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Editorial
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The International Journal of Critical Indigenous Studies (IJCIS) now complements the recently launched National Indigenous Research and Knowledges Network (NIRAKN) in its efforts to build Indigenous research capacity. In this context the journal provides a platform for the research of Indigenous postgraduates, early- to mid-career researchers, and senior scholars. Indigenous scholars are therefore encouraged to submit their articles to future editions of the IJCIS, an ‘Excellence in Research for Australia’ (ERA) ranked journal.

This edition again testifies to the broadening interest in critical Indigenous studies, with Indigenous and non-Indigenous contributors alike seeking critical engagement with Indigeneity in a variety of striking ways. Acushla O’Carroll’s article highlights how the Internet and Social Networking Sites (SNS) have extended and shaped forms of Maori cultural identity transmission. She is particularly concerned to chart the unique ways in which Maori identity is constructed through using social networking sites. Charmaine Green and her co-authors, Sarah Prout, Fiona Nicols, Kevin Merrit, Gordon Gray, Jennifer Kniveton, Wayner MacDonald, and Ashley Taylor, chart their experience of deploying Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) during an Indigenous housing research project in regional Western Australia. Mindful that CBPR has been lauded as a best practice methodological framework for undertaking research in Indigenous communities, the authors conclude that a recalibration in the research relationship follows, where ownership and outcomes in research sit squarely ‘with, and for, Australian Indigenous communities’.

Catherine Koerner investigates white Australians’ popular understandings of the country’s colonial past and present. Her findings from an empirical study involving rural white Australians reveal an ossified understanding of colonial history that positions this history as remote from the preoccupations of the present. Utilising critical race and whiteness studies, Koerner asserts that this decoupling is necessary for the continued denial of Indigenous sovereignty, which additionally serves to thwart benign efforts at Reconciliation in Australia. She concludes by arguing for a national educational curriculum that foregrounds Indigenous history.

Finally, Clemence Due assesses the representations of the so-called ‘gang of 49’ which appeared in the media from late 2007. Her article identifies the ways in which media coverage associated Indigenous masculinity with various gendered discourses of criminality, delinquency and violence. In so doing, Due cogently argues that mainstream news media effectively cast Indigenous males as a threat to the mainstream Australian community.

Book Review: Indigenous Australia for Dummies