemics, and paralanguage are used when interacting interpersonally and in group, while fashion style is used when doing ritual worships and other traditional gatherings. The palace (Puri) plays a major role in the concerned communication patterns, instituting rules and influences so as to preserve the existence of Balinese language, literatures, and rites structures.

Bio to be attached

D3.206: Participation and subjectivity in contemporary Islam

Chair: Nadirsyah Hosen

Julian Millie

'Detached subjects/engaged subjects: High participation in Islamic Indonesia'

Islamic activities of many varieties in Indonesia are oriented towards encouraging participation, making efforts to treat participants as subjects with specific cultural knowledges and affective sensibilities. But there is a strong metacultural tendency to imagine Muslim subjects as mobile, unattached subjects (e.g. as citizen Muslims, as travellers on paths of self-development, as pious subjects). These 'delocalised' idealisations frequently conflict with the reality of participation, which is inviting because of the high levels of identification it provides for participants. This paper reflects on this discrepancy, and argues that it explains how majority Muslim societies (and presumably homogenous national populations of other religions also) achieve such high participation in religious observance and performance. Representations of idealised religious subjects respect public consensus about the value of religion to public life, but the situated, affective nature of participation encourages high participation.

Julian Millie is ARC future fellow in the anthropology program at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. Since obtaining his PhD at Leiden University (the Netherlands) he has carried out a number of research projects on Islamic society and culture in Indonesia. His most recent book is Splashed by the Saint: Ritual reading and Islamic sanctity in West Java (KITLV Press, 2009).

Ervan Nurtawab

'Text, authority and religious knowledge: The social construction of Qur'anic knowledge in the pesantrens in West Java'

This proposed research will examine the social construction of religious knowledge through the conduct of the regular Qur'an commentary pedagogic events in the pesantrens in Indonesia. The topics will be explored through the observation of the regular Jalalayn—an Arabic tafsir from the 15th century—pedagogic events in the pesantrens in West Java. I will take two samples of pesantrens that offer two contrasting different methods in performing Islamic pedagogies, i.e. Ma'had Salafiyah Sukabumi dan Pesantren PERSIS 99 Rancabango Garut. In this proposed research, I would like to demonstrate that the religious knowledge that are socially constructed by using the same text is likely to have different reflections in different and particular performance contexts as well as different emphasis on the used pedagogic methods, religious authorities and the objective of learning—for comprehension or being aware of grammar.

Ervan Nurtawab is Ph.D Student at the Department of Anthropology, Monash University. He is lecturer at the State Islamic Institute of Jurai Siwo Metro, Lampung. He has several publications on the Qur'an tradition in Southeast Asia, including "Qur'anic Commentaries in the Malay, Javanese and Sundanese Cultural Regions" (in Rippin and Daneshgar, eds. forthcoming by Routledge); "When the Text Meets Its Local Contexts: Lexical

Equivalents in Southeast Asian Qur'anic Translation." in Yumi Sugahara, ed. *Comparative Study of Southeast Asian Kitabs*, Tokyo: Sophia University, 2012; "The Problems of Translation in *Turjuman al-Mustafid: a Study of Theological and Eschatological Aspects*," *Studia Islamika* 18:1 (2011).

Neneng Khozanatu Lahpan

'Sundanese or Arabic? Negotiating local identity in Islamic musical performances'

This paper addresses the issue of new political meaning of Islamic musical performances in the new era of celebrating local identity in contemporary West Java, Indonesia. By examining Islamic ethnic music, Ath-thawaf, based in Bandung, West Java, I argue that Ath-thawaf has actively produced new symbols of Islamic music where the concept of Islamic music is continuously negotiated through its lyrics as its main feature. At the same time, Ath-thawaf locates the Sundanese musical idioms as its primary characteristic to be acknowledged as Sundanese-ethnic music. By bringing dakwah mission into the project, the music aims to produce variety of musical sounds in order to reach modern Sundanese Muslim audience. It is also created in response to current issues of social and cultural changes among urban community. Here, I argue that interplay of Islam and Sundanese identity in the music shows complexities where urban space is a crucial site for contesting and negotiating meanings of Islam and Sundanese culture or what we call Islam-Sunda identity.

Neneng Khozanatu Lahpan is a PhD candidate in Anthropology at Monash University Australia. Prior to her PhD study, she completed her MA degree in Literature Studies at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia (2002) and her undergraduate study in Arabic Literature at the Islamic State University (Universitas Islam Negeri/UIN), Bandung, Indonesia (1999). She has served as an ongoing lecturer in the Department of Karawitan, Institute of Indonesian Art, STSI Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, since 2006. Her PhD research project is entitled "Being Muslim, Being Sundanese: Negotiating Cultural Identity in Islamic Musical Performances."

Usep Abdul Matin

'Jalaludin Rakhmat and the Indonesian public Islamic sphere'

In this paper, I discuss the Islamic public sphere in Indonesia and a contributor to it over the last four decades, Jalaluddin Rakhmat, a prominent intellectual Shi'ite in a predominantly Sunnite Indonesia. Here, I identify activism, conflict, and the public sphere as they are connected to his enlightenment project.

Usep Abdul Matin will graduate with the title of Doctor for his PhD thesis submitted to the School of Social Sciences, Monash University. He was supported during his research by a scholarship of Dikti, Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia. He obtained his M.A. in Islamic Studies from Duke University, and another from Leiden University (Cum Laude). He earned his B.A. in Islamic Studies from Syarif Hidayatullah State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN, now: UIN) in Jakarta (Cum Laude). He is a nationally accredited lecturer at this university.

PANEL SESSION THREE

2.45-4.15

D2.194: Trauma, Survival and Inter-Generational Memory after 1965

Chair: Vanessa Hearman

Andrew Conroe

'The generation of memory and authority: "Communist children" in New Order and post-New Order Indonesia'

In this paper, I examine the personal experiences and public representations of those in Indonesia who came to be known as "communist children" (or, more sympathetically, as "children of victims"): the children and grandchildren of individuals imprisoned or killed during the violent anticommunist purge in 1965-66. Since the violent events of 1965-66, the fate and treatment of these children has been presented by Indonesians of various ideological persuasions as being enormously consequential for the whole of Indonesian society, representing both a test of the humaneness of the Indonesian state and society, and a potential source of dangerous "vengeance" (dendam) with violent results. Drawing upon seventeen months of fieldwork research in Central Java, I examine the various ways in which these individuals have responded to these public discourses, and the ways in which they have claimed moral and representational authority based upon varying degrees of "knowing" and "not knowing" the past.

Andrew Conroe is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and the University Scholars Programme at the National University of Singapore. He received his PhD in Anthropology and History from the University of Michigan in 2012. His dissertation, entitled 'Generating History: Violence and the Risks of Remembering for Families of Former Political Prisoners in Post-New Order Indonesia', examines the intergenerational transmission of memories of political violence in modern Indonesia. His current research involves a broader examination of the ways in which contested memories move between (and indeed, help to delineate) private and public realms in postcolonial Indonesia.

Yenny Narny

'We are out in the open: Stories of women who live outside of prison'

Attempts to eradicate the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and its proponents in 1965 separated many Indonesian women from their parents and/or husbands who were often the economic mainstays of the family. This separation took place because of imprisonment or death. The absence of breadwinners forced surviving family members to endure the traumatic loss of their loved ones and the pressure from the ruling regime through their own efforts. This paper discusses the survival strategies of families who lost members during this period by focusing on the experiences of three Minangkabau women from West Sumatra.

Yenny Narny was born and raised in West Sumatra, Indonesia. She completed an undergraduate degree at Andalas University, Padang, West Sumatra, then earned a Master's Degree at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. A lecturer in the Department of History at Andalas University, Yenny Narny is currently pursuing a doctorate at Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia. Ms. Narny has worked collaboratively with a number of domestic and international research institutes. The focus of Ms. Narny study is women, genocide and resilience.

Ayu Wahyuningroem

'Nowhere in between: The narrative of the children of 'pahlawan revolusi''

The story of Indonesia's 1965 mass violence has been told by constructing the narrative of 'victims' and 'perpetrators'. One particular narrative that is still left out in the larger story of human rights violence is the experience of the families of the generals and an officer killed on the night of 30 September 1965, the so called "Pahlawan Revolusi". My paper examines the stories and experiences of some of the children of these generals, reflecting on how they perceived violence, victimhood, and their identities within Indonesian society. Based on interviews and testimonies of these children, I will discuss where their narrative has been placed in the larger picture of truth, justice and reconciliation for the 1965 mass violence.

Ayu Wahyuningroem is a PhD candidate at the Australian National University. She did her Masters in political theory at Central European University in Hungary, and took her undergraduate study in political science at the University of Indonesia. She has taught political science at the University of Indonesia, and researched as well as consulted on transitional justice, human rights, gender, and peace and conflict with various national and international organizations, including the UN.

Annie Pohlman

'Finding a way: Women's stories of daily survival after the 1965 killings in Indonesia'

The mass violence of 1965-1966 caused traumatic upheaval for families and communities across Indonesia. Parents, children, relatives and friends were killed or detained, and those who survived suffered the stigma of association in the decades that followed. In this paper I explore the testimonies of women who survived, having lost fathers, husbands and children. I focus on women's stories in which they describe their daily acts of survival in the face of violence, severe economic stress and social marginalisation. These stories reveal some of the ways in which women negotiated these circumstances, and the choices that they made in order to survive and, very often, to ensure the survival of their children. In particular, I focus in this paper on how women managed financial pressures, including: the loss of property, income and goods; the need to foster children with relatives; and finding new ways to support themselves and family members.

Annie Pohlman is Lecturer in Indonesian studies at the University of Queensland. She is author of *Women, Sexual Violence and the Indonesian Killings of 1965-1966 (2015)* and co-editor of *Genocide and Mass Atrocities in Asia: Legacies and Prevention (2013)*. Her research interests include Indonesian history, comparative genocide studies, gendered experiences of violence, torture and testimony.

D2.193: Australia Indonesia relations I

Chair: Charles Coppel

Allan Patience

'Australia's middle power imagining and relations with Indonesia'

This paper explores the recent history of orthodox middle power imagining in Australian foreign policy, to demonstrate how that imagining has contributed to the country's awkward partnering with Indonesia from 1947 through to the present. The concept of 'awkward partnering' is drawn from Stephen George's 1998 account of the United Kingdom's relations with the European Union (see also Murray et al. 2014). While surveying the development of Australia's Indonesian diplomacy since 1947, the paper focuses particularly on the Abbott Government's relations with Indonesia since 2013. The paper argues that Australia's 'Concert of Europe form of middle power imagining' (Patience 2014) needs substantial revision if its awkward partnering with Indonesia is to be successfully addressed.

Allan Patience is a Principal Fellow in the Asia Institute in the University of Melbourne. He has held chair in politics and Asian studies in Australia, Papua New Guinea and Japan. He is currently working on a study of Australia's assumption of middle power status in its diplomacy with Japan and China.

Budy P. Resosudarmo, Kiki Verico, Donny Pasaribu and Chris Manning

'Evaluating the importance of Australia-Indonesia economic relations'

This paper aims to review economic interactions and relations between Australia and Indonesia. We will discuss what form they take and what challenges arise from them. The debate that this paper will contribute concerns whether Australia and Indonesia are naturally fitted for a strong trade

relationship — that is, whether Australia should be one of Indonesia's major trade partners and vice versa. This paper provides a quick walk through of the history of the two countries, describing their development patterns and identifying the trade relations between them. We then quantify the extent of trade in major commodities between them, and draw conclusions about whether the two countries complement each other and, consequently, whether or not their trade relations should be much stronger.

Budy P. Resosudarmo is an Associate Professor and Head of the Indonesia Project at the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, Crawford School of Economics and Government, at the Australian National University (ANU). His research interests include determining the economy-wide impact of environmental policies, analysing the impact of decentralization policies on regional economies, and understanding the political economy of natural resource utilisation.

Helen Pausacker

'Press reporting of the 'Bali Nine' cases in Indonesia and Australia'

This paper examines differences in Australian and Indonesian reporting of the Bali Nine cases and the way in which it changed over the years. In the early stages of press reporting, the Indonesian media was sympathetic toward the Bali Nine, who they usually covered from a 'human interest' angle (for example, whether they involved themselves in prison activities) rather than as crime or political stories. The Bali Nine were seen as 'good' prisoners. By contrast, the Australian press coverage of the Bali Nine focused heavily on the bilateral relationship and was often hostile to Indonesia. As the cases of Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran became more prominent in 2015, however, the Indonesian press also focused heavily – and, generally, negatively – on relations with Australia, with Andrew and Myuran's cases becoming symbols of the bilateral relationship.

Helen Pausacker works at the Melbourne Law School, the University of Melbourne, as Deputy Director of the Centre for Indonesian Law, Islam and Society, Research Assistant in the Asian Law Centre and as an Editor for the Australian Journal of Asian Law. In 2013 Helen completed her PhD thesis, 'Morality and the Nation: Law, Pornography and Indonesia's Islamic Defenders Front' at the Melbourne Law School, under the supervision of Professor Tim Lindsey. Helen's publications include Behind the Shadows: Understanding a Wayang Performance (1996) and as joint editor (with Tim Lindsey) of Chinese Indonesians: Remembering, Distorting, Forgetting (2005).

Howard Manns, RoseAnne Misajon, Ana-Maria Bliuc, Muhammad Iqbal, Irwansyah and Alfindra Primaldhi

'Australia-Indonesia attitudes: Representations in the media and public perceptions in online contexts'

This talk presents preliminary findings of an investigation of Australians' and Indonesians' attitudes toward one another in media and online discourse. This study, commissioned by the Australia-Indonesia Centre (AIC), brings together researchers from Monash University and Universitas Indonesia (UI) to establish a baseline of public attitudes, and to posit positive interventions to promote better understanding between the two nations. This talk will outline the initial stage of the project, wherein Monash and UI researchers used innovative linguistic analysis software (Linguistic Inquiry Word Count or LIWC) to approach media and public online texts. LIWC has been designed by psychologists to analyse large amounts of textual data in terms of implicit attitudes and affective language. We outline how in the first stage of this study we specifically developed LIWC for Indonesia and the Indonesian language, outline themes and patterns identified in our preliminary analysis, and welcome feedback and discussion.

Howard Manns is a Lecturer in Linguistics, and Head of the Board of Indonesian Studies at Monash. His research interests are languages and societies in transition. He focuses on youth in post-Reform Indonesian, the Australian Deaf-Blind Community and intercultural communication in professional workplaces.

RoseAnne Misajon is a Senior Lecturer in Behavioural Studies at Monash University's School of Social Sciences. RoseAnne's key areas of research include subjective wellbeing, health-related quality of life, psychometrics and scale development, experiences of prejudice, social inclusion and culturally diverse populations.

D2.204: Political communication in the 2014 elections and beyond

Chair: Jacqui Baker

Michael Hatherell

'Claims, performances and elected leaders'

This paper explores the diverse range of representative claim making and performances that can be found in Indonesia. Recent constructivist inspired theoretical literature has sought to apply metaphors based on the theatre to the activity of political representatives and thus has sought to understand their activities as a type of performance. While claims and performances are commonly discussed in a theoretical sense within this literature, there has been little attempt to apply them to theoretical case studies. Based on the research conducted towards a PhD dissertation, this paper explores what representative performances and claims look like within an empirical political context. It is argued that representative claims and performances should be understood broadly, and can include a wide variety of communication, gestures and acts. While technique may differ, these various performances are connected around common repertoires of representation which are grounded within the political, social and political context of Indonesia. This paper contributes to an understanding of how recently developed theories of political representation may be applied in practice.

Michael Hatherell recently completed his PhD dissertation at Deakin University in Australia, focusing on party system nationalisation and representation in contemporary Indonesia. His research interests include political institutions, democratisation and constructivist approaches to understanding representation.

Randy Ridwansyah

'Words hurt: Tweeting and manipulation of statements in virtual political engagement'

In Indonesia, Twitter, one of the most popular online social media, has become a realm of political and civic engagement—facilitating room for discussions or even heated debates, so-called tweet wars. A recent tweet war on President Jokowi's partnership with Proton for national car program between Panca Laksana, the owner of Twitter account @panca66, and Royseptia Abimanyu, @redinperis, who claimed to be educated supporters of the opposing presidential candidates in 2014, was followed by a real brawl between the two at Istora Senayan and ended with written claims of false triumph. This phenomenon not only signifies a lack of media literacy but also highlights personal political narcissism. In light of this, this paper aims to examine how virtual engagement and physical space are separated only by a thin line of orality/literacy and problematize how Twitter actually provides the perfect medium for the manipulation of statements.

Randy Ridwansyah teaches English at the Faculty of Art of Universitas Padjadjaran. He teaches translating English-Indonesian texts, reading in various modes, introduction to poetry, and primarily laboratory work, a course focusing on the oral-aural approach to English language acquisition, which he helped develop. His research interests include orality and literacy, media literacy, literature and the new media, and contemporary poetry. As a young researcher, he has published an essay on orality and contemporary poetry in *Jurnal Humaniora UGM (Universitas Gajah Mada)*.

Lily Yulianti Farid

'A female minister with a tattoo: News coverage of Susi Pudjiastuti, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in Jokowi's cabinet'

When President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo revealed his cabinet in October 2014 and appointed Susi Pudjiastuti as (Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries), Indonesia's mainstream and social media (Twitter especially) though acknowledging her remarkable achievements in the fishery industry, focused on two contrasting things: her unusual appearance and her family background. She has a tattoo and was married three times. This paper will discuss how the Indonesian media represented the minister, focusing on content from the most popular Indonesia's news portal Detik.com and two major newspapers, *Kompas* and *Republika*. It argues that the news media focused on narratives of femininity in reporting the appointment of Susi Pudjiastuti, maintaining the continuous pattern of stereotypical gendered reporting in Indonesian media.

Lily Yulianti Farid is a writer and PhD candidate at the School of Historical Studies, University of Melbourne.

D2.205: Culture and tourism

Chair: Sandra Bader

Elisabeth Hames-Brooks

'Dance training in the Toraja highlands of Indonesia'

In the Toraja highland region of Sulawesi dance forms were traditionally taught by grandparents and other tongkonan house elders. Although there are private dance teachers, today it is more likely that training is within the school system, with the aim of celebrating knowledge of both traditional and what are termed 'kreasi' dances. As well as outlining the history of particular Toraja dances and some songs, including those performed for school competitions, this paper considers issues relating to past perceptions of ritual life and social rank as they impacted on dance training. For the individual, this is a journey relating to the metamorphosis into adulthood and community participation. Consciousness of the Toraja ethnic identity has been reinforced through dance performance, yet along with change and confluence as the consequence of historical processes and creative imagination, its dance genres meanwhile also reflect social continuity.

Elisabeth Hames-Brooks B.A. Hons. M.A. PhD, is an affiliate of the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Monash Asia Institute, Monash University.

Rayhan Sudrajat, Rima Febriani and Sandya Maulana

'Rendition and restriction: Musical experience and (dis)connection in Baduy Dalam Cultural Tourism site'

Baduy Dalam, Banten, Indonesia is currently a burgeoning cultural tourism site as tourists flock to visit the secluded village that offers both natural and cultural conservation. Not only does the farming village provide romantic pastoral landscapes, but it also serves visitors with insights into a previously unseen, exclusive version of Sundanese culture. Even Sundanese first-time visitors with knowledge of a broader Sundanese culture may experience culture shocks and clashes in Baduy Dalam. Such shocks and clashes are experienced when coming in touch with Baduy music and their views of it. It turns out that music is not so much universal language and experience when it comes to interfering with the village's musical preferences. The contemporary, eclectic approach on music clashes with the strict

musical canon imposed by Baduy Dalam culture. This paper aims to further elaborate the (dis)connection between the two contrasting musical approaches in its relation with cultural tourism.

Rayhan Sudrajat works as a full time musician. He plays guitar and other stringed instruments. He recently explores Indonesian traditional music by going directly into the source of the musical wealth. His latest projects include collaboration and interpretation of music from Dayak Ngaju ethnic, Baduy Dalam, and Bali, in addition to his Sundanese musical background. He runs a recording studio for his projects and for production of fields and binaural recording and music by aspiring young artists. He now lives in Bandung, Indonesia.

Sandya Maulana mainly teaches subjects on literature in English at the Department of English, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Padjadjaran. His life's work, however, is an ongoing research of Indonesian science fiction as compared to American science fiction. He also plays video games and sporadically composes and performs electronic music at home on the border of Bandung, Indonesia.

Rima Febriani teaches English and literature at the Department of English, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor. Her major interests include popular culture phenomena and creative writing. This year, she established an online non-profit journal dedicated to publish creative works of the Department's students. Born, raised, and exposed to multicultural Indonesian backgrounds, she is still finding her home.

Hermayawati

'Cross-cultural language learning approaches for foreign tourist service providers in Yogyakarta'

This paper is intended to describe the project findings relating to tourist service providers in Yogyakarta, Indonesia that have a sense of conserving cultures and maintaining peace among the nations. This was developmental research consisting of the following procedures: exploration, to analyse the vision and mission of the cultural heritage and the users' needs; development, to design a model of English training materials that contain a cross-cultural introduction; and validation, to legitimize the design's accuracy. This study found as follows: (1) the provision of a foreign tourist guide book model is needed to help users understand the cultural heritage; (2) A "Cross-Cultural Language Learning Approach (CCLLA) English Materials Design" suited the users (id est foreign tourist service providers); and (3) the design was legitimized to use as guide materials for communicative services for foreign tourists visiting Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Hermayawati has a doctorate in Applied Linguistics from UNS, and is a lecturer at University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta. She also teaches at several other universities. She commonly works on research and community service projects granted by the Directorate of Research and Community Service, Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Technology and presents the findings in various international conferences. The paper presented in the ICOC 2015 Conference is a proposal for Research Collaboration and Publication which will be used in applying for a research grant in 2016.

D2.206: The people of Bali

Chair: Nicholas Herriman

Graeme MacRae

'Making sense of the New Bali: an ethnography of local connections'

The pace and scale of change in Bali have accelerated dramatically since around 2010, transforming demographic, social, cultural, economic and ecological environments and creating unprecedented challenges. At the base of these changes are massive increases in tourism and expatriate numbers but also qualitative changes in the styles of these communities. These have changed relationships with local communities and created new demands for goods and services which have in turn placed new strains on resources and environment. To date, there have been few (if any) attempts to put together the pieces of this rapidly changing "jigsaw puzzle". The first aim of this paper is a preliminary snapshot

of this moving target by mapping flows of good, services, people and money. The second is a more focused study of three pieces of the puzzle: the tourism/expatriate environment of Ubud, a UNESCO World Heritage listing of cultural landscape and extraction of sand from mountain areas.

***Graeme MacRae** was trained in Australian and New Zealand universities and since 1998 he has taught anthropology at Massey University's Albany campus. His initial research was in Bali, but has since extended to other parts of Indonesia and occasionally India. His recent research focuses on the ways in which human societies intersect with natural/ecological processes by way of technological interventions such as agriculture, waste management, disaster recovery and architecture.*

Maria Disa Artika, Diyah Ayu Amalia Avina, & Sri Handayani

'Social climbing explained: Reasons why a person alters his/her personalities in Bali'

This research seeks reasons to explain why wanderers in Legian, Bali become social climbers. It focuses on communication adjustments done by them in order to achieve their perceived ideal social status. This research uses qualitative descriptive methodology with a phenomenology approach, using in-depth interviews and observations to 5 (five) informants. The research findings shows that social climbers apply social construction of realities in relation to their past backgrounds, strong future ideals and present motivational forces in order to survive in Bali. The prepositions of this research are (1) new social standard is the result of adaptation, (2) the motives of the social climbers are to alienate themselves from the previous mainstream societies and to have new identities, open to gender preferences and their sexual orientations, survival, and securing better jobs, (3) having basic communication competencies relevant to counter-communication partners, (4) there are two categories of social climbers, namely, totality social climbers and contextual social climbers.

***Diyah A.A. Avina** earned a Master of Communication Management degree from the University of Indonesia, Jakarta. She works as a lecturer at the Department of Communication Sciences, Brawijaya University, Indonesia. Her research interests encompass culture, local wisdom and leadership, behavioural change communication (BCC) and Branding. She is currently being engaged in several projects such as City Branding and BCC, with some cities and municipalities in East Java province.*

Oki Rahadianto Sutopo

'Life is an improvisation: Creative strategies of young jazz musicians in Bali'

This paper offers an analysis of young male jazz musicians moving between the cities of Yogyakarta to Bali to develop their professional careers. Both Yogyakarta and Bali jazz music field have different feel of the game; this becomes objective conditions that young jazz musicians have to negotiate. They have to be able to convert on hand stock of social and cultural capital as well as improvise and accumulate different forms of capital that is provided by the new jazz music field to achieve upward mobility. Different to formal job, profession as a musician does not offer sustainable income or any other forms of insurance. On the other hand, young male jazz musicians also have to deal with transition to adulthood which means that it is an obligation to be successful both in career and marriage. These creative strategies become important action to maintain income sustainability and reach their dream in the future.

***Oki Rahadianto Sutopo** is PhD Candidate in School of Humanities and Social Science at University of Newcastle, Australia. His recent academic publication is Buku Panduan Studi Kepemudaan: Teori, Metodologi dan Isu-Isu Kontemporer (Handbook of Youth Studies: Theory, Methodology and Contemporary Issues) as a co-editor, published by Youth Studies Centre, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gadjah Mada University Indonesia (2014). Besides as a co-editor, he also contributes in chapters on generation perspective, youth culture perspective, future agendas in Indonesian youth studies.*

D3.206: Islam and the nation state

Chair: Julian Millie

Nadirsyah Hosen

'The Indonesian Constitutional Court and 'Islamic' Judges (2003-2014)'

This paper will look at the Islamic connections and backgrounds of all justices of MK (Mahkamah Konstitusi) since the first period under the leadership of Professor Asshiddiqie (2003) until the period of Chief Justice Hamdan Zoelva in December 2014. I will provide some of my observations of the impact of 'Islamic' judges on MK decisions: to what extent that such 'Islamic' backgrounds and connections have influenced their decisions? Are the 'Islamic' judges the defenders of Shari'a or the guardians of the Constitution? I would argue that having 'Islamic' judges at MK might be seen as one of the clear indications of the compatibility of Shari'a and the Constitution in Indonesia. In the context of the Muslim world, this is a rare experience. MK has demonstrated that the issue of Shari'a in the Constitution has been maintained and managed quite well.

Nadirsyah Hosen is currently an Associate Professor at the School of Law, University of Wollongong. He obtained his first PhD in Law from the University of Wollongong and the second PhD in Islamic Law from the National University of Singapore. He is currently editing a Research Handbook on Islamic Law and Society that will be published by Edward Elgar, UK, in 2015. He will commence a new position at the Faculty of Law, Monash University in spring 2015.

Muhammad Khoirul Muqtafa

'Islamising citizenship? The radical group's challenge to the state and citizenship in Indonesia'

Recently, violent conflict colored with the issue of religion occur quite often in Indonesia, particularly between religious communities within the same tradition due to different interpretation and understanding of the sacred texts. Within these cases of violence, religious minority groups are often discriminated against and being the subject of attack, particularly, by those who claim themselves as "the majority group." For this group, the minority one has been acted blasphemy, thus in need to be warned and disciplined, very often, by violent actions. These actions have not only challenged the state authority but also the idea of citizenship. "The majority group" often gives an option to the minority one to choose one among two choices: "return to the true religion (read: Islam)" or "declare a new religion". While this option might bring the notion how religious membership undermines the (nation-state) citizenship, it also implies their conception of citizenship which is clearly associated with the Islam based on their interpretation. This "islamization" of citizenship will likely cause problems and challenges for Indonesian people as can be seen from Ahmadiyya and Shi'i cases. This paper will examine the concept of citizenship developed in Indonesia, the challenge(s) posed, particularly, by the hard-liner group ("islamization" of citizenship) and its implication to the construction of citizens-state relationship in the future.

Muhammad Khoirul Muqtafa is a PhD candidate at Alfred Deakin Research Institute for Citizenship and Globalization, Deakin University and a researcher at Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia. His area of interests includes peace building, conflict resolution, democratization, citizenship and human rights. His articles have been published in books, Journals, magazines and newspapers. He won several awards including UQIPA (The University of Queensland Indonesia Partnership Award). His recent publications include Breaking the Anti-Communist Narrative in Indonesia: Learning from Syarikat Indonesia's Mediation Process (Gadjah Mada University Press, 2013).

PANEL SESSION FOUR

4.30-6.00

D2.194: 1965 in Political Discourse and Art

Chair: Barbara Hatley

Pam Allen

'Ayu Utami's *Cerita Cinta Enrico: A kind of love story*'

In recent years, 'imagining 1965' has almost taken on the status of a literary genre in Indonesia. A number of writers, both new and established, have woven narratives around the lives and fortunes of fictionalised characters who endured and/or survived the mass violence of 1965. Perhaps the most talked about of those literary works are Leila Chudori's *Pulang* and Laksmi Pamuntjak's *Amba*. Other observers have memorialised the events of 1965 through the recording of oral history, such as those presented by John Roosa; Ayu Ratih and Hilmar Farid in *Tahun yang tak pernah berakhir: memahami pengalaman korban '65: Esai-esai sejarah lisan*. Ayu Utami, arguably Indonesia's best-known contemporary writer, presents her readers with a hybrid of the two genres – literary imagining and oral history – in her novel *Cerita Cinta Enrico*, the story of a child whose life was shaped by and contained within the tumultuous events of 1965 and their aftermath. Like much recent literature about 1965, the plot is underpinned by a love story. The poignancy that this adds to the novel is heightened by the fact that the Enrico of the title is Ayu Utami's husband Erik Prasetya.

Pam Allen is Associate Professor of Indonesian at the University of Tasmania. Her research interests include contemporary Indonesian literature, and popular culture, with a particular interest in postcolonialism, gender and minority ethnic voices. Her publications include articles on contemporary literature as well as translations into English of Indonesian fiction.

Katharine McGregor

'Transnational memorialisation of the 1965 Indonesian killings'

In the last fifteen years there have been several transnational memory projects about 1965 that have worked to increase international awareness about the violence. This includes the collaborative project 40 Years of Silence made by American psychologist Robert Lemelson (2010) with Indonesians, tracing through narrative accounts how the violence impacted on four families (McGregor 2013). More recently the spectacular film *The Act of Killing*, which centres on re-enactments of the killings by a largely proud executioner, Anwar Congo, in the Sumatran city of Medan and its sequel *The Look of Silence* have attracted global recognition of ongoing impunity for the 1965 violence. This paper asks how one Australian based cultural institution has engaged with this past. It focuses on the National Gallery of Australia major permanent installation called 'Heads from the North', featuring stone heads half submerged in water, a tribute to the 1965 victims by Indonesian artist Dadang Christanto, whose father disappeared in 1965 (Turner and Sever 2010). This permanent exhibition at a national, rather than private, gallery is a curious example of transnational recognition of human rights crimes. The paper asks whom this memorialisation addresses and what significance it has in the context of both the Australian government's tacit support for the violence and the impossibility so far of creating a similar permanent memorial in Indonesia to the victims of this violence.

*Katharine McGregor is an Associate Professor in Southeast Asian History at the University of Melbourne. She currently holds an Australian Research Council Future Fellowship on the Topic 'Confronting Historical Injustice in Indonesia: Memory and Transnational Human Rights Activism'. The 1965 violence forms one case study for this project. She has published many articles and co-edited the book *The Contours of Mass Violence in Indonesia* (Singapore: NUS Press, 2012) on the 1965 violence.*

Stephen Miller

'Choosing to remember: Communism and anti-communism, then and now'

As was we saw in the 2014 Indonesian presidential election, anti-communist tropes from the Cold War continue to have significant political currency in contemporary Indonesia. This reflects the persistence of the ideology of the New Order regime almost twenty years after its demise. Despite the regime's fall, the "reformation" of Indonesian society from 1998 on has created mainly limited and gradual development from New Order power structures and ideology. This paper looks at one particular aspect of that ideology: the presentation of pre-1965 communism, moving from aspects of contemporary popular discourse to the self-presentation of communist activity available in extant sources from the 1950s.

Steve Miller is an Associate Lecturer in Indonesian Language and Studies at the University of Tasmania. His research focuses on the history of the Indonesian Left, and he has recently completed a PhD in Indonesian history at UNSW in Canberra.

D2.193: Australia Indonesia relations II

Chair: Antje Missbach

Irwanda Wisnu Wardhana

'Political economy motives of Australia's support for Indonesia's independence and Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor'

This paper attempts to reveal Australia's political economy motives behind her supports to two important events in Indonesia namely the Indonesian Independence and the Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor. The research question was why Australia could take similar policy choices that were obviously contradicting each other? The paper examines Australia policy choices and actions during those two events. In addition, positions of the United States and Britain as the Australia closest allies were also elaborated. Examining facts and some possible political economic motives, we may infer at least three conclusions. Firstly, Australia policy choices considered heavily the national interests, Australia's allies' positions and organized Australians public opinions. Secondly, the presence the Cold War obscured fair judgments in Indonesia-East Timor conflict. Finally, moral values and humanity most likely became inferior compared to other elements in policy formulation.

Irwanda is a PhD student at the School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas. Institution in Indonesia: Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance.

Max Richter

'Strategies for strengthening Australia-Indonesia research partnerships through science writing'

This paper begins with the premise that most scholars in the arts do not like to write about science and most scientists do not like to write (Zinsser, 2006 [1976]). It extends this to Australia-Indonesia collaborative research relations, and the observation that in the arts these are quite healthy but lack funding support, whereas in the sciences (especially in applied fields) there is potential for good support but collaborative relations are comparatively weak. The paper reports on the early findings of a small Australia-Indonesia Centre supported project that seeks to strengthen bilateral science writing and publishing. Through collaborative background research and workshop activities, the project analyses Indonesian- and English-language science writings and the methods and approaches behind them, and develops strategies for deepening bilateral engagement among science scholars and their students. This involves two-way translations to develop glossaries, guidelines and training modules.

Max Richter is a research fellow (Indonesian engagement) at Monash Sustainability Institute (MSI). Involvement with Indonesia began through 'deep backpacking' in the late 1980s. This led to university studies from the mid-1990s, a PhD in Anthropology and the monograph *Musical worlds in Yogyakarta*. In recent years he has worked as a lecturer, communication advisor, consultant and institute director on Indonesia-related matters. MSI activities include applied research and capacity-building programs related to sustainable development. Bridging his technical and social science backgrounds, Max's current research focuses on remote-area electrification and also the topic of the present paper. Music remains an interest and passion.

Duncan Graham

'Taking a mature stance'

In 2010 Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono appealed to the Australian Parliament for a more constructive relationship. His words resonated; fresh schemes followed, old ones blossomed: The New Colombo Plan, the BRIDGE Project, exchange programs, scholarships and more. Sadly these good news stories were smothered by the capital punishment debate, while a frank look at the initiatives shows they are too few and small for any serious impact. Nonetheless they could be expanded with miniscule expenditure and the jettisoning of outworn attitudes and policies. Although the new administration seems to have sidelined SBY's hopes, we need to engage with the people next door in a mature way beyond issues of aid, defence and trade. Can we do this while fearlessly championing universal human rights? Fundamental changes in government thinking and regulations on both sides are needed. But friendship first requires elimination of distrust. This paper will explore the possibilities.

Duncan Graham is an Australasian journalist who lives mainly in Malang, East Java. He previously worked for ABC Television as presenter and producer, and for Fairfax Media as Perth correspondent. His reporting has won a Walkley Award, two Human Rights Commission Awards and other prizes. His book *The People Next Door* was published by the University of Western Australia Press. He has a graduate degree in cultural studies and an M Phil (UWA). For the past decade he's been published regularly in *The Jakarta Post*. More than 700 of his features have been collected under the blog *Indonesianow*.

D2.204: Parties, politics and democracy

Chair: Richard Chauvel

Arya Budi

'The revival of party authoritarianism: A persistence of power structure in Indonesian political parties'

The 2014 general election proves Indonesia has a stable electoral democracy. In the meantime, authoritarian characteristics have shifted into party institutions. Using elite studies supported by survey findings from 2004- 2014, the article explains how the existing elites institutionalize their authorities into party structures within Indonesia's ten political parties. The institutionalization of the elites creates a decisional and positional quadrant in each party. Persistence of the power structure is rooted in voting behaviors, a patronage-based political culture and economic resource as a main political assets and idolism-driven rather than policy-driven voting behavior strengthens the elites through party statutes. Factionalism among party patrons frequently leads to splits and the birth of a new party, again demonstrating the persistence of authoritarianism within intraparty politics.

Arya Budi is a Master student on Asia Pacific Studies at Australian National University. Previously, he was a research manager of Poltracking Institute, Jakarta based pollster. Prior to his research activity on Indonesian parties institution and the voting behavior in the institute, he conducted thesis research on local party in Aceh which was published by Department of Politics and Government, Gadjah Mada University, entitled *Aceh Party*:

GAM (Movement of Aceh Independence) Transformation? His recent publications include Membongkar Veto Player dalam Politik Kepartaian Indonesia Menuju Pemilu 2014 (JSP Vol.17 No.1, 2014) and tens of articles on newspaper related to party politics.

Michael Hatherell

'Representation and democratisation in Indonesia'

This paper applies recently developed theories of representation to the ongoing process of democratisation in Indonesia. A significant body of literature within political science has sought to sideline or move beyond representative politics in order to suggest more participatory models of democratic engagement. While these endeavours certainly have value, representative forms of politics appear here to stay, and there is good reason to believe that representation, informally at least, is an inevitable mode of human political interaction. In Indonesia like in many other societies, formal representative politics is present at the national, regional and local level. This article applies some of the most recent theory regarding representative claims and representative repertoires to Indonesian political discourse during the campaign for the 2014 Indonesian legislative and presidential elections, and argues that several different forms of representative claim making are evident. Ultimately, it is argued here that these forms of claim making, and the capability of political actors and audiences to engage with them, will have a considerable bearing on the future of democratisation in Indonesia.

Michael Hatherell recently completed his PhD dissertation at Deakin University in Australia, focusing on party system nationalisation and representation in contemporary Indonesia. His research interests include political institutions, democratisation and constructivist approaches to understanding representation.

Wawan Mas'udi

'Populist politics in contentious city: Solo during Jokowi, 2005-2012'

Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo's journey to presidential power started with his legacy as mayor in Solo. His popularity was largely the result of social policies in essential services (health and education), an effective approach to the informal sector, and achievements in bureaucratic reform. His non-priyayi political style was also astonishing. As the mayor of a city that is the stronghold of Javanese patronage, he developed close relations and intense communication with all groups in society. He symbolized a sort of populism. Adapting the framework of contentious politics, this paper explains the performance and repertoires of contentious action in Solo, especially during the 1990s and early 2000s, as socio political background of Jokowi's populist politics. The contention was the outcome of socio-economic precariousness and the absence of effective authority. I will argue that Jokowi's populist politics has at an extent addressed popular needs, though it has not removed basic structure of precariousness of the people of Solo.

Wawan Mas'udi is lecturer at Department of Politics and Government Studies at UGM. Currently, he is undertaking PhD studies in politics at Victoria University. His PhD research is 'Local Populism in Decentralized Indonesia: Joko Widodo in Solo, 2005-2012'. Wawan's research interest is mainly on local politics, democratisation, and populism.

D2.205: Industrial governance in Indonesia in the 21st century

Chair: Eve Warburton

Asih Purwanti

'Indonesian government policy transition: From food security to food sovereignty paradigm'

This paper highlights the changes taking place in Indonesia's food policy. The new administration of Government of Indonesia has decided to change the government's policy related to food that is a shift from a food security paradigm to a food sovereignty paradigm. This is a difficult project for the new administration especially as the country faces still volatile political conditions. Although economic and cultural aspects are significant, the political situation is the most important aspect in determining the process of the transition. International pressures also affect this process. Until now these changes have had little impact on improving the food problem in Indonesia. There is much work to be done and the need for strong political backing from the national leader.

Asih Purwanti, M.IP is a lecturer in International Relations Department of Brawijaya University, Indonesia. She took her master degree of International Politics from University of Melbourne, Australia in 2009. Her research is ranged over international politics, foreign policy analysis, human security, food security and culture in international politics. She has conducted several research related to food security in Indonesia.

Tom Barnes

'Indonesia's auto industry: Labour standards and 'social upgrading''

The automotive industry has expanded significantly in Indonesia, as in many of Asia's emerging economies. Combining global value chains (GVC) and employment relations approaches, this paper focuses on the impact on livelihoods and work. Today, Japanese vehicle manufacturers dominate a sophisticated value chain across the Jakarta Raya urban region, including industrial centres like Bekasi, Tangerang and Karawang. While this has generated debate about Indonesia's development path, the impact on labour and living standards has received less attention. The auto industry has played an important global and historical role in setting employment standards. Japanese employers have also been known for offering relatively good wages and conditions to local workers. But, to use the language of GVC studies, is 'social upgrading'—measured through concepts of 'decent work'—following industrial upgrading? This paper explores this question in the context of ongoing industrial development and the growing influence of trade unions in new manufacturing.

Tom is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Institute for Religion, Politics and Society, Australian Catholic University. He is an economic sociologist, with a background in political economy and South Asian studies. His is the author of *Informal Labour in Urban India: Three Cities, Three Journeys* (Routledge, 2014) and is currently working on the social impact of industrial decline in Australia and America and studying labour movements and auto production in Asia. He is co-convenor of the Sociology of Economic Life group for The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) and a fellow with the Victorian Parliamentary Library. He blogs at: <http://tombarnes.info/>.

Made Wahyu Adhiputra

'Economic development based on natural resources: The comparative effects of stock price performance in Indonesia's and Malaysia's agricultural sectors'

This study aims to clarify the effect of the stock price performance in the agricultural sectors in Indonesia and Malaysia. In addition, to compare Indonesia and Malaysia to determine which is more proficient in exploiting natural resources to develop the economy in the face of free competition within the ASEAN Economy Community (AEC) by 2015. The method for this study includes descriptive and quantitative verification approaches using secondary data. The results of the study show that in Indonesia Liquidity and Solvency has no effect on stock prices, only the Internal Profitability has an influence on stock prices. Meanwhile, in Malaysia Liquidity, Solvency, and Profitability all affect the stock price. The effect is different in the two countries as there are varying conditions related to

natural resources, land conversion, agricultural production, competitiveness and political conditions in each country.

Made is a lecturer in the Faculty of Economics, Mahendratna University, Bali.

Kurnia Nur Fitriana

'Community resilience in food security issues in Indonesia: A case of social entrepreneurship in Sleman, Yogyakarta'

This paper examines the role of The Community Organisation for Food Distribution a community organisation initiated and managed by a local farmers group and supported by local government. The organisation (LDPM) is responsible for securing food (i.e. rice) in Minggir Subdistrict, Sleman District, Yogyakarta Province from 2009 to 2012. This social enterprise was initiated by farmers groups, members from each village in Minggir Subdistrict, Yogyakarta, to empower themselves. LDPM manages the distribution of food from production to distribution in the region and connects consumption and distribution subsystems. LDPM has brought significant changes in the approach to strengthening food security through social entrepreneurship. The research found that food insecurity in communities of Minggir Subdistrict occurred because of: (1) Uncertainty caused by factors and soil quality; (2) Crop failure due to prolonged rat pest attack; (3) High levels of poverty in the local community; (4) Low food accessibility; (5) High level of community dependence on the government subsidy and the availability of food at market; and (6) Ineffective diversification of food production the community. Since 2012, LDPM has strengthened food security including changes in the production subsystem (or food availability) and distribution of rice. Meanwhile, in term of consumption, food security is still vulnerable because low food diversification and low accessibility of rice for among a majority of the poor of people in Minggir Subdistrict, Yogyakarta.

Kurnia Nur Fitriana is a lecturer in Public Administration Department of Social Science Faculty at Yogyakarta State University. This paper was a part of her MPA research on community resilience and food security of poor households in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Her research interest is food policy, community development and ageing.

D2.206: Lives on screen: Film and history

Chair: Edwin Jurriëns

Rosalina Hewett

'From Seribu Satu Malam to Film Horor to Sinetron: A history of Indo involvement in Indonesian popular culture'

In recent decades Indonesian popular culture has been criticised by members of the public for the large number of Indo (Eurasian) stars it features at the expense of pribumi Indonesians. These Indo artists, it is alleged, cannot speak proper Indonesian, and in many cases only returned to the country in search of fame and fortune. On the other side, couples in mixed marriages are often informed that their future children are destined to become Sinetron stars. This paper examines the ways in which young Indos negotiate competing discourses, including the ideas that they are destined for stardom and that they are not real Indonesians. It traces the historical origins of Indo involvement in Indonesian popular culture, from colonial theatre to early post-independence cinema to predominance in Sinetron, and argues that popular culture was previously one of the few areas in which Indonesians with foreign descent could gain employment without questions.

Rosalind Hewett is a PhD candidate in Pacific and Asian History at the Australian National University, with a thesis that looks at Indo (Eurasian) communities in postcolonial Indonesia. This project involved archival research

and oral history interviews held in Java, North Sulawesi, the Netherlands and Queensland. Ros speaks Indonesian and Manado Malay and reads Dutch. She was a recipient of an Australia-Netherlands Research Collaboration grant in 2012.

Sandeep Ray

'All is well in the Colony: Early propaganda films in the Dutch East Indies'

In the early 1900s, segments of the Dutch population became acutely concerned about their moral core as a colonizing European-Christian nation. In response, the Dutch government enacted the Ethical Policy to improve standards of colonial rule in the East Indies. In 1912 a novel approach was devised to showcase these efforts: propaganda film. Dozens of short films were produced all over the archipelago and screened in Holland. As young Dutch men were actively recruited to work in the East Indies, these films served to convince them of both the adventure and the nobility of working in the colony. This paper will look at the work of J.C. Lamster, the first filmmaker commissioned by Dutch authorities. Lamster was personally responsible for making approximately seventy-six nonfiction films between 1912 and 1913. Straightforward, positive and championing of the Dutch colonial presence, these films remarkably touch on several genres – travelogue, educational, propaganda and proto-ethnography. Of particular note are two films Gerebeg Moeloed te Solo and Het Nederlandsch-Indische Leger; De Infanterie which depict the incursion of Dutch rule over existing local structures. I will discuss Lamster's films as primary sources and argue that they contribute towards an expanded narrative of the colonial encounter. During the presentation I will screen rarely seen footage filmed during the early years of portable film technology.

Sandeep Ray is a last-year doctoral candidate in the Department of History at the National University of Singapore. In 2012-2013, researching for his dissertation on early Dutch colonial propaganda films, Sandeep spent eight months at the exhaustive archives of Beeld en Geluid and the Eye Film Institute in the Netherlands analysing hundreds of films. In addition to reading and writing about film and history, Sandeep makes documentaries. His works have been screened at several festivals and forums including Pusan, Taiwan, Sydney, Delhi, Iran Cinema-Verite, the Jean Rouch Ethnographic Festival and the Flaherty Seminar.

D3.206: Women in contemporary Islamic literature

Chair: Harry Aveling

Wajiran

'Images of women in contemporary Indonesian Islamic literature'

This paper will explore the ways in which women are portrayed in Indonesian Islamic literature. Because Islamic literature usually adopts a strict morality in depicting its characters, it may be assumed that such literature will not have a focus on the themes of freedom of speech and expression. However, there are many Islamic literature that also deal with the sexuality and woman body, as their themes. This paper will apply the feminist theory of Amina Wadud, in order to be able interpreting the literary works related to Indonesian Muslim society. It is assumed that the Islamic literature is close enough with the issue of woman in socio-political context especially in Javanese society in Indonesia. Selected literary texts will be analysed and contextualised using the theory of cultural materialism. The issue of the literary text will be correlated with the issue in society. This research will be limited to Indonesian literature published in the post New Order period.

Wajiran is a lecturer at Ahmad Dahlan University. He got his Sarjana Degree from Ahmad Dahlan University in 2003. His Master of Art was awarded from Gadjah Mada University-Indonesia in 2010. He is PhD student, University of Tasmania. His interest is in ideology, religion and politics.

Sri Muniroch

'Ethical and moral ideas in contemporary Indonesian pesantren literature'

Pesantren literature has emerged as a significant new genre in Indonesia in the last two decades. Literary works by writers with pesantren (Islamic boarding schools) background get a big recognition because of their specific concern with good values in the context of Indonesian and Muslim society. Specifically, they offer a great number of ethical and moral ideas. It is in accordance with the writers' missions that their works are their social contribution to the society. My project is concerned with the ethical and moral ideas presented in novels written by three prominent contemporary pesantren writers, that is, Habiburrahman El Shirazy, Abidah El Khalieqy, and A. Fuadi, and the ethical effects of the novels on Indonesian young adult Muslim readers. To discuss those issues ethical literary criticism is used as literary theory basis and this project is expected to provide new perspectives about contemporary Indonesian pesantren writers' ethical ideas.

Sri Muniroch is an RHD Student at School of Languages and Comparative Cultural Studies, the University of Queensland, as well as a lecturer at the Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, who teaches literary theories and literary studies. Currently she is doing a research for her PhD on Indonesian pesantren literature. She is the recipient of scholarship from Directorate General of Islamic Higher Education, Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs.

BUKA PUASA & OPENING OF 'JUST BALI' EXHIBITION

6PM-8.30PM

THE ATRIUM, SALLY WALKER BUILDING, DEAKIN UNIVERSITY, WATERFRONT CAMPUS

DAY TWO

3 JULY

PLENARY SESSION

9.30-10.30

D2.193

David Hill

'The Arc of Possibility: A Third Decade of ACICIS'

In 2015, the Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS) will celebrate 20 years of developing and coordinating in-country study programs in Indonesia. Since 1995, nearly 2,000 students have undertaken study in Indonesia through ACICIS and ACICIS alumni now hold significant positions in government, academia and private enterprise. The consortium's program offerings have grown to include both semester and six-week professional practicum programs – hosted by universities in Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Bandung and Malang – in a range of disciplines including journalism, business, development studies, and international relations. ACICIS currently counts among its membership twenty-one Australian universities as well as overseas centres-of-excellence in the field of Indonesian and Southeast Asian Studies such as SOAS University of London and Leiden University. Today ACICIS is the longest running provider of in-country Indonesian study programs for Australian university students and the primary mechanism through which Australian students pursue study in Indonesia for academic credit. On the occasion of the organisation's 20th anniversary, Consortium Director, Prof David T. Hill considers ACICIS' achievements to date, contextualises the organisation's contribution within the wider Australia-Indonesia bilateral relationship, and charts a future course for the consortium as it embarks on a third decade of existence.

Professor David T. Hill is Founder and Director of the Australian Consortium for 'In-Country' Indonesian Studies (ACICIS). Prof Hill is in the Asian Studies Program at Murdoch University in Perth, where he is a Fellow of the Asia Research Centre for Social, Political and Economic Change. His research interests are in Indonesian media, literature, biography, and cultural politics. In 2009 Professor Hill was awarded a National Teaching Fellowship by the Australian Learning and Teaching Council to develop a national strategic plan for the advancement of Indonesian language in Australian universities. In 2015 Prof Hill was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia 'for significant service to international relations, as an advocate of Australia-Indonesia cross-cultural understanding, and as an educator'.

PANEL SESSION FIVE

10.45-12.15

D2.194: 1965 and Historical Justice

Chair: Robert Cribb

Rebecca Meckelburg

'Contestation and continuities: Remembering 1965 after the New Order'

Seventeen years after the fall of the Suharto dictatorship in Indonesia, the memory of the 1965 mass killings has been mobilized in one form through the authoritarian historical narrative about 1965 that was created by the New Order regime and that has been defended and reaffirmed by the post-New Order 'democratic' state. Through the analysis of primary sources, in particular online media reports and some interviews, this paper charts some of the shifts in support for new narratives about 1965

since 1998. This analysis identifies specific political players engaged in the contestation and how these players have changed since 1998. It includes specific study of the Indonesian Human Rights Commission report that was released in July 2012 and official government responses to it. Finally it draws some conclusions about factors supporting further continuities in the New Order narrative and factors that may support changes to the narrative in the future.

Rebecca Meckelburg is currently a PhD candidate at the Asia Research Centre, Murdoch University with a working title *'Fragmented activism: Understanding lower class political agency in rural post-Suharto Java'*. Rebecca completed her Honours thesis, *'Changes and Continuities in Post-Suharto Indonesia: The Politics of the Survival of the 1965 Narrative'* at Murdoch University in 2013.

Nukila Evanty

'After 1965: The legal matters for justice?'

A milestone investigation conducted by Indonesia's National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) established that widespread and systematic crimes against humanity had been perpetrated in 1965, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and others gross violations of human rights. The Commission argued that the Indonesian army, under General Suharto's command, was responsible for these crimes against humanity and for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of victims between October 1965 and March 1966. This research investigates the legal process following the recommendations from the Commission. In particular, this paper examines the proposed follow-up criminal investigation by the Attorney General and the establishment of an ad-hoc human rights court to try the alleged perpetrators as well as the establishment of a non-judicial truth and reconciliation commission. Further, this paper will consider the future of the survivors who continue to suffer from offensive discrimination and the injustice of unpunished crimes against humanity. To do this, I question the future of Indonesian law regarding the truth and reconciliation commission under the new regime of President Jokowi. This research observes the legal matters regarding justice for crimes against humanity committed in 1965-66 and the prospect of legal enforcement and legislation of laws.

Nukila Evanty serves as visiting lecturer at the Faculty of Law, the University of Mahendradatta, Bali, and the Faculty of Law, University of Atmajaya, Jakarta. She is also a research associate for the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and a senior researcher for the National Coalition for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Her research interests focus on human rights and social justice. Nukila earned a LL.M degree from the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, and a MLIR degree from the University of New South Wales, Australia. She has published 2 international books; *Indonesia Human Rights and the International Human Rights Regime* and *The Application of the Doctrine of Command Responsibility in International Law, Prosecuting the Leaders*, and 3 books published in Indonesia relevant to human rights issues.

Akihisa Matsuno

'The crimes of politicicide: The question of intent in the systematic destruction of Sukarno's support base'

The paper argues that the highly political nature of the atrocities committed against Sukarnoists, PKI members and their sympathizers justifies the search for a more appropriate category of crime beyond crimes against humanity. In fact, outside Indonesia, various scholars have pointed out the weakness of crimes against humanity when applied to large-scale and systematic murders of dissidents or political opponents, and there is new case law that invokes the concept of genocide with regard to systematic political killings that occurred during the Cold War. The Indonesian killings in 1965-1966, too, will be more properly understood, and therefore, will be more appropriately redressed when their political nature is correctly taken into account. This perspective invites us to review the whole process of persecution from a viewpoint of intent, that is, intent to destroy Sukarno's support base, in

whole or in part, as such. The paper examines how far it can be reconstructed from the research done so far.

Akihisa Matsuno is professor in international politics and teaches conflict studies at the Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, Japan. He has written on self-determination and human rights in East Timor and Indonesia. His publications include *A History of East Timor towards Independence (in Japanese, 2002)*, *Social History of Traumatic Memories (in Japanese, 2007, ed.)*, "Lose Battle after Battle: a trajectory of transitional justice in East Timor and Indonesia" (*in Japanese, 2012*), and "Conflict and Food Security in Timor-Leste: colonialism, conflict, globalization and the problem of foods" (*in Japanese, 2012*).

D2.193: Studying abroad

Chair: David Hill

Alistair Welsh

'Australian students' perceptions of Indonesian culture and intercultural experiences'

This study reports on research into Australian university students as learners of Indonesian language. Empirical data enables in-depth analysis of the intercultural understanding of Australian student participants, and an examination of their engagement in intercultural spaces. Of particular interest is students' experiences while studying overseas that demonstrate the transformative and enriching potential of sustained intercultural interaction where students can develop the capability to look at the self through the eyes of the other. With enhanced self-reflexivity students become more critical of their own background culture and question the divisive nature of culture.

Alistair Welsh is a lecturer in Indonesian language at Deakin University. He teaches Indonesian language units across all levels and coordinates Deakin's in-country Indonesian language program, held biennially in Malang, East Java. Alistair's research interests include cultural perceptions and intercultural experiences of Australian university students as language learners, as well as what it means to act and interact inter-culturally, and the implications for language learners and educators.

Deakin Indonesia language students

'Documentary film on studying in Malang 2014'

Jemma Purdey

'An oral history archive: 60 years of Australian government scholarships for Indonesians'

Australia's scholarships programs for Indonesians for tertiary study commenced under the Colombo Plan in 1951 and continue today under the Australia Awards program. In order to capture this extraordinary source of life stories of exchange between Australians and Indonesians, researchers at Deakin University together with Indonesian partner, the Abdurrahman Wahid Centre at Universitas Indonesia, have collected over 100 life story interviews with alumni of these various programs dating from the 1950s until now. These life stories reveal a deep and rich history of people-to-people engagement between Australia and Indonesia since the earliest days of its independence. The oral history archive created by this project will provide a resource for researchers interested in all kinds of subjects related to Indonesia and Australia, their histories, cultures, peoples, the impact upon alumni of exposure to another culture and society. It is relevant for research interested in Australia's relationships with its neighbours, Australia's approach to aid and international education, how Australians as a people deal with peoples from foreign cultures, how friendships are formed between individuals from different backgrounds, how 'family' is a universal binding value between these cultures and ours. Its power, moreover, is multiplied because the study examines lives across up to

four generations. This paper will describe the archive and its contents and some key findings from this project.

Jemma Purdey is a Research Fellow at the Alfred Deakin Research Institute, Deakin University where she has worked on the Department of Foreign Affairs funded research project '50 years of Papua New Guinean and Indonesian tertiary scholarships in Australia: An assessment of post-scholarship leadership, networks and linkages with Australia'. Jemma is author of Anti-Chinese violence in Indonesia: 1996-1999, Singapore, NUS Publishing, 2006 and From Vienna to Yogyakarta: The life of Herb Feith, Sydney, UNSW Press, 2011. She is Chair of the Board that publishes the magazine Inside Indonesia and a member of the board of the Herb Feith Foundation.

D2.204: Urbanisation and human rights

Chair: Ken Setiawan

Sugi Rahayu, Utami Dewi and Marita Ahdiyana 'Public transport services for the disabled in Yogyakarta Special Territory'

This paper is based on research examining the provision of public transport to people with disability in the city of Yogyakarta. This research had two objectives: (1) to analyse the government of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, endeavours in creating disabled-friendly public transports; and (2) to explore the difficulties and solutions to overcome obstacles in achieving the disabled friendly public transports. The research found that (1) there were plans to create public transportation services that were responsive and inclusive. However, public transportation services were still not friendly to persons with disabilities. Many barriers existed for disabled people to access buildings due to the architectural and procedural barriers. (2) The Government of Yogyakarta municipality had been a pioneer in creating a policy on transportation facilities and infrastructure that were inclusive and accessible to the disabled, but the policy had not been implemented by the lower level governments in the four districts of Yogyakarta. (3) The Government of Yogyakarta faced three major obstacles in the effort to create an inclusive and disabled-friendly transportation services: (1) policy aspects, (2) limited facilities and infrastructure, and (3) the attitude and behaviour of service personnel who did not understand the concept of inclusive public transport services. Meeting the needs of disabled people will succeed if all stakeholders --government, NGOs, private sectors, people with disabilities-- are all involved to address issues around public transport services in Yogyakarta. Nevertheless, there were some innovation created to provide public transports for the disabled in the form of various types of modified motorcycle.

Sugi Rahayu, is the former head of Public Administration Study Program in Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia. She is magister in Educational Research and Evaluation from IKIP Jakarta and Magister of Science in Public Administration Department of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. Utami Dewi is a lecturer of Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University. She graduated from Crawford School of Public Policy, the Australian National University. Currently she is the Head of Policy and Development Laboratory in Public Administration Department and the member of Publication Division of Fistrans Institute in Faculty of Social Sciences.

Marita Ahdiyana is a lecturer of Public Administration Department in Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia. She is Magister of Science in Public Administration Department of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.

Sri Wiyanti Eddyono

'Leadership and empowerment: Women's struggles for preventing evictions of urban poor in Jokowi's Jakarta'

Leadership is an issue which is not often discussed in the literature on women's empowerment. This paper examines the significance of community leaders in shaping women's strategy for preventing house evictions in one informal settlement (slum) in Jakarta capital city of Indonesia. This paper is part of PhD thesis on women's empowerment in urban poor communities in Indonesia. Through different methods of feminist qualitative research approach my thesis examines poor women's initiatives and strategies to protect their houses from eviction conducted by the municipal governments of Jakarta. Perceiving that urban poor hamper the process of modernizing city, the local government's policies tend to marginalize the poor and without hesitate to demolish houses in informal settlement (slums). This paper assesses the different kinds of leadership to be found in Kampung Rawa informal settlement and how they affect women's empowerment. It assesses which kinds of leadership are likely to encourage or discourage women's empowerment.

Sri Wiyanti is a PhD candidate at the School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Arts, Monash University in Australia. She is conducting her PhD research on women's empowerment in urban poor communities in Indonesia. She is also a coordinator for Indonesia team research project on "When and Why do States Respond to Women's Claims: Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia, a comparative study on India, Indonesia, and China under UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). She is a feminist lawyer, researcher and legal reform activism.

Nicholas Herriman

'Local perceptions of rights: adding a temporal perspective'

Research has demonstrated that rights are perceived differently in different cultures and even locales within Indonesia. These can conflict with international understandings of Human Rights, such as those associated with UN Declaration. In this paper, I add a temporal element to this spatial characterisation. In other words, I demonstrate how, in local settings in East Java the ideas of rights are subject to change. Specifically, during the persecution of alleged Communists (c.1965-66) and 'ninjas' (c. 1998) an idea emerged that, in view of the gravity of the threat, extraordinary measures were justified. As a result, alleged Communists and ninjas were attacked and sometimes killed by local residents. This finding suggest that different ideas of rights can emerge that conflict with local ideas of rights held under in 'normal' situations.

Nicholas Herriman is Senior Lecturer in Anthropology at La Trobe University. His podcasts on iTunesU, including the Audible Anthropologist and Witch-hunts and Persecution have tens of thousands of listeners. His videos can be found on youtube @nicholasherriman.blogspot.com. His recent book, The Entangled State, presents findings from his researching witch-hunts in Indonesia.

D2.205: Women, agency and culture

Chair: Jacqui Baker

Sandra Bader

'Challenging the homogenising pressure of the normative gaze: Female performers' embodied experience in West Java'

This paper discusses erotic female dangdut performers' embodied experiences in West Java, a province known for its devout Muslim population. Dangdut is a national Indonesian popular performance genre, and local live performances play an important role at life---cycle events such as marriages, circumcisions and other custom related celebrations. Erotic female performers are emblematic features of the genre. The analysis is set in the context of a public debate on morality, provoked by the Islamic conservative sector which fears that these performers jeopardise the 'moral health' of the nation. In this paper I challenge this discourse and illustrate how dangdut's erotic nature

goes beyond merely moralist conservative and feminist judgments among West Java's population. By exploring performances through an approach that considers the embodied lived experiences of the performers, this paper challenges the association often made between erotic performances and immorality, and reveals that these performances are processes through which conventional values and codes of behaviours are negotiated.

Sandra Bader is currently a Research Assistant as part of an ARC project on Indonesian Elite Culture at the University of Melbourne and a Teaching Associate at Monash University. She holds a PhD in Anthropology from Monash University. Her research interests involve gender and sexuality, embodiment and performance, and socio-religious change in Indonesia.

Pratiwi Retnaningdyah

'Improvising on habitus, developing capital: Literary practices and Indonesian domestic workers in Hong Kong'

Migrant domestic workers are arguably one of the most exploited and subordinated groups of women in the division of labour under global capitalism. However, they are active in negotiating the prevailing power structures in the transnational labour market. My paper examines the significance of literacy practices to the activism of Indonesian Domestic Workers (IDWs). In particular, I argue that IDWs actively exercise agency on their own value and legitimacy by engaging in literacy practices. In light of Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and capital, I argue that IDWs perceive their own literacy practices as embodying their improvisation on their class habitus. I propose the term 'literacy capital' to explain how the various forms of capital (cultural, social, economic and symbolic) generated in IDWs' literacy practices, together, lead to the improvisation on their class habitus, as they break the stereotypes of passive and uneducated maids and reconstruct their identity to become IDWs-cum-writers.

Pratiwi Retnaningdyah is a lecturer of English at the State University of Surabaya, currently on a study leave to pursue her PhD in Cultural Studies, School of Culture and Communication, the University of Melbourne. Her thesis is on the literacy practices of Indonesian domestic workers in Hong Kong as attempts to work on their own meaning of modernity.

Ratna Erika M. Suwarno

'Fleeting Escapades: Temporal and spatial experience in collection of travel stories Rumah adalah Di Mana Pun'

Local travel writing has become a trend in contemporary Indonesian youth culture. The practice of local traveling then produces a large number of stories featuring exploration and discovery of experience of Indonesia. Set in local tourist destinations, *Rumah adalah di Mana Pun* offers array of travel accounts from local young Indonesian women during their escape from daily routine. These stories portray traveling accounts in form of time-space experience of Indonesia. Simultaneously, they also convey spatial representation of tourist destinations and fleeting travelling experiences in which these women escape their monotonous everyday life. This paper focuses on the space/place these women travelled, the stories they wrote, and the experience they shared. I will argue that these fleeting escapades phenomena form new approach and practice of Indonesian popular travel writing.

Ratna Erika M. Suwarno is lecturer in Department of English, Faculty of Arts, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia. She is also a Film Line Producer for production house in Bandung where she focuses on her concern for local story(telling). Her research interests center primarily on English and Indonesian literature, filmmaking, creative writing, literacy education, and translation studies.

Siti Fatimah

'Malay women in historical perspective: Study of Minangkabau women from tradition to modernity'

Among Malay women, Minangkabau women historically have a unique position. A matrilineal kinship system in Minangkabau society sees benefits, both economically and culturally for Minangkabau women. Minangkabau women are protected by matrilineal inheritance system. Minangkabau women are protected by the pattern of matrilineal settlement. In Minangkabau tradition, women are key figures in managing the land and the big house. However, today the reality is that as a consequence of rapid population growth and a reduction in available land, the matrilineal system is becoming lesser and highly distorted. This has resulted in a reduction of the role of women both in the public and domestic sectors. So far, there has not yet been extensive research by social scientists or historians, including gender historians, to understand this trend. This paper aims to reveal the changes which occur in the matrilineal system as it moves from a tradition to modernity.

Siti Fatimah is a Lecturer in Gender History, Department of History Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Padang. She was Chairman of the Indonesian historian Community of West Sumatra 2008-2014 and is the Director of the Center for the Study of Gender, Social Change and Multicultural. Department of History, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Padang.

D2.206: Rural economies and sustainability

Chair: Max Richter

Fitri Hariana Oktaviani

'Between exchange and values: A case study of biogas promotion as alternative energy for dairy farmers in East Java'

This study explores the case of biogas promotion and adoption by dairy farmers in East Java, Indonesia. It starts with investigating the problems, examining the actions undertaken by the promoters, analysing the factors contributing to the success, and discussing the implication for further policy making and actions in alternative energy promotion in Indonesia. Method used in this research is case study (O'Leary, 2010). The study is conducted by exploring a group of dairy farmers in the area of Tengger mountainous region, Nongkojajar, East Java that have adopted biogas as an alternative energy since 2008. The finding shows that some of the biggest problems faced during promotion are target adopters' resistances due to religious reason, lack of knowledge and information, and perceived cost of biogas reactor instalment. Therefore agents of change have created programs based on the socio-economic background of target adopters leading to successful implementation. Further solutions and implication will be discussed.

Fitri H. Oktaviani is an Australia Award alumni graduated from Master of Organisational Communication, University of Queensland, Australia in 2011. She is now is working as a teaching staff at the Department of Communication Sciences, Brawijaya University, Indonesia. Her research interests include culture, ethics and communication, local wisdom and leadership, and sustainable development. Her main publication is 'Family, feudalism, and selfishness: Looking at Indonesian leadership through a wisdom lens' (with D. Rooney, B. McKenna, and H. Zacher forthcoming in Leadership).

Hariyadi, Dalhar Shodiq, Hendri Restuadhi

'Creative youth and the Government: How young creative entrepreneurs respond to the government's handling of creative economies in Purwokerto'

Development of creative economies in small cities such as Purwokerto in Central Java is largely ignored since the government's blue print of creative economies in Indonesia is focused on big cities. This paper is intended to reveal the profile of creative entrepreneurs in Purwokerto and to look at how they respond to government's handling of creative economies. Agents of creative economies in Purwokerto are mostly young people. For some of them, their activities are not merely to raise their income, but also to express their communal identities and social commentaries. They have different opinions on the issue of government's assistance. Some of them asked for local government's assistance even though they knew that government have lack of understanding on principles of creative economies. Others did not agree, as such intervention would hamper their creativity and collectivism. Few creative economies agents consider that creative economies do not need government interventions at all.

***Hariyadi** is a lecturer and researcher at Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University. He have my Master of Arts in Sociology from Lancaster University Great Britain and a PhD degree is from Asian Studies Discipline School of Social Sciences, University of Western Australia. Currently, he is working in a research project on creative economies in Purwokerto and its surrounding areas.*

D3.206: Power and local politics

Chair: Dirk Tomsa

Zulfan Tadjoeddin and Adman Nursal

'Privatising elected posts in Indonesia's local democracy'

The adoption of direct local elections of local chiefs in more than 500 subnational entities in Indonesia since 2005 has opened a truly free market competition for those elected posts. Thousands of candidates across the country compete for local office. Political contenders calculate their chances and make investment decisions. Political parties auction their nomination tickets. Political marketers and strategists provide their services. Voters are ready to sell their votes. At the end, local budgets and business licences are the main prizes to win. It is hypothesized that the nature of the competition to win the elected posts is more on personally-centred effort of a particular aspiring candidate rather than collective endeavour at a party level. The supposedly public goods nature of the elected posts is reduced to private goods, or, at best, club goods in a very limited sense. Then, the elected posts would mainly benefit the club members. Although this pattern is a dominant one, an antithesis is also presented. The public goods, private goods or club goods nature would determine the quality of the democratic outcomes; which are related to party institutionalization, political party financing and the overall electoral design.

***Zulfan Tadjoeddin** is Senior Lecturer in Development Studies at the University of Western Sydney (UWS). His book Explaining Collective Violence in Contemporary Indonesia: From Conflict to Cooperation was recently published by Palgrave in 2014. His main research interests are development and conflict as well as employment and labour market, with published articles in leading academic journals, such as Journal of Development Studies, Journal of Peace Research, Oxford Development Studies, Journal of International Development and Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy.*

***Adman Nursal** is completing his PhD at University of Indonesia with a research concentration on political marketing.*

Bayu Dardias

'Internal conflict and electoral performance in the Sultanate of Ternate'

Since 1998, the 47th Sultan of Ternate Mudaffar Sjah, has won in every electoral competition he has contested. However, these electoral successes have not been followed by his sons and daughters, who

lost not only in the national arena but also at the local level. His fourth wife, Boki Nita, won a seat in DPD and DPR in 2004 and 2009 respectively, but lost her DPR's seat in 2014. This paper explains factors that contribute to electoral performances among the family members of Ternate Sultanate in electoral competition since the fall of Suharto. Based on extensive fieldwork in 2014, I argue that their electoral performances depend on their capacity to manage internal conflict. The royal family members won elections when tension was low but lost the election when the internal conflict became high. However, without any campaign, Sultan has always won legislative seat that shows the supreme loyalty of the North Maluku people to him.

Bayu Dardias began his PhD studies at the ANU in December 2012 and is a lecturer in the Dept. of Politics and Government, UGM, Yogyakarta. He completed his Master of Public Policy at ANU in 2009, MA at UIN Yogyakarta-McGill in 2007 and BA in politics from UGM in 2002. Bayu is working on the revival of aristocrats in Indonesian politics. Since 1998, aristocrats have resurfaced in politics, and through traditional support, they have gained key positions in modern political institutions. His thesis concentrates on aristocrats in Gowa, Ternate, Gianyar, Yogyakarta and Palembang. During his fieldwork in 2014 and 2015 he has interviewed 23 royal houses throughout Indonesia.

Umbu Reku Raya and Budy P. Resosudarmo

'Village power competition and the welfare of the slave caste: Evidence from 2015 Paraingu survey in Sumba'

Using a three-caste society context, this study seeks to understand the potential and realised gain received by the low caste due to political competition between the two upper-caste groups. The indigenous system structures the Sumbanese into a three caste groups i.e. the high caste, Maramba, the middle caste, Tau Kabihu, and the low caste, Tau Ata (lit: slave caste). Traditionally, the slave caste is fully subjected to the Maramba's power, while the Tau Kabihu only partially subjected. The presence of Indonesian village government however has enabled Tau Kabihu to lead the modern villages, putting them in direct competition with the Maramba. Can the slave caste gain from this competition? To qualify for the gain, we analyse the development gap in children's schooling survival and malnutrition incidence, and adults' highest educational attainment and malnutrition incidence between the two upper castes versus the slave caste. Data are from our 2015 Paraingu Survey.

Umbu Raya is a PhD candidate in the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, the Australian National University. Prior to his PhD work, he was a researcher at the SMERU Research Institute, Jakarta, and lecturer at the University of Nusa Cendana, West Timor. His research area is on institutional economics in Indonesia.

Budy P. Resosudarmo is an Associate Professor and Head of the Indonesia Project at the Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, the Australian National University. He received his PhD degree in development economics from Cornell University. His research interests and publications include environmental economics, regional development, and institutional economics in Indonesia.

Arie Ruhyanto

"Pemekaran" and the agenda of statebuilding in West Papua'

Violent conflicts involving armed groups and TNI/POLRI continue to occur sporadically in Papua. Various efforts to manage the conflict has been done by the central government, ranging from the implementation of special autonomy since 2001, the preparation of the roadmap for peace, the establishment of special unit to accelerate development, and the creation of dozens of new government units through the process of regional expansion called Pemekaran. During the last 10 years, not less than 30 units of new government at district level have been formed in Papua and West Papua Province. The main considerations of national governments in creating new administrative units are mainly associated with the issue of improving the effectiveness of governance, development and public services, which in turn is expected to moderate the activities of radical groups demanding

independence. Nevertheless, violent conflicts continue to occur even tended to increase with the widening scope of issues triggered by an increasingly open political contestation both in the arena of local elections (Pilkada), filling public offices, as well as the distribution of wealth at the local level. Papua has turned into the most vulnerable areas of conflict in Indonesia. The presence of state institutions that are physically closer to the public was actually created new tensions that has the potential to divide society and weaken the legitimacy of the state. Against this background, this paper elaborates on the extent to which regional expansion contribute to peace and state building agenda in Papua and what are the factors that impede the objectives.

Arie Ruhyanto is a junior lecturer at Department of Politics and Government, Gadjah Mada University (UGM). Currently he is also researcher at the GMU's Working Group on Papua. He took his MSc on International Politics in Glasgow University and graduated in 2008 with thesis titled Constructing European Union's Presence in Indonesia. Since then he has actively involved in several research in Papua as well as other region in Indonesia. Some of his recent research projects are: Assessment of the South Sorong Community's Preparedness toward Investment, Feasibility Study of New Local Government Creation (Pemekaran) in Jayawijaya, Puncak Jaya, and South Sorong in Papua, as well as South Paser Regency in East Kalimantan. He also has been participated as a trainer and facilitator in several local government capacity building activities conducted by Center for Cooperation and Capacity Building, a unit under the Faculty of Social and Political Science, Gadjah Mada University.

LUNCH BREAK

12.15-1.00

D2.193: 'Australians doing fieldwork in Indonesia, 1960s-2010s'

Panel convenors: Charles Coppel and Barbara Hatley

As Australia began to engage academically with Indonesia after World War II, a trickle of Australian postgraduate students set out for Indonesia to do fieldwork. They encountered a new world, fraught with challenges – how to get around, where to live, how to communicate without phones and workable postal system, how to fathom the Indonesian bureaucracy – but often also wondrously life-changing. Over the decades field work experience has changed enormously, as Indonesia and Australia have transformed, and new technologies open up the world. Everyday communication thrives in the age of wifi and mobile phones! But what is the effect of new restrictions on communication generated by home institutions in Australia, rules for collection and reporting of material imposed by ethics committees, along with tighter controls on research topics, on travel and time away? How has the research produced changed? How are Australians and Indonesians interacting in these contexts? Are lives still being transformed?

Participants in this discussion session are invited to comment on these questions, and to suggest other topics for inclusion in a proposed volume on doing fieldwork in Indonesia. The volume will contain both longer articles and short reflections and anecdotes, personal histories and analyses of big issues. Contributions warmly encouraged!

Charles Coppel is a Principal Fellow in the School of Historical and Philosophical Studies at the University of Melbourne. He has been engaged in research on Chinese Indonesians for nearly half a century. His main fieldwork in Indonesia was in the period 1968-1977.

Barbara Hatley is a Professor Emeritus in Asian Studies at the University of Tasmania and an honorary associate at Monash University. She has been researching Indonesian literature, performance and gender issues since the 1970s, and first did fieldwork in Indonesia in 1977-1978.

PANEL SESSION SIX

1.15-2.45

D2.194: Embodied Memories of 1965

Chair: Kate McGregor

Ana Dragojlovic

'Violent histories and embodied memories: 'The Look of Silence', affective transfer and evocation of intergenerational trauma'

This paper brings together scholarly literature of the body, embodied memories, and bodily affectivity in order to analyse effects of the historical mass violence on the children of survivors. My focus is on Indisch children whose parents remained in Indonesia after its decolonization, and were imprisoned and tortured during the mass violence of 1965–66. I explore how parental experiences of the violence that took place in 1965-66 and of those experienced earlier in Japanese internment camps during the occupation of Indonesia (1942-1945) 'entered our house', as expressed by the children. Based on detailed personal narratives collected in 2014 with these children now living as adults in the Netherlands I analyse effects of the 'The Look of Silence' (2014), a documentary directed by Joshua Oppenheimer and its capacity to animate embodied memories of violence.

Ana Dragojlovic is an anthropologist who works in the areas of gender and mobility from the perspective of critical masculinity studies, and queer and feminist theory. Her more recent interests are centred around critical approaches to historical trauma and related therapeutic discourse and practice. Her regional specialisation reflects her interest in diasporas and empires and includes Indonesia, the Netherlands, Dutch East-Indies and Afro-Asian connections (particularly in relation to the Afro-Caribbean).

Marianna Lis

'The history of loss and the loss of history: Papermoon Puppet Theatre about 1965'

The Papermoon Puppet Theatre was established in 2006 in Yogyakarta by Maria Tri Sulistyani and Iwan Effendi. The events of 1965 are crucial for comprehending the past, the present and the future of Indonesia in the performances of this theatre. Describing the most difficult moments in the history of contemporary Indonesia, they show spectacles relating to values and moral choices. They do not mention statistics or dates; they tell stories about the influence the history on individuals, families, and the whole generation brought up at that time. While collecting material for their creative work, the authors of the Theatre's productions have talked with neighbours, acquaintances, family members and relatives about their memories. In narrating these stories, the artists of the Papermoon Puppet Theatre do not judge, and they do not indicate or suggest who was guilty or who the winners in this history were. The performances of the Papermoon Puppet Theatre are a part of the current exploration by Indonesian artists trying to find a suitable language to describe the mass killings of 1965-66 and their aftermath. This paper attempts to analyze performances and the language created by the puppeteers.

Marianna Lis is a Ph.D. candidate in theatre studies in the Institute of Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. She received her M.A. in theatre studies from the Aleksander Zelwerowicz National Academy of Dramatic Arts in Warsaw in 2011, where since 2012 she has given lectures on Intercultural Performance for MA students. In the academic year 2010-11, she studied at the puppetry department in the Indonesian Institute of the Arts in Surakarta with a Darmasiswa scholarship from the Indonesian government. In 2012-2015 she conducted field research in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She is currently completing a dissertation on contemporary wayang.

Robbie Peters

'The revolutionary body: Desire, disaggregation and the anti-communist purge of 1965 in Surabaya'

Anthropologist James Peacock observed of ludruk clown dramas in Surabaya during the early 1960s that the young and wily stranger of the city's streets always outsmarted the conservative male of its back alley neighbourhoods. Ludruk mocked tradition, making it what Peacock called a 'right of modernisation' that captured the mood of Surabaya and its people as turbulent, burgeoning and typically 'modern'. This paper uses the themes expressed in ludruk to demonstrate how its pedagogy of the unfinished modern person of grafted body parts was usurped by the pedagogy of bodily disaggregation as enacted through the purge, torture and killing of suspected communists in 1965/6. I support this argument with demographic and archival details on the city during the 1950s and 1960s, interviews with former political prisoners and eyewitness accounts of the violence.

Robbie Peters is a senior lecturer in anthropology at the University of Sydney and director of its Development Studies Program. He has a recent book, Surabaya, 1945-2010: neighbourhood, state and economy in Indonesia's City of Struggle, NUS Press (2013). He has written journal articles on urban renewal in Surabaya, the political economy of violence in the Indonesian city and gender and value in Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta and Surabaya. His most recent research focuses on a number of issues including the mobility of people as economic development strategy in Southeast Asian cities and the culture and politics of commemoration in Java and Vietnam. He is most interested, however, in the phenomenology of the early post-colonial city in Indonesia, with a particular emphasis on revolutionary violence. He is working on turning this research into a book.

D2.193: Indonesia's place in the world

Chair: Andrew Vandenberg

Awidya Santikajaya

'Explaining Indonesia's rise through role conceptions'

While the rise of other nations has fascinated many scholars, the emergence of Indonesia within global politics has still not attracted much attention. Within this limited field of research on 'Indonesia's rising', there are two influential schools of thought. Scholars in the first camp, such as Dave McRae believe that Indonesia's lack of the material power has restrained it from exercising more assertive foreign policy. On the other hand, others including Amitav Acharya argue that Indonesia has chosen a different path for its rising by promoting norms and values, such as democracy and development. Based on my fieldwork, this article examines these two competing camps and explores National Role Conceptions for explaining Indonesia's rise. The main conclusion is that while scholars have proposed realist, liberal and constructivist logics to explain Indonesia's rise through the role theory framework, there are many the continuities in Indonesia's foreign relations which shape Indonesia's current foreign policy.

Awidya Santikajaya is a PhD candidate at the Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy, the Australian National University. He completed his undergraduate studies in economics at the University of Indonesia and a master of international relations at the Johns Hopkins University. His PhD research, under the supervision of Professor William Maley and Dr Jeremy Farrall, explores the concept of "emerging powers" in international relations debates. In order to better explain "emerging powers," he proposes the application of the "pivot states" framework. His thesis is supported by exploration of diplomatic engagements of Indonesia, South Africa and Turkey in climate change and G20 negotiations.

Dave McRae

'Is Indonesia a middle power?'

President Joko Widodo's written campaign statement pledged that Indonesia would engage in middle power diplomacy, positioning Indonesia as a regional power with selective global involvement. But is Indonesia a middle power and what can we learn about its foreign policy by examining Indonesia's international stance through this lens? This paper takes up these questions to review Indonesia's foreign policy under presidents Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Joko Widodo.

*Dave McRae is a senior research fellow at the Asia Institute at the University of Melbourne. His current research interests include contemporary Indonesian politics, Indonesian foreign policy, Australia-Indonesia relations and regional security issues. He is the author of *A Few Poorly Organized Men: Interreligious Violence in Poso, Indonesia* (2013) and translator of Solahudin's *The Roots of Terrorism in Indonesia* (2013). Prior to joining the University of Melbourne, Dave has previously worked for the Lowy Institute for International Policy, The World Bank and the International Crisis Group. He writes and comments frequently in both English and Indonesian in the Australian, Indonesian and other international media.*

Charlotte Setijadi

'Paradox of Sinification: China Rising and its implications for ethnic Chinese communities in Indonesia and the Philippines'

The rise of China has had significant impact in the Southeast Asian region. As ASEAN's largest trading partner, strong bilateral links with China is crucial for all Southeast Asian countries, and recent trends suggest that China's economic, cultural and linguistic influence in the region will only get stronger. For the millions of ethnic Chinese living in Southeast Asia, the rise of China presents an unprecedented opportunity for them to act as intermediaries in dealings between the host nations and China, and indeed, many Southeast Asian Chinese have recently felt a renewed sense of pride in their Chinese ethnicity (in a process commonly termed 'resinification'). However, considering that both in the past and the present, strong anti-Chinese sentiments can be found in countries like Indonesia and the Philippines, there is an imminent need for critical analysis into how China's rising prominence in the region influence local ethnic Chinese identity politics in Southeast Asia.

In this paper, I examine recent relational dynamics between China and ethnic Chinese in Indonesia and the Philippines. In particular, I compare how different ethnic Chinese communities in both countries are affected by new configurations of Chinese identity, interests and power in the region.

Charlotte Setijadi is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University. She completed her PhD in Anthropology from La Trobe University and currently researching Chinese soft power in Indonesia and the Philippines.

D2.204: Language, politics and performance

Chair: Lily Yulianti Farid

Susi Darihastining and Yunita Puspitasari

'Unfolding values of Javanese cultural wisdom in Jidor Sentulan Jombang: An ethnolinguistic study'

Study on language and culture puts language as an act and as a means to fulfill the act. As an act and the means, language conveys many functions. Ideology functions is one of language function resulted from an assumption that particular language feature conveys ideology dimension of a society. Ideology is a reflection of social values which are a consensus. Jidor Sentulan is a literary performance done through dialogic narrating through which tradition and culture is held firmly. This study aimed at describing ideology function of Jidor Sentulan Jombang. Ethno linguistic analysis describes some language features to reveal values of Javanese cultural wisdom as ideology of Jombang people. Results of the study found several language features that represent the values of Javanese cultural wisdom

found in Sentulan Jidor Jombang, they are: lexical process, modalities, and terms of address. The results of the study might be useful to preserve values of local wisdom.

Susi Darihastining is a faculty member of Language and Literature of Bahasa Indonesia Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang (a college of teacher training and education) in Jombang East Java, Indonesia. She actively presents her paper in national and international conferences. She also won several grants from Dikti such as *Penelitian Dosen Muda* (a research grant for junior lecturer research), *Doctoral Research grant*, *iBM* (a grant for research for community service), *Hibah Bersaing* (a research grant for senior lecturer).

Yunita Puspitasari is a faculty member of the English Language Education Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang. She has contributed her writing in two books of *ELT (English language Teaching)* published by State University of Malang press. She actively improves her teaching by joining kinds of conferences nationally and internationally. She also won a research grant from Dikti.

Yunita Puspitasari and Susi Darihastining

'Oral language and literature as a strengthening base for creative industry development'

Language and oral literature are a public communication in ancient and modern society. Language and oral literature evolve over time, following the cultural mindset of certain communities. Language is a means of verbal and oral literature as an intermediary for the cultural values of society. *Besutan Jombang* is a literary performance whose genre is comedy. It often used for social criticism. The purpose of this study is to describe and explore the philosophical values, cultural, ideological, aesthetic, humanist and ethnic which inspired empowerment through creative shirt-making industry. Qualitative research method was utilized. Ethnopoetic analysis for *Besutan Jombang* reveals that there are philosophical values, cultural, ideological, aesthetic, humanist and ethnic in forms of idioms and jokes. Idioms and jokes are used by creative shirt-making industry as a unique branding for the product. The values of customs move the society to reconstruct emotional dimension and inspire social and economic of the society.

Howard Manns

'What Soviet theorists and hip hop tell us about the future of the Indonesian language'

Bakhtin and Hip Hop Studies have respectively provided rich frames for understanding linguistic practices in the contemporary world (e.g. Coupland 2001; Alim 2006). In this paper, I position the language practices of post-Reform youth vis-à-vis both frames by examining language ideologies and practices of young Indonesian speakers in Malang. I begin by positioning these ideologies and practices with regard to Bakhtin's notions of monologism and dialogism. The New Order had an unyielding monologic vision for Indonesian and Indonesians. However, the post-Reform era has been characterised by a carnivalesque unleashing of dialogic and heteroglossic energy (see Jurriëns 2009). I position this energy, as it emerges in the youth practices in Malang, alongside parallel discussions of language in Hip Hop Studies. By doing so, I provide a richer understanding of Indonesia's 'sociable' youth as 'cultural critics' and 'cultural theorists' (cf. Alim 2006), and youth's varied linguistic practices as the ultimate critique of the prior generation's monologic vision.

Howard Manns is a Lecturer in Linguistics at Monash University, where he is also Head of an Indonesian Board of Studies. Howard is a sociolinguist concerned with language variation in Indonesian, English and tactile sign languages. He is co-author of *Communication Across Cultures: Mutual Understanding in a Global World* (2014, Cambridge University Press), and he is currently co-writing a book on *Style and Intersubjectivity in Youth Interaction* (with Dwi Noverini Djenar and Michael Ewing).

Edi Dwi Riyanto

'Jogja Hip Hop Foundation and the politics of the Yogyakarta Kraton'

After eleven years of its establishment, Jogja Hip Hop Foundation (JHF) has received local and international acknowledgment, making it one of the most successful hip hop groups in Indonesia. It has received a Letter of Appreciation and Duta Nagari Award, both from the Sultan of Yogyakarta. This presentation is to explain the intertwining relationships of the music of JHF and the politics of the Yogyakarta palace. Special attention will be given to three songs of Jogja Istimewa (the Special Jogja). Song of Sabdatama, and Jogja Ora Didol (Jogja not for Sale). Most data constitutes fieldwork interviews, observations, and the music itself. It was found that JHF had made a formidable contribution to the political stance of Yogyakarta palace in defending its special status against Jakarta's will. However, the song of Jogja Ora Didol indicated JHF opposition to the way Yogyakarta was too much commercialised.

Edi Riyanto is a PhD candidate at Faculty of Arts Monash University. Previously he had spent more than 10 years in Yogyakarta. In 2014 he came back to Yogyakarta to observe Jogja Hip Hop Foundation. His research interest is the ways people adjust their traditions in the modern world.

D2.205: Women and marriage

Chair: Nina Nurmillia

Noryamin Aini

'Inter-religious marriage in Indonesia: Patterns and trends'

Interreligious marriage (IRM) is an ignored and not a new phenomenon. Some studies have suggested that people strongly favor to intra-marry either in terms of religion, ethnicity, race, or social class. However, when a society becomes religiously segmented into several sects or denominations and widely exposed into heterogeneous dimensions of societal life in terms of ethnicity and social class, the practice of IRM inevitably occurs. Hence, the incidence of IRM is an inevitable social phenomenon in which religious doctrines are transformed and incorporated into social and cultural contexts. In this setting, in spite of many societies and religions strongly stereotyping, even forbidding IRM, the practice of IRM has widely flourished and rapidly increased, especially in socially, culturally, demographically and religiously diverse societies. Indeed, although Indonesia marriage laws forbid, and religious leaders disfavor and condemn IRM, many would-be religiously intermarried couples will always find ways to perform IRM, such as committing hypocritical religious conversion prior to marriage solemnization or conducting such a marriage overseas in a country where IRM is legal. The study utilizes the metadata of the 2000 Indonesian Population Census for selected (159) districts/municipalities which represent 75 % of whole Indonesian population in 34 provinces, and involves over 14 million couples.

Noryamin Aini is Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Sharia and Law, the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. His interests include Sociology of Law, History of Islamic Law, and Research Methods. He has a MA in Sociology from Flinders University and a PhD from McGill University and the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah.

Dina Afrianty

'Marriage and divorce in Indonesia'

Data from the religious courts across Indonesia shows that there has been a significant increase in the number of divorces initiated by Muslim women in the past decade. A survey conducted by the AusAID-funded IALDF/PPIM research on religious courts users in 2007/2008 shows that about 75% of litigants of divorce cases are uneducated and poor, only about 25% are middle rank workers and professionals

(Lindsey 2012: 284). In 2008, almost 98% of cases heard at religious courts are divorce cases with about two third of the cases are initiated by women and are successfully granted by the court (Sumner and Lindsey 2010). This paper will focus on the incidents of domestic violence as one of the causes that prompted women to apply for divorces. It will discuss how Legislation No 23/2004 on Elimination of Violence in Household has been used to address justice to women.

Dina Afrianty is currently a research fellow at Institute for Religion, Politics and Society at the Australian Catholic University (ACU). She is affiliated with the State Islamic University (UIN) in Jakarta. She is also a fellow at the Centre for Social Difference, Columbia University and an associate at the Centre for Indonesian Law, Islam and Society. She finished her PhD from University of Melbourne in 2011 and an Endeavor Post-doctoral Research fellow in 2013.

Atun Wardatun

'The solidity of solidarity: Women's roles in the negotiation of marriage payment among the Bimanese Muslims of Eastern Indonesia'

The principal aim of this paper is to demonstrate an extended perspective on women's agency by primarily arguing that "collective solidarity" – along with its dynamics – exists and even becomes the main element in constructing as well as exercising women's agency. This is particularly true when women's agency is based on the cultural values of a communal society, such as that of the Bimanese of Eastern Indonesia. Theoretically, this argument reinforces the general idea of how "cultures differently construct the meanings of agency" (Parker 2005) and thus agency "is inherently temporal, contested and unstable" (Bain, 2005). In order to achieve the aim, I will present an ethnographic material on a form of marriage payment that has not been previously documented although widely practiced by Bimanese Muslims, who are an overlooked representation of Muslim women in Indonesia. I will also analyse how it relates to Islamic normative conceptions of marriage payment. Then, I will utilize this case material as an innovative way in understanding women's agency.

Atun Wardatun, is currently a Ph.D student at the Research Centre of Religion and Society, the University of Western Sydney (from 2012). Her Master degrees were gained from Women's and Gender studies at University of Northern Iowa, USA (2006) and Islamic Family Law at Pascasarjana UIN Yogyakarta (2000). Since 2000, she is listed as a lecture in Syari'ah Department at IAIN Mataram, teaching "Islamic family Law in Indonesia" and "Personal Law in Islamic Countries." Her latest publication is "The Tradition of Equality: Cultural and Religious Intersectionality in Gender Studies" in *Reformation of Islamic Thought in Indonesia* (Jakarta: The Institute for the Study of Religion and Philosophy, 2011).

Elisabeth Dewi

'Extramarital affairs as social cultural arrangements among Indonesian Female Domestic Workers Community in West Java'

This paper discusses a reconfiguration of contemporary marriage relationship among Indonesian Female Domestic Workers (FDWs), where a couple is located in at least two countries. They have maintained close ties that depend on a cross-border division of labor in which productive labor occurs in the country of destination and reproductive labor in Indonesia. Considering that each FDW migrates alone, it can be assumed that each woman has maintained a transnational marriage relationship since the time of her migration. Considering the family and community values in a patriarchal society like Indonesia, FDWs still believe in marriage and raising a family as their natural and primary role in life. At the same time, overseas employment brings a separation between the world of work and the world of the home for the first time. Thus, when this employment takes women away from their own homes and into the homes of others, unique and problematic social arrangements result, including accepting an extramarital affair or 'contract marriage' of their husbands as a normal situation.

Elisabeth Dewi has a Bachelor from UNPAR in Bandung, Indonesia. In 2003 she gained a MA from UMASS Lowell, USA. In 2010, she gained a PhD from Women's Studies in VU, Melbourne. She is lecturer and head of Parahyangan Centre for International Studies. She is also a Coordinator for Women's Concern Network in Bandung and a Secretary Executive for Gender and Women's Empowerment Sub Commission for Bandung Diocese. She is a Gender Consultant for various international projects in Indonesia.

D2.206: Indonesians living in Australia

Chair: Alistair Welsh

Aninda Moezier

'Negotiating boundaries: An Indonesian home in Melbourne'

The number of Indonesian migrants in Australia has been increasing significantly, especially in the last two decades. Like with all other immigrants from other nations, the lives of the Indonesian migrant are configured across multiple spatial boundaries of home, city, and nation, as well as additional inscription of changing gender relations of their new cultural and socio-spatial context. Adopting spatial ethnography as its methodology and interview as a method, this paper examines how a Chinese-Indonesian immigrant domiciled in Coburg, Melbourne, negotiates this territory. It shows how the assumed identity, the personal history, and the cultural values that the migrant carry with her have influenced the choices of the dwelling as well as the use and appropriation of space inside it. This paper also shows how, on the other hand, the spatial and temporal distance between her current dwellings and her past Indonesian homes might influence the boundaries of her identity.

Aninda Moezier is a PhD student in the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, the University of Melbourne. Her research interest is in the intersection between gender and feminist studies on the one hand, and the history of Indonesian architecture on the other. Her PhD research is about transformations of spatial practices in relation to the dynamic gender relations and socio-political context in the matrilineal Minangkabau society in Indonesia. This paper is related to the pilot study for the research, in which she explores the use of spatial ethnography as a methodology in examining the homes of Indonesian migrants in Melbourne.

Ririn Erinawati, Herlambang Susiswo, Agustina Wayansari (Indonesian Association of Geelong)

'An Indonesian community group in Geelong: Friendship, values, culture and its uniqueness'

Indonesian Association of Geelong was formally established in 2010. However, the embryo of this association, 'Perhimpunan Indonesia Australia (PIA)' was already formed earlier in 2000. Earlier, the group was only formed to introduce some Indonesian Cultural in Geelong through food and dances. Later on, the group has emerged and become an umbrella organisation for Indonesian and their family, friends, relatives and students who learned Indonesian, as well as Indonesian teachers and anyone who are interested to learn or know about Indonesia. This group has been recognized by Indonesian Consulate General in Melbourne as well as Geelong City Council. Although in small scales, this group has become the ambassador and face of Indonesia in Bellarine Peninsula area.

The paper will discuss the activity of the group, its uniqueness and opportunity and challenges faces by the group and its member.

Ririn Erinawati currently works as a Senior Engineer in Barwon Water, Geelong. She did her bachelor degree in Gadjah Mada University in Civil Engineering. She also has a MA in Science from IHE, The Netherlands. She completed her PhD in Water Resources from The University of Melbourne. Ririn has published several academic papers. Ririn has been involved with various community groups. She has been the Indonesian Association of Geelong (IAG) committee since 2011. She was the president of IAG in 2013 and now she is the IAG advisor.

Herlambang Susiswo obtained his bachelor degree from Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia. He got his master degree in geotechnical engineering from IHE, The Netherlands. He completed his PhD in Project Management

from The University of Melbourne in 2011. Herlambang has been involved with Indonesian Association of Geelong (IAG) since 2013.

Agustina Wayansari completed her bachelor degree from Gadjah Mada University in 1999. She completed her master degree from Monash University. She worked as a Jakarta Post journalist prior comes to Australia. She is now active as an IAG member assisting with publication.

Monika Winarnita

'Balancing work and family: Indonesian skilled migrant women in the education and health sector in Melbourne'

The number of skilled professional female migrants—nurses, teachers, specialists and technicians—from Southeast Asia to countries like Australia is growing rapidly. This paper is based on recent fieldwork amongst Indonesian professional women in the health and education sector living in Melbourne. It is part of a comparative study of Indonesian and Philippine women in the UK, Canada, Singapore and Australia that asks how these educated, trained, and technologically savvy women decide whether, when, and under what conditions to have or not have children. By exploring the place of cultural values and the role of the workplace in shaping their decisions, this paper looks at the impact of migration to Australia on family decision-making by professional Indonesian women. This is a pressing issue for countries such as Australia whose immigration policy on female skilled migrants may become a strategy for increasing birth rates in an aging population.

Monika Winarnita is a Post-doctoral Fellow with the Anthropology Department and the Centre for Asia Pacific Initiative at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. She has affiliation with the Department of Anthropology and Asian Studies at La Trobe University, Melbourne as a Research Associate for an ARC Discovery Project on the Cocos Malays in Australia's Indian Ocean Territory and Subject Co-ordinates Critical Issues in Asian Societies. Recently completing her PhD with the ANU (2014) her thesis will be published in January 2016 titled Dancing the Feminine: Gender and Identity Performances by Indonesian Migrant Women, Sussex Academic Press.