AUNTIES IN ACTION: SPEAKING LOUDER THAN WORDS

Rural Women Developing Social Capital

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Women Raising Funds and Spirits

Thesis submitted by Jennifer Frances Horn AHT BA

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James Cook University

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I, the undersigned, am the sole researcher and	d author of this thesis. No other
person or persons made significant contributions to	the writing.
Editorial guidance contributed by Robert Bar	ms Drs. and Bruce Hodding MA
Financial contributions were made by the Go	overnment of Canada, the
Government of British Columbia, the School of Edu	cation at James Cook University
and the Nanaimo branch of the Altrusa Club.	
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Declaration of Ethics

The research presented and reported in the	nis thesis was conducted within the
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Guidelines on Research Practice (1997), the Jan	nes Cook University Policy on
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Auntie Louella

Thinking Outside of the Box

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Auntie Jenny's give-away

To my Aunties Sandy, Judy, Jean, Pricilla, and Kay for your loving care.

To my "aunties" Marge Dewar, Louella Channel, and Linda Bell for being my mentors.

To the children in my life who believe in Fairy Goddess Mothers.

To Mom and Dad and the whole "famn damily" for sticking with me throughout my "hick studies."

To Wes for beachfires, fireworks, and the fire within.

To Kit and Malcolm for your gentle guidance and for believing in aunties right from the start.

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To my fellow Scrabble players for encouraging the growth of new dendrites.

To Sylvia, Kilbeggan, and Wattle and Gum, for nurturing the lagerphonist in me.

And to that danged Fred J. for his pride in rural and vernacular ways.

 Ω Hy'che que, siem

Abstract

"Aunties" are grassroots women who actively develop social capital by encouraging social trust and reciprocity to flourish; unfortunately, the voluntary contributions of aunties are often taken for granted and seldom included in discussions of social capital or community development. This study offers an important alternative perspective to the notion that unpaid social care provided by grassroots women is insignificant, and it counters the discourse of decline in civic participation that is dominant in many Western societies.

From the data arose three themes to describe the experience of being an "auntie." Specifically, aunties are particularly active in formal and informal aspects of society, aunties build relationships, connections, and networks; and they do this by creating common understandings amongst families, community members, and the professionals who serve them. In addition, aunties actively resist the social construction of women's social caring as trivial, and they persist in countering discourses that diminish the capacities of rural people, their families, and communities. Some aunties perform small, individual, local acts of living and giving, such as helping a sick neighbour, while others are active in large, collective movements, at a national level, such as through Girl Guides or Country Women's Associations.

This hermeneutic phenomenological study is based on interviews conducted with ten selected women in Western Canada and Northeastern Australia, as well as on material and cultural artefacts, on photographic evidence I gathered of aunties in the vernacular, and on my own experiences as an auntie in several rural communities. Interpretation of the data was informed by social constructivist, feminist, heuristic, and response-base theories, through which I endeavoured to establish the locus of expertise with the participants as well as with the researcher.

The actions of aunties are significant to the development of social capital because they build relationships and trust within the community, which in turn, can promote the development of social and economic capital. If local, grassroots community members have the opportunity to contribute to both formal and informal community development, then the capacity to create shared goals may lead to increased trust amongst locals and professional developers, and therefore enhance the

community development process. When grassroots people and professionals arrive at a common understanding of the value of informal networks and activities to the survival of small communities, then the gap that divides public from private needs and desires may be more readily bridged. In addition, if those who reside in small, rural, or remote community contexts have the opportunity to build safe and trusting relationships with other locals and with the professionals that serve them, then misunderstandings may be avoided and the community development process may be more successful.

Aunties contribute significantly to the development of informal networks and reciprocal relationships, and they engender social trust and warmth, which in turn increases the capacity of families, neighbourhoods, and communities to generate and accumulate social capital. Therefore, it is important to study the words and actions of aunties to learn who they are, what they do, and how they do it in order to support and encourage other people to likewise become active and engaged citizens.

Table of Contents

Statement of Access		11
Statement of Sources		iii
Electronic Copy		iv
Contributions of Others		V
Declaration of Ethics		vi
Auntie Louella: thinking outside the box		vii
Auntie Jenny's give-away		viii
Abstract		ix
List of tables		xii
List of poems		xiii
List of photographs		xiv
Section one	1	
Chapter One: Re-creating aunties in action		1
Auntie-cedent		17
Chapter Two: Re-membering aunties in action		38
Chapter Three: Re-cognizing aunties in action		54
Section two	81	
Aunt-ecdote of this auntie		81
Chapter Four: Re-searching aunties in action		85
Chapter Five: Re-constructing aunties in action		120
Chapter 1 ive. Re-constructing aunties in action		120
Section three	149	
Chapter Six: Re-conceptualizing aunties in action		149
Part one: Who are aunties and what do they do?		153
Part two: How aunties build relationships and connections		197
Part three: How aunties create shared understandings		216
Part four: How aunties resist, persist, and create		258
alternatives Chapter Seven: Re-commendations for further action		277
Chapter Seven. The commendations for further action		277
Bibliography		286
Appendix		
Glossary		303

List of Tables

Table 1	Participants' names, monikers, codes and country of	
	residence	
Table 2	Comparative volunteering patterns in Canada and Australia	168

List of Poems

Title	Participant	
Auntie	Mary	2
Complete	Allison	18
Community Service Work	Fiona	20
Re-sourceress	Simone	22
Cyber-Tribal Mother	Bella	24
Older Women	Sophia	26
Necklace	Jill	28
Mirror	Penny	30
Family	Cathy	32
One Step	Pauline	34
You Enter Humanity	Mary	36
Not a Bunch of Yahoos	Sophia	122
It's Not All Glory	Sophia	152
Unsung Heroines	Sophia	161
Just	Allison	171
Gymkhana	Allison	198
Rural	Fiona	217
This is a Field	Mary	259
Eulogy	Allison	278

List of Photographs

Women Raising Funds and Spirits	i
Auntie Louella Thinking Big	vii
Sorority Sisters Selling for Scholarships	1
Hestia	38
Families and Friends Gathering at Bush Dance	53
Aunt Jemima in the Vernacular	54
Women Weaving Community	55
Small Acts of Significance	56
Thrift Store Services Thriving	57
Early Aunt Jemima image	66
Canadian Women's Institute Members Resisting Genetically Modified	70
Food	
Country Women's Association Members Providing Rest and	71
Refreshments	
Canadian Girl Guides/Girl Scouts and Youth Groups Parading	72
Australian Girl Guides Commemorating	73
Canadian School Moms Preparing Lunches for Sports Day	74
Australian School Moms Marching with Children	75
Historical Society Members Researching Local Culture	85
Raging Grannies Rallying at their Un-Convention	121
Rotary Club Members Reinforcing Roles	150
Red Cross Members Multitasking	151
Scout Leaders Role Modelling	197
Markets Developing Community	216
Equestrians Challenging Stereotypes	258
Cairns to Karumba Cyclists Persisting	277