

EMERITUS

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine

Peak groups welcome direction of interim Accord report

Australian universities' peak bodies have broadly welcomed the Universities Accord Interim Report, issued on 19 July by the federal Minister for Education, Jason Clare.

The interim report identifies more than 70 policy ideas that the expert panel framing the Accord is considering for its final report, which is due at the end of 2023. In the meantime the panel has recommended five 'first steps' that can be implemented immediately, and on which Mr Clare has committed the government to act.

In its response, the Group of Eight noted that Mr Clare's call for the Accord process to consider 'big, bold, spiky ideas' reflected the Go8's own ambitions for the Accord. The interim report included 'challenging and thought-provoking options to sense-test novel ideas, provoke meaningful debate and expert policy-driven discussion,' it said.

'However, in assessing the options and "spiky" ideas, we must be mindful to avoid the risk that proposals, such as a levy on international students, don't undermine our nation's hard-won and enduring successes in areas such as our global strength in international education,' the Go8 said.

'The Australian higher education system has an international reputation for delivering world-class education for both domestic and international students. We must ensure that the Accord process does not have unintended consequences that impact our global reputation.'

Universities Australia's Chief Executive, Catriona Jackson, said there was much to welcome in the interim report, including the five immediate action items which the government had accepted.

'Universities have long called for uncapped places for all Indigenous students and the removal of barriers to a university education for students from under-represented backgrounds, which the creation of more study hubs will help facilitate,' she said.

UA's Chair, Professor David Lloyd, said the interim report showed the value of submissions made to the Accord process. 'The detail, depth and quality of the work underscores the importance of the tertiary education system in building a stronger Australia,' he said.

‘Clear and constructive consideration has been given to deeper reforms around widening participation, future funding for core teaching, and support for research activities and infrastructure.

‘Getting the outcomes right will ensure the sector succeeds for the benefit of all Australians.’

Mr Clare committed the government to implementing the five ‘first steps’ set out in the interim report when he spoke at the National Press Club on 19 July.

First, he said, it would double the number of university hubs, from the 34 regional hubs now operating, creating 20 more in the regions and 14 in the outer suburbs of cities, ‘where the percentage of residents with university qualifications is low’.

‘The evidence is that where these hubs are, university participation goes up,’ Mr Clare said.

Secondly, the government will abolish the 50 per cent pass rule, which sets down that if a student attempts at least eight study units and fails more than half, they become ineligible for further Commonwealth support for that course.

Funded places for eligible Indigenous students

Mr Clare said that some 1,350 students from mostly poor backgrounds had been excluded at Western Sydney University this year. ‘Instead of forcing them to quit we should be helping them to pass,’ he said.

Third, the government will ensure that all Indigenous students are eligible for a funded university place if they are qualified for admission. This already applies to Indigenous students who live in regional Australia, but now will apply to all. Mr Clare said this ‘could double the number of Indigenous students at university in a decade’.

Fourth, the Higher Education Contribution Guarantee will be extended for another two years to provide funding certainty to universities. This will also entail a requirement for universities to invest remaining grant funding in initiatives like enabling courses and extra academic and learning support for students from poor backgrounds, from the regions, ‘and other under-represented groups’.

The fifth ‘first step’ involves the Commonwealth working with the states and territories to improve university governance. ‘This includes university governing bodies having more people with expertise in the business of universities, and a focus on student and staff safety and making sure universities are good employers,’ Mr Clare said.

Mr Clare told the press club audience that almost every new job that will be created in the decades ahead would need a TAFE qualification or university degree. At present about 35 per cent of the workforce had a degree, but the interim report estimates that that could increase to 55 per cent by mid-century.

‘This report argues the only way to really do this, is to significantly increase the number of university students from the outer suburbs and the regions,’ Mr Clare said: Indigenous students, those from poor backgrounds, and those with a disability.

‘If we don’t, we won’t have the skills and the economic firepower we need to make this country everything it can be in the years ahead.’

The ideas to be considered by the Accord panel, chaired by Professor Mary O’Kane AC, include:

- a ‘universal learning entitlement’ to help people get requisite qualifications and skills, and ensure that students from poor backgrounds, the regions and under-represented groups are eligible for a funded university place;
- a needs-based funding model for Commonwealth Supported Places;
- a ‘national skills passport’ that includes all ‘qualifications, micro-credentials, prior learning, workplace experience and general capabilities’, and the expansion of quality credentials and short courses to rapidly develop workforce skills;
- better integration of higher education and vocational education;
- more work-integrated learning, including degree apprenticeships and financial support for compulsory placements;
- a ‘national student charter’, similar to the New Zealand model, to ensure a consistent approach to student safety and wellbeing;
- a change to the way research is funded to put it on a more predictable footing;
- the creation of a wider range of institutions, with different missions, potentially including a second national university focused on regional Australia, based on the University of California model;
- a levy on international student fee income to create a fund with multiple functions that might include shielding the sector from economic shocks and funding infrastructure, research or student housing; and
- creating a ‘tertiary education commission’ to oversee the implementation of reforms, provide long-term advice to government, and determine mission-based funding for each university.

The interim report can be accessed at www.education.gov.au/australian-universities-accord/consultations/consultation-interim-report

Mr Clare invited the sector ‘to test these ideas. Pull them apart. Critique them and improve on them. Or reject them and suggest others.’

The Go8 has said it will review the interim report and work with the accord team ‘to develop a seamless tertiary sector, with equity, opportunity and research at the core’.

‘The Go8 will continue to advocate for big-picture reforms, including major reform of research funding and a bipartisan national research strategy,’ it has said. ‘This will give universities certainty in research and research infrastructure investments, boost our global reputation for research excellence and help Australia retain and attract the world’s best and brightest. Research is fundamental to our prosperity and national well-being, key to the future of Australia’s university sector and the success of the Accord.’

Under-used city land to become ANU's advanced health, medical research hub

The Australian National University plans to transform an 'under-utilised' 8,600 square metre block of land on Marcus Clarke Street into health precinct that will house advanced treatment and research activities.

The land was sold to the university by the ACT Government for \$16.75 million. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt, described the acquisition and plans to develop the hub as a 'once-in-a-generation opportunity too exciting to miss'. The plan was announced on 6 July.

'This block of land was the missing piece of our campus, and future generations of students and academics will thank us for seizing the opportunity to buy it,' he said.

'We will use this site to bring together research, teaching, policy, treatment and public engagement to understand and meet Australia's future health needs, which is a key part of our mission as the national university.'

The ACT Chief Minister, Andrew Barr, said the scheme would generate important and continuing education, health, and economic benefits for Canberra.

'The sale will see the under-utilised land transformed into a nationally significant health precinct,' Mr Barr said.

Precinct to create jobs, attract students and clinicians

'In addition to world-class treatment and research, the future precinct will create jobs, draw students and clinicians to Canberra, and drive economic activity.'

The site is adjacent to the headquarters of the National Health and Medical Research Council and Australian Academy of Science. It is being used as a depot for government works on London Circuit. The university plans that it will house cutting-edge translational work in public health, biomedical science, medicine and psychology, as well as transforming research in personalised precision medicine into treatments available to the public.

It is to have space for health-focussed organisations and agencies, clinical services, engagement and learning opportunities, and related retail.

Professor Schmidt said the ANU had included the purchase of the land within its budget and would seek commercial partners to fund the development, which was expected to run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr Barr said the government was investing in revitalising the city centre. 'This important investment from ANU will further integrate the university into the heart of our city,' he said.

Construction on the new complex is expected to be complete within six years.

Faculty talk to focus on Ukraine war

Dorothy Horsfield will examine three aspects of the Russia-Ukraine war when she presents the Emeritus Faculty's lunchtime talk in the Molony Room at noon on Wednesday, 2 August.

The talk, titled 'Hybrid Warfare, Private Armies and the Outsourcing of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict', will explore the almost decade-long war in Ukraine, in which prospects for peace remain elusive. Horsfield will look at the ideological and historical factors, both domestic and geopolitical, that precipitated the war, and consider the ways the concept of hybridity has internationalized the conflict. The third speculates on how the conflict might unfold.

Dorothy Horsfield's most recent book, *Russia in the Wake of the Cold War: Perceptions and Prejudices*, has just been published in paperback. She has a PhD focusing on the Far Right in post-Soviet Russia, an ANU Master of Strategic Affairs, and a Master of European Philosophy from the London School of Economics and Political Science. She has published five books, including two novels, a collection of short stories and a memoir of her late husband, journalist Paul Lyneham.

Dismay as government scraps \$1.2bn Australian space satellite program

Australian scientific organisations have expressed dismay at the federal government's decision to scrap the \$1.2 billion National Space Mission for Earth Observation (NSMEO).

Under the program, it was envisaged that four satellites would be launched between 2028 and 2033 to help Australian access to global earth observation data. However, in late June the government said that for 'budget repair' reasons it had instead decided to continue to rely on international partners who currently provide crucial Earth observation data.

In voicing its disappointment, the Australian Academy of Science said the Australian space science community had identified an ongoing Earth observation satellite program as a national priority in the plan for space science 2021–2030.

'With its focus on Earth observation and climate science, the NSMEO would have benefited multiple Australian research areas that contribute to understanding the impact of climate change on Australia, and generated data that assist with natural disaster mitigation, weather forecasting, and water resource management,' the academy said.

'The NSMEO would have required developing sovereign Australian capability, with flow-on benefits to other areas of Australian space science.'

This view was echoed by the Space Industry Association of Australia, which said its board was 'intensely disappointed at the decision announced to abolish

Australia's first national space mission and to cut \$1.2bn from the nation's program for critical space infrastructure development'.

'Space infrastructure provides 60 per cent of data measurements critical to assessing climate change, can detect and monitor natural disasters, provides signals and timing fundamental to transport and agriculture, and is critical to providing defence surveillance of the waters around Australia,' it said.

As a whole-of-government program, NSMEO 'would have provided sovereign Australian satellites to provide this data precisely when needed by government agencies and departments, including the Bureau of Meteorology, Geoscience Australia, and Defence. The mission would have shown international partners that Australia is serious about contributing international efforts to measure and mitigate the effects of climate change which severely threaten our immediate region.'

Research vice-chancellor retiring

The Australian National University's Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research & Innovation), Professor Keith Nugent, will leave the position in January 2024, after five years in the role.

Professor Nugent was appointed to a professorship in physics at the University of Melbourne at just 34 years of age and was elected to the Australian Academy of Science seven years later. He graduated with a PhD in Laser Physics from ANU in 1985.

'After graduating I spent the bulk of my career in Melbourne, so it was wonderful to have the opportunity to come back to ANU as DVCRI,' he said 'Being able to lead the research activities at Australia's leading research-intensive university has been an absolute privilege.'

Since 2019, apart from helping the university navigate through the pandemic, hailstorms and smoke, Professor Nugent has overseen the implementation of the new ANU PhD as well as new capabilities, systems and policies that have enabled significant growth and diversification in research income. ANU research income increased to \$408 million in 2022 from \$335 million in 2019.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt, said Professor Nugent had brought a wealth of experience to his role at ANU.

'He brought the vital perspective of a world-class researcher to his leadership role here at ANU, as well as the critical experience of a research leader following a six-year stint as DVCR at La Trobe University in Melbourne.'

Professor Nugent expects to continue his research in physics at ANU.

EMERITUS FACULTY LECTURE, 5 JULY 2023: SUMMARY

A comparison of ANU academics' experiences of research in the 1990s vs the 2010s.

Gerlese S. Åkerlind

As we all know, the context for academic research has been undergoing dramatic changes over recent decades, and from the 1990s in particular. These changes are characterised by government-led 'neoliberal' policies of increased accountability, performance management, competition for funding and marketisation of research. The ways in which these changes have impacted academics and academic work have become a particular line of research in higher education.

In this lecture, I present six longitudinal case-studies of ANU teaching-and-research academics' changing experiences of academic work, and research in particular, over this time. The aim is to provide a concrete illustration of the impact of the changing regulatory context on academics' experiences of research. The case-studies were based on a comparison of interviews conducted with 28 ANU academics in 1997 — when neoliberal regulatory policies were first starting to impact research in Australian universities — and then again with six of the same academics who were still at ANU in 2012 — by which time neoliberal policies were well entrenched.

A number of common changes were found in ANU academics' descriptions of their research and academic life between 1997 and 2012:

- a. Dramatically increased administration, including research administration — while most of this felt time-wasting, some was enjoyable, requiring leadership and scholarship.
- b. Frequent expressions of cynicism — related to conflicts between personal academic values and institutional neoliberal values.
- c. Widespread stress and fatigue — in particular related to reduced time and increased pressure for research.
- d. Continuing enthusiasm for research — but with a separation between different types of research, to meet different purposes.
- e. Overall reduced enjoyment of academic work — though not by all!

While most of these changes are also reported in the larger literature, the separation of research into different purposes is a new finding that is of particular concern to me. In 1997, participants described all of their research in a consistent and holistic way. But by 2012 they described engaging in different types of research for different purposes. All participants described interest-inspired research — which was experienced as an act of discovery or contribution that enhanced personal understanding and disciplinary or social change. But some explicitly contrasted this with institutionally-required research — which was experienced as an academic duty, intended to produce

concrete outcomes (such as published papers and research grants) required to meet institutional performance measures.

These findings indicate that conflicts between academic and neoliberal values in research are not simply disappearing with adaptation over time – as was predicted in the 1990s. Such conflicts continue to impact academics' psychological well-being. Plus, there is evidence that academics' experience of research may be becoming more fragmented. This finding is in line with other research on the 'fragmentation' of academic work that has been described as a consequence of neoliberal changes (eg: Bexley, 2013; McInnis, 2000). For example, research, teaching and service have become increasingly positioned as independent categories of academic work — at the policy, management and performance level.

For copy of this paper, please email Gerlese.Akerlind@anu.edu.au.

It is currently in press as: Åkerlind, G.S. Meaning and purpose in academic research: Researchers of the 1990s vs 2010s, in A. Oancea, G. Derrick, X. Xu and N. Nuseibeh (Eds) *The Handbook of Meta-Research*, Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.

Diary dates

Goldin's study of her New York 'tribe' at the NGA

The photographs that comprise Nan Goldin's 'The Ballad of Sexual Dependency', a study of her 'tribe', began as a slide show screened in the clubs and bars of New York where Goldin and her friends worked and played in the 1970s and 1980s. The series of 126 photographs, now part of the National Gallery of Australia's collection, make up the exhibition that will run till the end of January next year. Goldin refers to 'The Ballad' as her 'public diary', saying that her photographs 'come out of relationships, not observation'. The work's overriding themes, she has said, are love and empathy and the tension between autonomy and interdependence in relationships—relationships in which all genders struggle to find a common language. Viewers are advised that the works depict explicit nudity, sexual acts, drug use, and the affects of violence against women. The NGA says the exhibition is not suitable for people under the age of 15.

Artist Haegue Yang's exhibition 'Changing from From to From' runs till 24 September.

A lens on the city's life

The people and events that have helped to shape the capital are on show in 'Capturing Canberra', an exhibition at the Canberra Museum and Gallery that runs till 28 January. The exhibition showcases work from CMAG's recently acquired Press Photography Collection, more than 3,500 press photographs that, the gallery says, 'captures the essence of Canberra'. From serious and historic to thought-provoking, artistic, funny, and touching, these images have

appeared in newspapers like *The Canberra Times* and *The Sydney Morning Herald*. 'Capturing Canberra' includes personal recollections by some of the photojournalists has been possible with the help of some of the photojournalists represented.

'How Cities Work', the touring exhibition from Museums of History NSW, will run at CMAG till 8 October. This interactive family exhibition reveals the secret workings of our cities. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$7 for children over three years of age; under three, free. Family membership (two adults and up to four children) \$32. CMAG members have free admission.

Whitlams' gifts at National Archives

Works by John Olsen, Brett Whiteley, Lloyd Rees, John Coburn and Arthur Boyd are included in the Whitlams' Folio, featured in the exhibition *Dedicated to the Dedicated: Whitlam, the Arts and Democracy* at the National Archives of Australia. The folio is a collection of artworks given to Gough and Margaret Whitlam in 1979 in recognition of their support for the arts in Australia. The event, a touring exhibition of The Whitlam Institute within Western Sydney University, includes both reproductions and originals. It is open till 29 October. Free guided tours are available but bookings are required. They can be made at www.naa.gov.au/visit-us/events-and-exhibitions/dedicated-dedicated-whitlam-arts-and-democracy.

Meet the Author events

July 26, 6pm: Nick McKenzie will talk with Karen Middleton about his new book, *Crossing the Line*, the story of the investigation into allegations of war crimes and murder by elite Australian soldiers in Afghanistan. John Blaxland will give the vote of thanks. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

July 31, 6pm: Ryan Cropp will discuss his biography, *Donald Horne: A Life in the Lucky Country*, with Mark McKenna. The biography shows how, in the 1960s, Donald Horne offered Australians a compelling reinterpretation of the Menzies years, portraying it as a time of social and political inertia and mediocrity. His book *The Lucky Country* was widely influential. Cropp's biography positions Horne as an antipodean George Orwell, a lively, independent and distinct literary voice 'searching for the temper of the people, accepting it, and moving on from there'. Through Horne's eyes and words the reader can see a recognisable modern Australia emerge. The vote of thanks will be given by Allan Behm. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

August 2, 6pm: Anna Funder will talk about her new book, *Wifedom: Mrs. Orwell's Invisible Life*, with Virginia Haussegger. Sally Pryor will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

August 7, 6pm: Megan Davis and George Williams will discuss their new book *Everything You Need to Know about the Voice*. Vote of thanks by Alex Sloan. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

August 14, 6pm: Albanian author and academic Lea Ypi will talk with Allan Behm about her memoir, *Free. Coming-of-Age at the End of History*. Lea Ypi, a professor of political theory at the London School of Economics, was recently named as one of the world's top ten thinkers by the British magazine *Prospect*,

and by the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* as one of the most important cultural personalities of 2022. The vote of thanks will be given by Kim Rubinstein. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

August 30, 6pm: Melissa Castan and Lynette Russell will discuss their new book, *Time to Listen: An Indigenous Voice to Parliament*. Professor Castan is Director of the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University and Professor Russell is Director of the Monash Indigenous Studies Centre. The vote of thanks will be given by James Blackwell. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

September 5, 6pm: Sam Roggeveen will talk about his new book, *The Echidna Strategy: Australia's Search for Power and Peace*, with David Speers. Allan Behm will give the vote of thanks. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

September 13, 6pm: Leigh Sales will talk with Brian Schmidt about her book *Storytellers: Questions, Answers and the Craft of Journalism*. Sales takes her readers on a tour of the profession, letting some of Australia's best-known journalists talk about their work and their approach to the craft. Virginia Haussegger will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

September 19: Chanel Contos will discuss her new book, *Consent Laid Bare: Sex, Entitlement and the Distortion of Desire*, with Natassia Chrysanthos. The vote of thanks will be given by Michelle Ryan. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

September 28: Catharine Lumby will talk with Andrew Leigh about her new biography of Frank Moorhouse. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 3, 6pm: Chris Hammer will discuss his crime novel *The Seven* with Andrew Leigh. Jeff Pople will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 5, 6pm: David Marr in conversation with Frank Bongiorno about *Killing for Country: A Family Story*. Marr's book is a personal history of Australia's frontier wars, written after he learnt that his forebears served with the Native Police. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 9, 6pm: Trent Dalton will be in conversation with Sally Pryor about his latest novel, *Lola in the Mirror*. Karen Viggers will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 12, 6pm: Melissa Lucashenko will talk about her new novel, *Edenglassie*, with Alex Sloan. The vote of thanks will be given by Lucy Neave. Manning Clark Auditorium, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 16, 6pm: Isabelle Reineke will talk about her new book, *Courting Power: Law, Democracy and the Public Interest*, with Kim Rubenstein. Manning Clark Auditorium, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 25, 6pm: Kate Fullagar will talk to John Paul Janke about *Bennelong and Phillip: A Relationship Unravelling*. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 2, 6pm: Richard Flanagan will be in conversation about his new book *Question 7*, a blend of fiction and non-fiction. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 7, 6pm: Bryan Brown will talk with Alex Sloan about his new novel, *The Drowning*. Cinema. Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 8, 6pm: Christos Tsiolkas will discuss his new novel, *In-between*, with Nigel Featherstone. Sally Pryor will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 14, 6pm: Wendy Harmer will talk about her memoir, *Lies my Mirror Told Me*, with Alex Sloan. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 22, 6pm: Clementine Ford will talk about her new book, *I Don't*. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

ANU/*Canberra Times* Meet the Author events are held in association with Harry Hartog Bookshop. Books are available for purchase before and after each event. Pre-event book signings will be available from 5.30pm and again after the event. Registration is required and can be made at Registrations at anu.edu.au/events. In line with ANU's Covid policy, masks are no longer required. Enquiries to the convenor, Colin Steele, at colin.steele@anu.edu.au.

The Symposium by University House wine bar (Shop 13, 152 University Avenue, Acton, next to the Kambri cultural centre) will be open for dining after Meet the Author events. No bookings necessary. Food and wine details at <https://unihouse.anu.edu.au/eat/symposium/>.

Feared and Revered exhibition's last month

Only a month remains for visitors to the National Museum of Australia to see the exhibition 'Feared and Revered: Feminine Power through the Ages', which features more than 160 exhibits that span 5,000 years of history, from 2800 BCE to the present. The exhibits, on loan from the collections of the British Museum, explore the power and diversity of female spiritual beings in cultural traditions and beliefs around the world, and shows how they have shaped understanding in a variety of cultures. The exhibition closes on 23 August. Objects made from glass, leather, ceramics, metal and wood feature in the exhibition 'Material World' at the National Museum. The exhibition explores the story of design through objects shaped by both traditional and new technology and materials. The objects reveal the creativity of Indigenous peoples, early settlers, scientists, engineers, designers, artists and architects. Open till 15 April next year.

Australia's golden sporting story on show

Australia's rich sporting culture is the subject of the exhibition 'Grit & Gold: Tales from a Sporting Nation', which runs at the National Library of Australia till November. The exhibition celebrates the nation's rich sporting heritage and its effect on our culture over the years. Through a collection of books, magazines, paintings, drawings and photographs, the exhibition retells the stories that have brought Australians the pleasure of winning and pain of losing. Memories and memorabilia of sporting events from the Olympics, tennis, swimming, cricket and racing will be on display. Entry is free, and booking is not required.

Obituaries

Hans Kuhn

22 May 1927 – 20 January 2023

It is customary in an obituary to provide an overview of a person's professional career, perhaps with a modicum of references to their other interests, such as family and hobbies. This reflection on Hans Kuhn's life is not like that. It is a more personal response to someone I knew and loved. But first, some particularities about his life.

Hans Kuhn was born in St Gallen, Switzerland, where he maintained strong life-long connections to friends and family. He was a precocious student and grew up in a world of linguistic riches. With his mother he spoke her dialect of Swiss German; with the local children it was the St Gallen dialect; in school he learned Latin and classical Greek, as well as English and the Swiss standards of French, Italian and German. Later he was to add Swedish, modern Icelandic, Faroese, Danish, medieval and modern Greek, Russian and Spanish, not to mention a raft of Germanic languages which are no longer spoken. I remember him well, at the end of the 1980s, at a time when he was reading medieval Greek, lamenting how hard it was proving to master Japanese.

In his thirty-year retirement Hans Kuhn would divide his year between Canberra and his hometown of St Gallen. In Switzerland he kept his German, Italian, Spanish, modern Greek and Russian books, with some English, while his classical and medieval Greek, Latin and Scandinavian collections were housed in Canberra. He greatly grieved having to clear out his St Gallen apartment, giving away its multilingual collections, in 2022, the last year before his death.

The young Hans Kuhn studied at the University of Zürich for ten years. In the European tradition, he spent parts of that decade travelling, attending lectures in Paris, London and Sweden before being awarded his doctorate in Zürich in 1956. He worked for a time in Switzerland as a high-school teacher and journalist. It was in Switzerland that he met Edith, his wife and partner of over 60 years. After two years in Wisconsin, where Hans taught German and Spanish, in 1959 the young family returned to Switzerland and then moved to Australia, where Hans had secured a position teaching German at the University of New England in 1963. Two years later the family came to Canberra.

Hans Kuhn served as Professor of German at the Australian National University from 1965 to 1990. He entered a Department of German and left it as a Department of Germanic Languages, where Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish were also taught alongside German. This is to say nothing of Germanic languages from the past. I had the privilege of taking classes with Hans Kuhn in Gothic, Middle High German, Old High German, Old Saxon, Old Norse and Icelandic. What a treasure-trove!

There is hardly a person, apart from my family members, who has had a greater influence on my life than Hans Kuhn. I started my studies at the ANU in 1976,

taking subjects in mathematics and physics, with a single unit of German. 'Professor Kuhn' would lecture to the first-year German students for an hour each week in German, on the history of the German-speaking regions of Europe, from Roman times through the Middle Ages, and on to modern times. A whole world opened up before me, and in my second year I was enticed to study other Germanic languages with Hans. This was to draw me into linguistics, which furnished me with an academic career.

It is difficult to do justice to Hans Kuhn's research contributions, partly because they were so diverse. He contributed in the fields of German, Swedish, Danish and Icelandic studies. He had a life-long interest in poetry and music, playing the piano most days and singing in many choirs, and his scholarly interests included the development of song and hymnody in a variety of Germanic languages.

Hans Kuhn had a consuming interest in the particularities and incomparabilities of languages, and the profound way they shape human feelings and thoughts. He stated in his inaugural lecture at the ANU in 1965 that 'the language in which we grow up creates the world for us, and this is not only true of the physical world but as much, or even more so, of our emotions and thoughts'. For Hans, the innate diversity of languages was their 'noblest claim to be studied'.

True to his belief that language shapes a person's identity, Hans Kuhn had a particular interest in the formation of the linguistic identities of Europe, including the contributions made by folk tales, songs, and Christian liturgy and hymnody. He was keenly interested to trace the influence of Romanticism upon emerging European national identities. As a multilingual Schweizer, Hans Kuhn could look with some bemusement upon nations like Belgium and Norway, where language differences have been a source of conflict, and indeed upon the whole of Europe, where present-day state boundaries are a consequence of the formation of national linguistic identities in the modern era.

I would like to conclude with three evocative passages from Hans Kuhn's 1965 inaugural lecture:

'Language is a vehicle for communication, yes; but it is as much an expression of individuality. That's why we think it worthwhile to study the works of great writers — not just for any practical wisdom or guidance we may derive from them, but because they, using language differently, enlarge our own horizons, unlock new areas of thought and feeling, make us more aware of what language can express.'

'The more we become monolingual, that is the more we lose the alternatives provided by dialects or regional varieties of speech, the more we become captives of our various 'national' languages.'

'Anybody who has penetrated fairly deeply into a foreign language is the richer for it; he has acquired sensory, emotional, and intellectual horizons that he did not possess before, quite apart from the magic pleasure of changing shape and becoming a different person, for no individual with a minimum of linguistic sensitivity remains the same man when he uses a foreign language.'

Hans Kuhn — ‘Professor Kuhn’ as I knew him — lived what he preached. He penetrated deeply into languages, letting them transform him, and acquired great riches along the way, which he so generously and energetically shared with others. He was a man of expanded horizons. It was these qualities, manifested with a kindly and sensitive humanity, which drew me into his lectures almost 50 years ago. The depths of thought, curiosity and kindness which I found in him as my teacher was wonderful. It has deeply impacted my life.

For the gifts Hans Kuhn shared I will always be grateful.

— Mark Durie



Andrew Papworth **9 October 1951 – 17 March 2022**

Together, we train and educate the next generation and need a diverse blend of inspiring people who create and teach ideas and professional skills. With Andrew Papworth in the Department of Physics in the Faculties, we had a virtuoso in experimental physics who complemented the academics in an outstanding way for over 35 years.

To find Andrew, you had to negotiate your way through groups of tables laden with the latest incarnation of physics teaching equipment. There you would find him frequently surrounded by keen second-year students and tutors aligning objects and optics, or at his little desk amongst even more samples of equipment ready to be shipped somewhere. He would proudly highlight his latest teaching innovation, joyfully engage with students, laboratory demonstrators and teachers. Frequently music from the 1970s would fill the room, irrespective of the decades since.

Remarkably, you can find his ideas and motivation in his self-published book, *The Art of Experimental Physics*, which is a great legacy he created in his final two years. Only a few achieve this. Andrew took inspiration from a wide range of examples of education from across Australia, the UK and Europe as an avid traveller and observer. He kept pace with developments in technology.

Andrew developed his own style of pedagogy for teaching experimental skills and fostering curiosity in technology, which are essential in many professions that are in great demand in Australia. Throughout his time at ANU, from 1987 to 2022, he enjoyed the opportunities to brainstorm ideas for teaching experimental physics, to build impressive new demonstrations, to create challenges for the already engaged, and inspirations for those who were being drawn in.

He worked successfully with a good number of academics, including Michael Gore, John Love, Ben Buchler, John Close, Nick Robins and Mika Kohonen. Personally, I had great creative interactions with Andrew over several decades. Together we created new experiments, including small-scale solar houses in the 1990s, demos to show how a gravitational wave (GW) detector would work, deliberate challenges to fix a laser or ways to measure pollution in air. With

Andrew's ingenuity, we have created enduring educational experiences with generations of students encouraged to develop their own skills.

After studying in England and obtaining a Bachelor of Arts in 1977 from the Open University, and after working as a high school teacher, Andrew came to Australia in 1984. He joined ACT Health Services, and from there went to the ANU. He joined the Department of Physics in the Faculties, the teaching hub of the ANU, which had its own building with research and teaching laboratories. He joined a youngish, bold team of researchers operating high-quality facilities, including a unique piston compressor simulating re-entry of spacecraft (in collaboration with NASA), advanced laser facilities for spectroscopy, and even a small teaching accelerator.

Andrew was hired as laboratory and building manager, succeeding a rather stern and serious predecessor. He was responsible for all aspects of building #38 on the ANU map, and its ever-evolving facilities. It was all hands on. In the 1980s, we renovated our own laboratories and painted them to seal in dust in laser laboratories. Commercial optical tables were too expensive and the solution, with Andrew's help, was to pour about 2.5 tons of concrete to create a stable vibration-free base for several lasers. We did indeed check the floor loading beforehand and this became the base for world-leading research.

With more success and more funding, the building was remodelled several times, extended in the 1990s with a dedicated GW laboratory, and space for the Centre for the Public Awareness of Science and new workshops serving several science departments. In the 2010s custom-built teaching space and a maker space were added. The buildings were renovated, the concrete table and even part of a floor demolished to create a multi-storey state-of-the art atom interferometer.

This building hosted many creative researchers who produced world-leading results, including squeezed light, optical teleportation and entanglement, equipment for the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory and GW detection, Australia's first Bose-Einstein condensates, quantum key distribution and the seed for several start-up companies. To this day it produces outstanding results in research and education, for the past decade as an integral part of the Research School of Physics.

Building manager Andrew was involved in all of these advances, finding the most effective cost-efficient solutions. He employed an innovative approach to building and people management. The collaboration between academics, students and technical staff thrived. However, this was not always in line with university-wide building administration rules or in accord with the view of some academics, or sometimes the head of department. He persevered and enjoyed his role. Research and teaching success was on his side.

Nothing, with the exception of playing, coaching and adjudicating hockey, gave Andrew as much joy as contributing to ANU physics outreach, and brought out his unique personality so well. Numerous stalls during Science Week and Open Days, annual sessions with National Youth Science Forum, engagement with teachers and Questacon, visits to schools, were all routine for him.

He guided a large team of volunteers and students ready to communicate science. Occasionally they included his own children, who recall the fun they

had with him on weekends helping with experiments, exploring science with an adventurous father, putting up with his unusual style and the old-fashioned music in the background.

He spotted teaching talent and supported it. He stood his ground when another negative budget decision in ANU threatened investments in teaching. I am very much missing Andrew Papworth, his enthusiasm and the inspiring discussions we had, his unconventional approach to tinkering and exploring, occasionally bordering on indulgence.

Andrew Papworth was so well loved by his family, students and colleagues who all gained so much from him. He is sorely missed. Following his example, let's aim to nurture our diverse creative teams and continue to combine more unique approaches to education and research.

— Hans Bachor



Gordon Briscoe **1938-2023**

Gordon Briscoe (known to many as Biggo) was one of the nation's sharpest analysts of past and contemporary Indigenous relationships. His high intelligence as an academic with a prodigious memory competed so much with his warm personality and with an active political participation that it was possible to appreciate one of these fine qualities without understanding the others. I was lucky enough to share in all of them.

Briscoe was born in 1938 into Mardu lands in which Marduntjara was the chief language spoken. His grandmother, Kanaki, named Gordon's mother 'Eileen'; she was known for most of her life as Eileen Briscoe. Eileen's father was Billy Briscoe, a white rouseabout. Gordon's father was Ron Price, an Overland Telegraph Station manager.

Evacuated, with many other Aboriginal people, from Alice Springs in 1942, Eileen and her toddler Gordon were trucked to an enemy aliens camp at Balaklava. Then Gordon, now separated from Eileen, was sent to a children's institution at Mulgoa, on the Nepean River west of Sydney. When that institution closed in 1946, Eileen wanted her son placed in a children's home being established by the Reverend Percy Smith, whom she knew from Alice Springs. While the High Anglican Smith remained in charge, the boys were raised, in Briscoe's analysis, under an odd seminarian atmosphere of work and chapel, serious life with a (working class) purpose. Thus Gordon found himself, by 17 years of age, a fireman stoking locos taking wheat from Adelaide to Port Lincoln. By 1960 he was playing first-grade soccer in Adelaide, but his chief obsession, as he wrote in his autobiography *Racial Folly* (ANU Press, 2010), was Aboriginal political rights. He joined the Adelaide-based Aborigines Progressive Association. Yet he was a troubled young man and wrote and reflected, 'The tensions still within me, I believe, relate to the events of the 1942 evacuation when most of the institution's residents were suddenly moved interstate.' Now in Sydney, thankfully in 1961 he met Norma Foster, an

Englishwoman, who gave his life the stability that it had needed. With Norma's encouragement and, politicised by his work in the Sydney Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, he enrolled in matriculation classes in 1965. The later 1960s brought political involvement in Sydney, in the foundation and later the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. Here he met the Sydney figures who intertwined with his later life, like the activist Chicka Dixon, the lawyer Hal Wootton and, in 1971, Fred Hollows. An undergraduate career at ANU brought him a glimpse of his real love, academic history.

Returned to Sydney, he found that the political animus towards Aboriginal people in the inner city had sharpened. Outraged by the Friday night arrests of patrons, even non-drinkers, at hotels like the 'Big E' (The Empress Hotel near Redfern Station) he was part of the planning group that formed the Aboriginal Legal Service. In 1971, already concerned with the health issues of people migrating from the bush to Sydney, he met Fred Hollows. 'Fred turned to me and said, "Biggo, could a national survey and treatment program work?" The question sounded very similar to the one he had asked me at the first Redfern meeting of the Aboriginal Medical Service.' Several years later, aligned politically as well as in friendship with Hollows, he became the Assistant Director of the National Trachoma and Eye Health program.

Back at ANU, he enrolled as an MA student studying the effects of the Maralinga atomic tests on Aboriginal people. His warm personality again helped him to form lifelong friendships with Canberra movers and shakers like Jack Waterford, editor of the *Canberra Times*, and, within the ANU, Len Smith, the epidemiologist. But Briscoe could be fierce, too. Not for nothing had he been known in Redfern as 'The Enforcer'. At a seminar he might erupt with a wordy pointed question directed at anyone, from senior academic or timid postgraduate, if he suspected that the speaker did not appreciate what it was like to grow up as an Australian Aboriginal. Under Professor Barry Smith he began his PhD study into Aboriginal Health, 'Counting, Health and Identity. A History of Aboriginal Health and Demography in Western Australia and Queensland, 1900-1940'. This he published in 2003. Awarded the title of Honorary Professor, he was an inaugural Fellow at the ANU's Australian Centre for Indigenous History from 2003.

My chief memories of Gordon, apart from supervising his Master's thesis, were his penetrating observations and pithy one-liners. Charles Perkins, whom he knew well from Smith's institution, he described not unkindly as 'although dressed like a top line Italian professional footballer, he identified as, and spoke like, a fringe-camp river-bank black'. Of the hundred-odd people whom I interviewed for my *Charles Perkins A Biography*, Briscoe was by far the best informed and most critical analyst. He thought long and hard about the turning points in his life. Of Father Smith's plan to remove the boys from Alice Springs to Adelaide, he wrote, 'I will leave others to ponder the question as to whether the boys who were taken ... were better off than those left behind in Alice Springs', but he concluded in another context that without an eye for the future, the plan was a long-time failure and should never have happened. Perhaps the white reformers had admirable ideas, but we 'were being pushed into an unobtainable conformity'.

In 2013 Gordon and I explored the Sydney of his memories, filming his participation in the tumultuous 1970s. Most moving was exploring the site of the Mulgoa institution, now vanished. Here he reflected:

And when we try and reconstruct [the physical past] we are accused of being re-constructors of fallacy. The church ... can simply be accused of implementing a scorched earth policy. So when we come back here and say, 'Hey! What's this? Our past is gone' — we can't claim this area as being part of our home. And can't convince our own people of our history here, living in [New South Wales], under the Welfare Board ... The material evidence that we can talk about as part of our own healing has been torn asunder ... This evidence of our sorrow has been torn asunder.

Briscoe dedicated *Racial Folly* to his brother Bill who, he said, had 'served his country well'.

What better epitaph could there be for Gordon himself?

— Peter Read



Robert Farnham Miller **10 December 1932 – 11 December 2021**

In Dr Robert Miller, known to all as Bob, who died the day after his 89th birthday, the ANU and the community of scholars specialising in Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe have lost a uniquely gifted and erudite colleague.

American by birth and education, and proud of his Jewish heritage, Bob's career was as rich and varied as his multicultural upbringing. His grandparents on both sides had emigrated from Belarus and Ukraine in the early twentieth century, a time of pogroms and persecution for the tsar's Jewish subjects. Bob was born in Boston but most of his childhood was spent in Winthrop, Massachusetts, in a largely Jewish neighbourhood. His Jewish faith remained important to him throughout his life, and he would later read and compare religious texts in the languages he knew. He grew up speaking both Yiddish and English, and learned Hebrew at school. This no doubt accounted for the remarkable ease with which he mastered other languages during his later studies.

Having excelled at school and won numerous awards, Bob proceeded in 1950 to the US Coast Guard Academy, where he studied engineering while serving as an officer-cadet. Before long, he transferred to Northeastern University in Boston to continue his engineering studies. However, he would soon change direction and complete a degree in history at the University of Michigan. This led to an interest in political science, in particular the politics of the USSR, and a master's degree and eventually a doctorate in that discipline from Harvard in 1965. In the course of his doctoral research he spent a year at Moscow State University and developed fluency in Russian, which was essential for his chosen field: the manufacture and use of agricultural machinery in the Soviet Union. His research would lead in due course to the publication of his first

book: *One Hundred Thousand Tractors: the MTS and the Development of Controls in Soviet Agriculture* (Harvard UP, 1970).

While working on his doctorate, Bob also served as a Teaching Fellow in Government at Harvard, and would later hold academic posts at Washington University (St Louis, Missouri), the State University of New York (Stony Brook) and the University of Illinois.

In 1973 he made the move to Australia with his wife Mary Ellen and their two young children when Bob was appointed a Fellow in Political Science in the Research School of Social Science at ANU. From that time on the ANU would be his professional home. He joined a formidable team of experts in the field of Russian, Soviet and East European Studies and forged close and enduring friendships with colleagues there, in particular with Harry Rigby, who had done much to foster the discipline. He and Bob would go on to many years of fruitful collaboration, as may be seen from Harry's posthumously published book, *Memoirs of a Bourgeois Falsifier* (Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2019). Bob's field of research expanded to include the Yugoslav variety of communism, on which he soon became an acknowledged expert. An extended period of residence in Yugoslavia, with his family, allowed him to observe the country closely and develop many personal contacts and long-term friendships.

Many publications followed, in English, Russian, Croatian and German. These were wide-ranging and authoritative, unfailingly grounded in thorough research. Beginning with Soviet agriculture, they embraced Soviet policy in science and technology, foreign policy, church-state relations, Yugoslavia and its successor states, German reunification, Poland and Lithuania. He wrote with authority on Soviet and Yugoslav leaders (Khrushchev, Gorbachev and *perestroika*, and Slobodan Milošević). His broad expertise meant that he was much in demand for informed media comment on current affairs at a time when Russia and Eastern Europe were undergoing rapid change: his area knowledge equipped him splendidly to comment on and explain the collapse of communism throughout the region. He travelled widely to conduct field research and stay up to date with developments in his field, making good use of his knowledge of many languages. In addition to those listed above, he could claim a fluent reading knowledge of French, Italian, Polish, Serbian, Bulgarian and Macedonian.

Bob taught courses in, *inter alia*, Soviet politics and government, Soviet foreign policy, comparative communist systems, political thought and theories of socialism, and the collapse of communism. He also supervised numerous postgraduate dissertations, and his students were unanimously appreciative of his generous assistance, advice and support.

On retirement in 1993 he was appointed a Visiting Fellow, with Harry Rigby, in the 'Transformation of Communist Systems Project', where he continued his research for many years, and lectured at the Australian Defence Force Academy. His major publications included *Khrushchev and the Communist World* (ed. with Ferenc Feher, Croom Helm, 1984), *Gorbachev at the Helm* (ed. with T. H. Rigby and J. H. Miller, Croom Helm, 1987), *Soviet Foreign Policy Today: Gorbachev and the 'New Political Thinking'* (Allen & Unwin, 1991), and *The Developments of Civil Society in Communist Systems* (ed., Allen & Unwin,

1992). He was a frequent contributor to *Quadrant*, *Soviet Studies* and *The South Slav Journal*, among other respected scholarly periodicals.

In the 1970s Bob was a founding member of the Australian Association for the Study of the Socialist Countries, which later became the Australian Association for Communist and Post-Communist Studies. He served on its executive for many years, and for some time as president.

Bob will be long remembered at ANU and far wider for his active participation in seminars and conferences. He brought to bear an immense store of knowledge in fields far beyond his original disciplines of politics and economics, and could be relied upon for balanced judgements at all times. These were usually delivered humorously, often accompanied by some of the Russian and East European jokes he relished, such as those attributed to ‘Radio Erevan’.

His scholarly achievements aside, Bob was truly a man of many parts with a great zest for life. Not all his colleagues were aware of his early successes on the sports field, or that he was an accomplished carpenter, handyman and gardener, who also enjoyed playing the trumpet.

The death of his beloved wife Mary Ellen in 2018 came as a great blow. He himself is deeply missed by his daughters Katya and Juliet and their families, as well as his university colleagues.

— **John Besemeres and Kevin Windle**

With thanks to **Katya Miller, Juliet Morris and Anna Wierzbicka**

Items of note

Low likelihood of ‘super El Niño’, researchers say

History suggests there is only a low likelihood of a so-called ‘super El Niño’ this year, according to CSIRO climate scientists Wenju Cai and Guojian Wang.

What scientists refer to as extreme El Niños, such as the 1997 and 2015 events, tend not to follow consecutive La Niña events, they write in an article on the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation website (www.csiro.au/en/news/All/Articles/2023/July/El-Nino-Southern-Oscillation).

After a triple-dip La Niña, the World Meteorological Organization declared in early July that an El Niño was under way, although Australia’s Bureau of Meteorology El Niño–Southern Oscillation Outlook remains at El Niño Alert level.

Dr Cai and Dr Wang write that since 1950, there have been five three-year La Niña events — in 2020-2022, 1998-2000, 1983-1985, 1973-1975 and 1954-1956. None was followed by an extreme El Niño, and only one was followed by a strong El Niño, in 1957.

El Niños can vary in strength, from weaker ones with generally small effects, to strong ones. The strongest are sometimes called extreme El Niños. The last extreme El Niño was in 2015.

During past extreme events, severe droughts and wildfires have occurred in western Pacific regions, including Australia. There have also been catastrophic floods in the eastern equatorial region of Ecuador and northern Peru.

Although the authors suggest an extreme El Niño is unlikely this year, other research shows that extreme El Niño events are likely to occur more often under global warming. Steps taken to limit greenhouse gas emissions will help to stabilise El Niño-Southern Oscillation-associated economic and social risks in the centuries ahead.

Dr Cai is a chief research scientist and Dr Wang a senior research scientist at CSIRO. Both are visiting scientists at Ocean University of China. Their research was supported by the Earth Systems and Climate Change Hub of the Australian Government's National Environmental Science Program.

Dementia project aims for more personalised care

The life stories and personal preferences of people living with dementia in aged care facilities will be recorded as part of a four-year \$1.35 million project to provide them with more personalised care and support.

The project, in which the Australian National University is involved, is designed to show healthcare students how to conduct reminiscence sessions with people with dementia. Students will use varied resources to evoke memories and stories from a person's past, and then produce a four-minute life-story video and poster to capture the individual's identity and preferences. The video will be accessible through a QR code on the poster.

More than 50 per cent of residents in aged care homes have some form of cognitive impairment, usually dementia. They often enter care with little warning and may move rapidly between the care home and hospitals. The research team hopes the videos will help staff to get to know an individual quickly, and understand what care is best for them.

The project has been awarded as a Medical Research Future Fund Dementia Ageing and Aged Care Grant to a team of researchers from the ANU, Swinburne University of Technology, the University of Sydney, University of Wollongong, University of Queensland and Southern NSW Local Health District.

The team will compare its approach with usual care to find out if the life-story videos help aged care and health staff understand more about the resident so they can provide personalised care and support.

The chief investigator, Dr Katrina Anderson from the Aged Care Evaluation Unit (ANU and Southern NSW Local Health District) anticipates that this will improve the quality of life of residents and their family carers.

'This project was born out of our clinical experience in aged care homes,' she said. 'Time-pressured care staff often have little information about the person behind the disease when individuals living with dementia first relocate to residential care.'

Wind, solar still cheapest new generation systems

Renewables, led by wind and solar, remain Australia's cheapest new-build electricity generation despite an average 20 per cent rise in technology costs, according to the most recent GenCost report, released by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation on 18 July.

GenCost is an annual collaboration between the CSIRO and the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) that consults industry stakeholders to revise domestic electricity generation and storage costs, as well as the cost of hydrogen production.

The 2022-23 report is the first since GenCost began in 2018 to show that all technology costs have risen from the previous year. The report highlights industry concerns that the rapid pace of global energy transition will contribute to escalating cost pressures.

This is put down to the immense scale of manufacturing, raw materials and labour required to develop and deploy clean energy technologies consistent with net-zero goals.

GenCost modelling projects that technology cost pressures felt in Australia will revert to normal levels by 2027 but be delayed until 2030 in global scenarios where the speed of the energy transition is highest.

CSIRO's Director of Energy, Dr Dietmar Tourbier, said Australia's energy challenge lay in transforming the existing energy system while ensuring the continuing delivery of sustainable, reliable and affordable energy as the nation strove to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

'This imperative is not only essential for environmental stewardship, but also to maintain Australia's economic competitiveness in the global market,' Dr Tourbier said.

Bookshelf

Dilemmas in Public Management in Greater China and Australia Rising Tensions but Common Challenges

Edited by Andrew Podger, Hon S. Chan, Tsai-tsu Su and John Wanna

ISBN (print): 9781760465735

ISBN (online): 9781760465742

July 2023, ANU Press

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/DPMGCA.2023>

This volume draws on more than a decade of workshops organised by the Greater China Australia Dialogue on Public Administration, involving scholars and practitioners from mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Australia. Although these workshops recognised the major differences in the jurisdictions' institutional frameworks, until recently they were largely focused on shared challenges and the diffusion of ideas and approaches. As rising

international tensions inevitably draw attention to areas where interests and philosophies diverge, it is the differences that must now be highlighted. Yet, despite the tensions, this book reveals that these jurisdictions continue to address shared challenges in public administration. The book's contributors focus on intergovernmental relations, including the shifting balance between centralisation and decentralisation; budgeting and financial management; the civil service, its capability, and its relationship with government and the public; and service delivery, particularly in health and aged care. The book is aimed at a wide readership. It emphasises the importance of continued engagement in understanding different approaches to public administration, confirming fundamental philosophical differences where necessary but also looking for common ground and opportunities for shared learning.

Chains

China Story Yearbook 2022

Edited by Linda Jaivin, Esther Sunkyung Klein and Annie Luman Ren

ISBN (print): 9781760465797

ISBN (online): 9781760465803

July 2023, ANU Press

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/CSY.2023>

At the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China in October 2022, President Xi Jinping reiterated his commitment to the 'opening up' policy of his predecessors, a policy that has burnished the party's political legitimacy among its citizens by enabling four decades of economic development. Yet for all the talk of openness, 2022 was a year of both literal and symbolic locks and chains — including, of course, the long, coercive enforced lockdowns of neighbourhoods and cities across China. Then there was a vlogger's accidental discovery of the 'woman in chains', sparking an anguished, nationwide conversation about human trafficking that was part of a broader (if frequently censored) conversation about gendered violence and women's rights. There was trouble with supply chains and, with the Fourth Taiwan Strait Crisis, in August, island chains as well. Despite tensions in the Asia-Pacific, China expanded its diplomatic initiatives among Pacific island nations and celebrated 50 years of diplomatic links with both Japan and Australia. As the year drew to a close, a tragic fire in a locked-down apartment building in Ürümqi triggered a series of popular protests that brought an end to three years of 'zero COVID'. The *China Story Yearbook: Chains* provides informed perspectives on these and other important stories from 2022.

Ebenezer Mission Station, 1863–1873

The Diary of Missionaries Adolf and Polly Hartmann

Edited by Felicity Jenz

ISBN (print): 9781760465674

ISBN (online): 9781760465681

July 2023, ANU Press

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/EMS.2023>

This book contains the annotated diary of Adolf and Mary (Polly) Hartmann, missionaries of the Moravian Church who worked in the 19th century at the

Ebenezer mission station on Wotjobaluk country, in the north-west of the Colony of Victoria. The diary begins in 1863, as the Hartmanns are preparing to travel from Europe to take up their post, and ends in 1873, by which time they are working in Canada as missionaries to the Lenni Lenape people. The diary presents richly detailed insights into daily interaction between Aboriginal people and their colonisers. Mission inhabitants are overwhelmingly described as agents in their lives, moving in and out of the missionaries' sphere of influence yet restricted at times by the mission boundaries. The diary reveals moments of laughter, shared grief, community, advocacy and reciprocal learning. It brings to light life on a mission station in Australia in the third quarter of the 19th century, a period before increasingly restrictive legislation was enforced on Indigenous people in Victoria.

Aboriginal History Journal, Vol. 46, 1863–1873

Edited by Crystal McKinnon, Ben Silverstein

ISSN (print): 0314-8769

ISSN (online): 1837-9389

July 2023, ANU Press

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/AH.46.2022>

The articles in this volume take provocative and generative approaches to the challenge of historical truth-telling. Among them, by examining the memory of massacres in Gippsland, Aunty Doris Paton, Beth Marsden and Jessica Horton trace a history of contestation between forms of frontier memorialisation articulated to secure colonial possession, and the counter-narratives of Gunai Kurnai communities. Heidi Norman and Anne Maree Payne describe Aboriginal campaigns to repatriate ancestral remains over the past 50 years, showing how these campaigns have proceeded as part of movements towards land rights and self-determination. The volume includes a conversation between Laura McBride and Mariko Smith about their curation the Australian Museum's Unsettled exhibition, through which they responded to the 250th anniversary of Cook's *Endeavour* voyage along Australia's east coast.

International Review of Environmental History

Volume 9, Issue 1, 2023

Edited by James Beattie

ISSN (print): 2205-3204

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July 2023, ANU Press

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/IREH.09.01.2023>

Inspired by recent scholarship on disaster history and situated in the broader field of environmental history, this special issue highlights structural factors that have exacerbated the effects of extreme weather and explores how states and societies have responded and adapted (or not) during and after disasters. Five case studies focus on the Indian Ocean World, a macro-region stretching from eastern Africa to East Asia and Southeast Asia, and align chronologically with the so-called Anthropocene, the period during which the industrial global north began to affect climate systems. The studies build on a small but growing

scholarship that looks at historical disasters and disaster responses within this region, arguing for the application of historical methodologies in dealing with extreme weather now and in future.

Administration

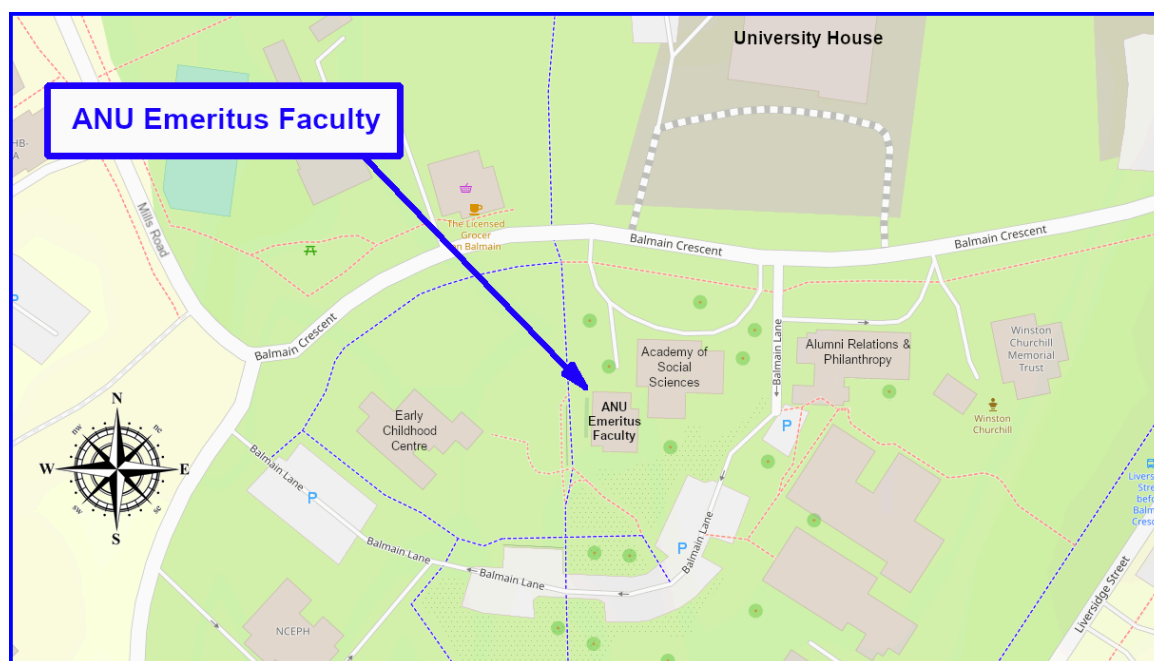
Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

Requests to book the Molony Room should be addressed to the Secretary of the ANU Emeritus Faculty, Jan O'Connor, at jantanress@gmail.com or 6247 3341.

Finding the Molony Room

The Molony Room is at 24 Balmain Crescent, on the south side of Balmain Crescent almost opposite University House.

It is Building 1c on <https://tinyurl.com/yckuknbj>, set back between 22 Balmain Crescent (the Acton Early Childhood Centre) and 26 Balmain Crescent (the Academy of the Social Sciences). Four free car parking spaces reserved for ANUEF members visiting the Molony Room in the Balmain Lane Car Park immediately south of the Molony Room. The room is marked on: <https://tinyurl.com/y7gsyqgh>



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