

EMERITUS

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine

\$10 million for ANU to boost nuclear, biosecurity expertise

The Australian National University will use almost \$10 million in funding from the Australian Research Council (ARC) to establish Industrial Transformation Training Centres to boost Australia's capabilities in nuclear and radiation science, and plant biosecurity.

The funding is part of more than \$64.8 million awarded to eight new ARC Industrial Transformation Training Centres and five new ARC Industrial Transformation Research Hubs that are designed, the ARC says, to mentor and train Australia's next generation of research professionals, and to support partnerships between universities and industry.

The ARC's Chief Executive Officer, Ms Judi Zielke, said the funding would provide innovative research benefits, new products and commercial opportunities for Australia.

'These new ARC Industrial Transformation Training Centres and Research Hubs will allow Australia's best researchers to engage with critical industry partners to address current and future challenges faced by industrial sectors,' she said.

'They will also facilitate outstanding higher degree by research and postdoctoral training to equip an industry-ready workforce, strengthening Australia's wider research capability nationally and internationally.'

Universities and industry organisations will also provide more than \$227 million in funding for the training centres and more than \$78 million for the research hubs.

These contributions will allow researchers and students to access the latest technology and facilities, and to collaborate with industry experts to develop transformative solutions across government in industrial transformation priority areas, such as recycling and clean energy, and advanced manufacturing.

The ANU's Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research and Innovation), Professor Keith Nugent, said the training centres would play a pivotal role in contributing to Australia's economic growth and securing a prosperous future.

'ANU is delighted to be collaborating with partners across government, academia and industry towards a shared vision,' he said.

Professor Mahananda Dasgupta is the Centre Director of the training centre for Radiation Innovation (RadInnovate), which has received \$4.99 million. It will provide students with the skills to develop Australia's nuclear and radiation science capabilities.

Led by ANU, in partnership with the University of South Australia (UniSA), the University of Adelaide and industry, RadInnovate students will receive hands-on training from nuclear experts and will have the opportunity for industry and government placements.

Professor Peter Solomon will lead the training centre in Plant Biosecurity, which has received \$5 million to boost Australia's capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from pests and diseases that threaten the economy and environment.

‘The centre will transform the plant biosecurity sector to protect Australia's natural and productive ecosystems,’ Professor Solomon said. ‘Our future leaders in plant biosecurity will need not only technical skills, but the skills to communicate, collaborate and engage with multiple stakeholders.’

The centre is being led by ANU in collaboration with James Cook University (JCU) and the University of Canberra (UC), as well as more than 20 partners from industry and government.

ANU Vice-Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt congratulated those involved in securing funding for the centres. ‘This achievement recognises the commitment of ANU to look to the future, drive innovation, cultivate knowledge and create solutions that address the complex challenges of our time,’ he said.

ANU is also involved with the training centre in Critical Resources for the future, led by the University of Western Australia (UWA), and a research hub for zero emission for carbon neutrality, led by Queensland University of Technology (QUT).

The eight training centres whose work will begin this year, and their research leaders, are: Automated Vehicles in Rural and Remote Regions (Professor Sebastien Glaser, Queensland University of Technology); Whole Life Design of Carbon Neutral Infrastructure (Professor Chun-Qing Li, RMIT University); Predictive Breeding for Agricultural Futures (Professor Lee Hickey, University of Queensland); Plant Biosecurity (Professor Peter Solomon, ANU); Critical Resources for the Future (Professor Marco Fiorentini, University of Western Australia); Radiation Innovation (Professor Mahananda Dasgupta, ANU); Battery Recycling (Professor Shizhang Qiao, University of Adelaide); and Radiochemical Technologies and Precision Radiopharmaceuticals (Professor Andrea Robinson, Monash University).

The five research hubs and leaders are: Zero-emission Power Generation for Carbon Neutrality (Professor Zhi-Gang Chen, Queensland University of Technology); Engineering Plants to Replace Fossil Carbon (Professor Robert Henry, University of Queensland); Smart Process Design and Control (Professor Aibing Yu, Monash University); Value-Added Processing of Underutilised Carbon Waste (Professor Lian Zhang, Monash University); and Future Digital Manufacturing (Professor Dimitrios Georgakopoulos, Swinburne University of Technology).

Government to adopt all recommendations to strengthen ARC role in research sector

The Australian Government has agreed, or agreed in principle, to all 10 recommendations put forward by the Review of the *Australian Research Council Act 2001*, the Minister for Education, Jason Clare, said on 22 August.

The review was initiated in August 2022 to ensure that the ARC was equipped to meet the Australian research sector's current and future needs, and to strengthen its governance arrangements. It was the first comprehensive review of the ARC and its enabling legislation since the body's inception in 2001.

The independent review was led by Professor Margaret Sheil AO, with Professor Susan Dodds and Professor Mark Hutchinson.

Mr Clare said the ARC played a key role in supporting, shaping and sustaining the nation's research, but the relevant legislation needed updating, and the council's governance arrangements needed to be strengthened.

'Over the last few years, the ARC has been bedevilled by political interference and Ministerial delays,' Mr Clare said.

'That has made it harder for universities to recruit and retain staff, and it has damaged our international reputation. That's not good for our universities. It's not good for businesses either, who work with our universities.

'These reforms will ensure the ARC is set up to meet current and future needs and maintain the trust and confidence of the research sector.'

One key recommendation is the establishment of an ARC board, which will be responsible for appointing the chief executive officer and approving grants within the National Competitive Grants Program.

The Minister for Education will appoint the board, in consultation with the Minister for Industry and Science.

The education minister will also be responsible for setting grant guidelines, including in national priority areas that are to be progressed through the ARC; for setting expectations and key performance measures; and for approving nationally significant program investments such as Centres of Excellence.

The review panel's final report was issued on 20 April 2023. Its ten recommendations are designed to: provide greater clarity of the contemporary role and purpose of the ARC through its enabling legislation; advance support for Indigenous Australian academics through better consultation and additional fellowships; strengthen governance; reduce legislative burden and increase accounting flexibility through the ARC Endowment Account; and reform the evaluation of research excellence and impact.

The Government's response to the review can be found at: <https://www.education.gov.au/higher-education-reviews-and-consultations/resources/australian-government-response-trusting-australias-ability-review-australian-research-council-act>.

Declining R&D expenditure imperils Australia's future, Academy says

Low investment in research and development (R&D) meant that Australia's capacity to respond to the challenges presented in the recently released Intergenerational Report was diminishing, the President of the Australian Academy of Science, Professor Chennupati Jagadish, said on 25 August.

His comments came after the Australian Bureau of Statistics released figures showing that overall national investment in R&D had continued its 14-year decline. National investment in science and research across the economy — business, government and universities — fell from 1.80 per cent in 2019-20 to 1.68 per cent in 2021-22.

Compared with other countries' expenditure on R&D as a percentage of gross domestic product, Australia's 1.68 per cent was well below the OECD average, 2.74 per cent. By comparison, Korea's expenditure was 4.80 per cent, Sweden's 3.49 per cent, the United States' 3.47 per cent, Japan's 3.27 per cent, and Germany's 3.13 per cent.

'Australia urgently needs to develop a 10-year plan to boost government, higher education and business investment in R&D, so we are equipped to manage a large-scale energy transition, an ageing population, and develop critical national security technology,' Professor Jagadish said.

'If investment in R&D continues to decline by 0.1 per cent of GDP per year, in five years' time Australia will be among the lowest of OECD countries.' Conversely, if Australia increased investment by 0.1 per cent each year, it would reach the OECD average in 10 years if the average stayed the same.

'Increasing investment in R&D across all sectors — business, universities and governments — is necessary to improve productivity, boost the knowledge economy, and create new jobs and industries,' Professor Jagadish said.

'Australia has one of the world's least differentiated economies. We remain vulnerable when our prosperity relies on such a narrow range of industries.

'It is imperative we improve Australia's economic complexity, which can be driven by a more strategic focus on science and research — the fuel for innovation and industry growth,' he said.

Accord legislation moves forward

The Australian Government will act on the five priority actions recommended in Australian Universities Accord Interim Report, the Minister for Education, Jason Clare, told Parliament on 3 August when he introduced legislation to set the changes in motion.

Mr Clare said the Education Support Amendment (Response to the Australian Universities Accord Interim Report) Bill 2023 would bring about the legislative change needed to act in two of the priority areas.

The Bill would abolish the 50 per cent pass rule that had been introduced as part of the Job-ready Graduates Scheme, and which had had ‘a disproportionately negative impact on students from poor backgrounds and from the regions’, he said.

Already in 2023, at Western Sydney University, the 50 per cent pass rule had already led to 1,350 students — ‘most from poor backgrounds’ — being forced to give up their studies. Instead of forcing them to quit, he said ‘we should be helping them to pass’. The changes in the Bill would do that.

As well as abolishing the 50 per cent pass rule, the Bill also strengthens accountability and reporting requirements for higher education providers to ensure that students are properly supported to study.

Higher education providers that failed to meet the new requirements would face compliance action, including possible financial penalties, Mr Clare said.

The Bill would also deliver demand-driven funding for all Indigenous students to attend university if they are qualified for admission to the course. At present this only applies to Indigenous students who live in regional Australia. The proposed changes could double the number of Indigenous students at university in a decade, Mr Clare said.

The proposed changes would open ‘the door of opportunity wider for more Australians,’ he said.

Diary dates

Canberra Symphony expands repertoire in 2024

The work of Australian composers will be a notable feature of the Canberra Symphony Orchestra’s 2024 program, under the direction of chief conductor and artistic director Jessica Cottis. The season, under the title *Earth and Sky*, aims to explore ‘our understanding of Earth and the universe’, Cottis writes. Over a series of concerts, audiences will be offered works by Australian composers Nigel Westlake, Miriama Young, Christopher Sainsbury, Liza Lim, Nardi Simpson, James Henry, Bree van Reyk, Kate Neal, Peggy Polias, Ella Macens and Michael Bakrnčev. The season will be made up of an Australian Series, a Chamber Classics series, and four Llewellyn concerts. Two special events will feature Handel’s *Messiah* and Vivaldi’s *Four Seasons*. Large-scale works scheduled in the Llewellyn series include Mahler’s *Symphony No. 4* and Beethoven’s *Symphony No. 9 (Choral)*. More information can be found at the CSO website, <https://cso.org.au/> .

Young Pilbara artists explore identity, culture

Among the exhibitions at the National Portrait Gallery, ‘Gulgawarnigu – Thinking of Something, Someone’, is a collection of digital artworks created by young artists from Ngarluma country, in and around Roebourne (Ieramagadu), in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. Young artists committed themselves to after-school creative sessions at the Digital Lab, a tech art space on the main

street of town where artists can develop skills, take creative risks and represent visual connections to Country and self. Digital drawings, 3D material renders, animations and photo composites tell stories and explore identities and culture. The exhibition is held in partnership with the art and social change organisation Big hART. Until 2 October.

Women modernists at the NGA

Women artists who changed the course of modern art in Australia are celebrated in the exhibition 'Know My Name: Making it Modern', at the National Gallery of Australia until 8 October. Drawn from the national collection, the exhibition features the work of Ethel Spowers and Eveline Syme, Margaret Preston, Grace Cossington Smith, Clarice Beckett and Olive Cotton, their work — in the gallery's words — 'unified by their expressions of daily life, nature, still life and interior worlds of place, mind and imagination.' 'Making it Modern' is a further part of the National Gallery's 'Know My Name' initiative, which celebrates the work of women artists and aims to enhance visitors' understanding of their contribution to Australia's cultural life.

Canberra's story, then and now

The stories of the people, places and history that make up Canberra and its region are the focus of the exhibition 'Canberra/Kamberri, Place and People' at Canberra Museum and Gallery. The site for Canberra as national capital was selected in 1909, but the area has a much older history. The city's story continues to evolve to embrace new narratives of belonging and expressions of identity. The changes that have created the modern city are reflected in this exhibition, drawn from Canberra Museum and Gallery's collection.

Whitlam artworks on show at National Archives

'Dedicated to the Dedicated: Whitlam, the Arts and Democracy', a collection of artworks given to Gough and Margaret Whitlam in 1979 in recognition of their support for the arts in Australia, will be on show at the National Archives of Australia until 29 October. Works by John Olsen, Brett Whiteley, Lloyd Rees, John Coburn and Arthur Boyd are included in the show, a touring exhibition of The Whitlam Institute within Western Sydney University, that includes both reproductions and originals. 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

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 Popple will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 5, 6pm: David Marr will be 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. John McMillan will give the vote of thanks. Manning Clark Auditorium, Kambri Cultural Centre.

October 25, 6pm: Kate Fullagar will talk to John Paul Janke about *Bennelong and Phillip: A Relationship Unravelling*. Mark McKenna will give the vote of thanks. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 2, 6pm: Richard Flanagan will discuss his new book, *Question 7*, a blend of fiction and non-fiction, with Virginia Haussegger. Vote of thanks by Karen Viggers. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 7, 6pm: Bryan Brown will talk with Alex Sloan about his new novel, *The Drowning*. Brett Yeats will give the vote of thanks. 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 20, 6pm: Kate Ceberano will talk about her memoir, *Unsung*, with Alex Sloan. Vote of thanks by Kim Cunio. Kambri Cultural Centre.

November 22, 6pm: Clementine Ford will talk about her new book, *I Don't*, with Amy Remeikis. Virginia Haussegger will give the vote of thanks. 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/>.

The path from grit to gold at the NLA

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 5 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 are on display. Entry is free, and booking is not required.

Obituaries

Adam Kendon

4 April 1934 - 14 September 2022

Adam Kendon, distinguished and internationally renowned researcher of face-to-face interaction and gesture, died in Cambridge on 14 September 2022 at the age of 88. In an innovative, prolific and meticulously scholarly career conducted across three continents, he had pursued the questions that fascinated him, unconcerned with conventional discipline boundaries or indeed with conventional ambitions for academic tenure and promotion.

One phase of Adam's career, from 1974 to 1978, brought him to the then Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University. This first visit was at the instigation of Derek Freeman, who was then developing an interest in human ethology, though in the end it brought Adam closer to Tim and Patsy Asch, through a shared focus on the making and analysis of film. Subsequent visits to Australia followed in 1982, 1984-6 and 1988. These visits resulted in a number of papers and two of his

major monographs: *Sign Language in Papua New Guinea* (John Benjamins 2020, a reissue of a series of 1980 papers with additional contributions by Sherman Wilcox, Lauren Reed and Alan Rumsey), and *Sign Languages of Aboriginal Australia* (CUP 1988).

The titles of a few more of Adam's major publications — *The Organization of Behaviour in Face to Face Interaction* (1975, as co-editor), *Conducting Interaction* (1990, as sole author), *Gesture* (2004, as sole author), and his editorship of the journal *Gesture* — further convey the flavour of his research interests. In the 1960s and 1970s, across several disciplines, there had been a growing interest in what was often termed 'non-verbal communication'. Adam abhorred this phrase, separating as it did the verbal from the non-verbal. A recurring theme in his research was to analyse how flows of interpersonal interaction involve the joint orchestration of speech with other components of behavior, neither plucking language out of its immediate context as a conventional linguist might do, nor ignoring the content of speech as a narrowly ethological approach would tend to do. Hence the value to him of film.

Along with his siblings Alice, Andrew and Adrian, Adam grew up in Harston, near Cambridge, where their father Frank, a poet, author and artist, worked for Cambridge University Press. From an early age Adam was interested in natural history and biology — fossils, cacti, snails, rooks and cats amongst other things — prefiguring his eventual interest in human behaviour and psychology. His early education was at home from his mother Celia; then he went to a Quaker boarding school in Saffron Walden, where he was a strong student but refused to participate in any sports at all.

He entered the University of Cambridge and St John's College in 1952, reading Natural Sciences for his first degree and gaining First Class Honours. In 1956 he transferred to the University of Oxford and Balliol College for a DPhil in the Institute of Experimental Psychology, to be supervised by Michael Argyle, one of the few established research experts at the time in the study of 'social skills' and 'non-verbal communication'. While still a DPhil student Adam was awarded a scholarship which he held at Cornell University, New York, 1959-1962. During this formative period, he worked with Eliot Chapple at Rockland State Hospital, New York, collecting the material for his thesis; and he also met and married Margaret Rhoads, of Philadelphia. His DPhil thesis, submitted back in Oxford in 1963, was titled *Temporal Aspects of the Social Performance in Two-Person Encounters*.

During his degree studies, Adam had attended lectures by American visitors as well as his British lecturers and supervisors, and he had read widely, especially and with great interest in the writings of American sociologists and social psychologists. Around this time Erving Goffman had perhaps the greatest influence on his thinking; Ray Birdwhistell and Albert Scheflen were others. After a further period in Oxford, Adam returned in 1966 to the United States to follow up his interest in the research and thinking on interaction that was under way there.

America was to remain Adam's main base for much of the rest of his life, moving between institutions as opportunities, grants and employment became available. As time progressed he developed his thinking and his particular style and methods of research, which were essentially observational and qualitative.

Visits and attachments followed in these years, to the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute (Philadelphia), the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinics (Pittsburgh), Cornell University (New York), and the Bronx State Hospital (New York). He declined an opportunity to continue as a tenure-track assistant professor at Cornell in favour of a research position with Scheflen at Bronx State Hospital. During his Bronx period, a film of greetings and conversations made at a private birthday party in suburban New York became a particularly rich and famous source for minutely detailed analysis.

In 1974 Adam left his position at the Bronx State Hospital to take up a Senior Research Fellowship at ANU, for which he had been recruited by Derek Freeman, Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology in what was then the Research School of Pacific Studies (later absorbed into what became the College of Asia and the Pacific). The brief for that position was to establish a Human Ethology Laboratory. This was in line with Freeman's interest in developing a new kind of anthropology that rejected 'cultural relativism' and placed more emphasis on the biological aspects of human behaviour and their evolution — an emphasis which became well-known through Freeman's trenchant critiques of the work of Margaret Mead.

By the time they got to Derby its engine had given out ...

The first field trip that Adam undertook in that new position was to Mowanjum, an Aboriginal settlement near Derby in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, in 1975. His aim was to film and analyse conversational interactions among Aboriginal people there. He chose Mowanjum after being in touch with Michael Silverstein, who had been doing linguistic-anthropological fieldwork there along with Alan Rumsey as his PhD student, focusing on the Worrorra and Ngarinyin languages respectively. Adam's fieldtrip was combined with a family excursion, including Margaret and their three children, making the 5000-kilometre drive from Canberra in a small Volkswagen station wagon. By the time they got to Derby its engine had given out. A local repair service spent several weeks trying to repair it but were unable to do so. So instead of returning to Canberra by car as they had planned to do, Adam and his family ended up flying back via Darwin and Brisbane. That delay, and ultimately speedier return, meant that we (Michael Silverstein and Alan Rumsey) had more time to interact with Adam than we had expected, get to know him, and find out about his work. It was the beginning of a collegial relationship that continued for the rest of his life.

During Adam's time at Mowanjum he made a number of films of conversations and other activities, including hunting expeditions. Sadly, all of those films have gone missing. As far as we can tell, all that survives is a copy of the audio recording that would have provided the soundtrack for one of the films focussing on multi-participant conversation. At Adam's request, Alan transcribed that recording with help of Ngarinyin, Worrorra and Wunambal speakers. Even by itself, that material is of great value, as it provides one of the earliest and best live demonstrations of a widespread, remarkable feature of interaction in Indigenous Australian languages — extensive multilingualism and carefully coordinated alternation among languages according to who is addressing whom and about what.

In another film that Adam made at Mowanjum, some signs from the local sign language were demonstrated. This was Adam's first experience of what later turned out to be a major focus of his Australian research, Australian Aboriginal sign languages. These are very unusual among the world's sign languages in being mainly used, not by deaf people, but by hearing ones who are culturally proscribed from using speech, the prime case in Australia being widows in mourning.

A few months after his fieldwork at Mowanjum, Adam filmed the use of another sign language, in Papua New Guinea, which he came across by accident when accompanying an ANU PhD student, Ranier Lang, to do ethnographic filming among Enga people in the western highlands. Unlike the sign languages in Australia, this one was used for communication by and with deaf people, albeit a small number of them, mainly when conversing with hearing people. Adam filmed and worked with one deaf user of that language, a woman named Imanoli, and one hearing user who conversed with her and interpreted for him. Analysing that material was quite a challenge for Adam, because his earlier work had been focused entirely on the procedural and regulatory functions of visible behaviour within people's interactions (the organisation of turn-taking, attention focus, etc.), without regard for the language-like meanings that it can also play a part in expressing. Studying Imanoli's sign language required him to bring such meanings into the picture. Over the next few years Adam did so, with great success. That work progressed slowly but stimulated him to take up the study of Indigenous Australian sign languages in earnest. He did so, beginning in late 1978 with an initial fieldtrip the Yuendumu in central Australia.

Adam's position at ANU ended shortly thereafter and he moved on to a three-year visiting professorship in the Department of Anthropology at Connecticut College, funded by a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation. During that time Adam continued to work on the write-up of his study of Imanoli's sign language, resulting in the publication in 1980 of what was at the time one of the most detailed and sophisticated studies any sign language of the world, including the major 'deaf-community' sign languages such as Auslan and American Sign Language, which were then only beginning to be intensively studied.

With funding from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and three US foundations, during 1981-1986 Adam returned to Australia for further fieldwork on sign languages, resulting in his landmark (1988) volume *Sign Languages of Aboriginal Australia*. In it he showed that, unlike sign languages used by deaf people, these 'alternate' sign languages (ones developed by hearing people as an alternative to speech) closely model the syntactic and semantic structures of the spoken languages of their users. They also provide valuable evidence for understanding those structures, for example in the correspondences displayed in the sign languages between particular body parts and particular kin relationships.

Some time in the 1980s Adam visited the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology in what was then the Faculty of Arts (now the College of Arts and Social Sciences) at ANU. Robert remembers his introduction to Adam then, effected by the Head of Department, Anthony Forge, who proceeded to tease us

both: for two people very interested in communicative behaviour, Anthony found our mutual greeting rather lacking in demonstrativeness.

Having developed powerful new forms of analysis in his studies of meaning-making in sign languages of Papua New Guinea and Aboriginal Australia, Adam then turned to another realm of visible bodily action to which those methods and concepts could be fruitfully applied: gestures, and their interplay with spoken language. The original spur for this new departure was a request to review a 1979 book by Desmond Morris and co-authors, *Gestures: their Origins and Distribution*. Searching through the literature on that topic, Adam found that there had been a wealth of it until about 1900, but a marked decline of scholarly interest in gesture after that. In Adam's view, one of the best treatises that had ever been written on the subject was a book published in 1832 by Andrea de Jorio entitled *La mimica degli antichi investigata nel gestire napoletano* ['Gestural expression of the ancients in the light of Neapolitan gesturing']. With no previous knowledge of Italian, he bought himself an Italian dictionary and proceeded to work his way through the book, at first looking up nearly every word.

In 1991 Adam travelled to Italy for the first time and taught a course on gesture and social interaction at the University of Salerno, with the help of an interpreter. Over the next 14 years he made many return trips to Italy, holding appointments at many institutions, all of them in the south, and most of them in and around Naples, in keeping with its renown as a place of copious and extravagant gesture-use. Adam soon became fluent enough in Italian to lecture in it and eventually to produce and publish an authoritative English translation of de Jorio's book.

A man of letters in the old sense

Adam's sojourns in Italy afforded the twin benefits of allowing him to help develop and propagate within Italy the newly (re-)emerging field of gesture studies (in which he was a major player), and also to establish a network of local researchers with whom he could collaborate on studies of '*il gestire napoletano*'. That work culminated with the publication of Adam's magisterial (2004) book *Gesture: Visible Action as Utterance*. That book is based not only on his research on gesture in Southern Italy and elsewhere, but on his comprehensive knowledge of work on gesture by other researchers, many of them in communication with him.

Adam was a founding editor in 2000 of the journal *Gesture*, its co-editor until 2009, and sole editor during 2010-17. He was Honorary President of the International Society for the Gesture Studies from 2005 until his death. He has been characterised by a leading figure in the field, Cornelia Müller, as the most accomplished and knowledgeable researcher of embodied communication today. He incarnated the ideal of a widely read scholar — a man of letters in the old sense. His work seamlessly continued in the tradition of gesture scholars from classical times to the present that he knew so very well. (<https://www.gesturestudies.com/in-memori-am-kendon>)

In 2015, following the death of Margaret, his beloved wife of many years, Adam moved back to the United Kingdom, at the age of 81, selling his house in Philadelphia and buying and refurbishing one in Cambridge. Robert

Attenborough had moved to Cambridge at nearly the same time, and almost immediately found himself in a serendipitously adjacent seat at a classical concert to a short, white-bearded figure who could only be, and was, Adam. A pub visit after the concert cemented a warm friendship which lasted for Adam's remaining years. During this time Adam continued much as ever his collaborations with international gesture specialists, and continued work with his regular publisher, Benjamins of Amsterdam. He valued Cambridge's libraries, undertook some teaching, and often attended seminars from the rich range available, especially the Music and Science series and (at Attenborough's instigation) the Biological Anthropology series, often with friendly but searching questions to ask, even well away from his own research focus, and frequently joining in post-seminar sociability.

Despite an intense and time-consuming, serious but not solemn dedication throughout his life to his academic work, Adam always made time for other interests and enthusiasms, for good humour and sociability, and for family and friends. With a school friend, he founded the Society for the Reinvigoration of Unremunerative Branch Lines in the United Kingdom (many of which closed under the 1961 Beeching reforms), whose members included the author of *Thomas the Tank Engine*, and which had some successes. Other enthusiasms included book-collecting, Ceylon tea, curry, jazz and classical music, photography, and the poetry and art of Edward Lear. He could recite the complete *Dong with the Luminous Nose* by heart, as well as other poems by Lear and Lewis Carroll, and poems of his own. And cats: as a boy he had chastised a brother for chasing a family cat; he had been 'host' to many cats, including the Pennsylvanian cat Oscar who was credited as his 'librarian', to blame for his ever-increasing book collection; and in addition to his gesture research, his fieldwork on Procida, an island off the coast of Naples, led to a 2006 set of photographic postcards, *I gatti di Corricella (The Cats of Corricella)*.

In his later Cambridge life, Adam appreciated not only its academic environment but also its wider ambience — its live music, its bookshops and antique shops, and its pubs and eating places — though he did not re-establish his former college links. He liked to meet people for a sociable meal in town. He also liked to invite them to visit him in his 'estate' (he lived at 2 Orchard Estate, Cherry Hinton), where they would more than likely be offered a curry, in the garden if weather permitted; or at least a tea or a cider. His home was full of books and other collected items. He took a keen interest in the world around him in Britain and elsewhere, joining the Liberal Democratic Party in consequence of the Brexit crisis, but later voting Green.

In voice and mannerism, Adam strongly resembled his younger brother Adrian, a jazz bass player, who has recalled: 'the similarity of our voices ... led, on an occasion when I was visiting with my three children, to Adam and I standing outside the children's bedroom and he pretending to be me and me pretending to be him. He spoke of bass playing and the gigs he had been doing while I spoke of Aboriginal Sign Language and "my" latest research projects. The joke was lost on the children since they did not distinguish our voices, but it caused us considerable amusement.'

Mentally, Adam remained clear, calm, balanced and acute all his life, as well as interested and generous. Unfortunately, bodily ailments gave him increasing

pain and trouble in recent years, more often confining him to home, less often allowing him a good enough day to risk the long bus journey into town for a seminar or other activity. In any case, eventually the Covid-19 crisis caused such activities to be suspended.

Both of us would add that, in our experience, Adam was one of most dedicated scholars we have known. Almost incredibly, during the course of his whole career, he never held a permanent academic position. That did not seem to matter to him. Above all, he treasured his freedom to blaze new pathways and follow them wherever they led him. The results will long continue to provide an invaluable resource for researchers on embodied human communication.

Adam Kendon is survived by his sister Alice and brother Adrian in the UK, his daughter Gudrun in the US, his sons Angus and Benjamin in Canberra, and their families. We thank Adrian and all of Adam's children for the memories of him that they have shared with us. Adam's funeral near Cambridge bore testimony to the strength of the respect and affection in which he was held by his British, American and Australian families as well as his academic colleagues worldwide.

— **Robert Attenborough and Alan Rumsey**



Robert J. O'Neill

5 November 1936 – 19 April 2023

Robert O'Neill — generally known as Bob — was a towering figure with an international reputation in his chosen field, strategic and defence studies, that no other Australian has equalled. I knew him for over 40 years in his remarkable careers in Canberra, London, and Oxford, as well as his 'retirement' years in New South Wales at Rylstone near Mudgee and Blackheath in the Blue Mountains.

He was one of those academics born in Australia but who made their outstanding careers in London and Oxford. They included Hedley Bull (after whom the Hedley Bull Centre is named), and Coral Bell (after whom the Coral Bell School of Pacific and Asian Affairs is named). All three made their names during the Cold War, which was an era in which reputations could be made or broken.

I owe Bob O'Neill a very great deal from the time when, as Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) in London, he risked publishing my book, written in the Research School of Pacific Studies in the early 1980s, which argued that the Soviet Union had very substantial weaknesses. The Americans did not like it — especially the CIA — and yet Bob pressed on fearlessly with its publication in 1986.

Bob joined the Australian Army in 1954, graduating from the Royal Military College, Duntroon, in 1958 as a First Lieutenant. Then, sponsored by the Army, he went on to Melbourne University, graduating in Electrical Engineering in 1961. He then became the Australian Army's first Rhodes scholar and read philosophy, politics and economics at Brasenose College, Oxford, and went on

to complete a doctoral thesis about the German Army and the Nazi Party. He had taught himself German well enough not only to read the relevant documents but, according to Sir Michael Howard, he also sought out and interviewed many of the German officers who figured in his thesis. It was a path-breaking piece of scholarship, according to Howard.

O'Neill went straight on from Oxford to service in Vietnam, gaining first-hand experience of war, which he documented while in the field as *Vietnam Task* (1968, now in its third edition in 2022). It proved a primer for his students in counterinsurgency studies. He published another book in 1969 about the North Vietnamese General Giap, (*General Giap: Politician and Strategist*), who was the architect of the Viet Minh victory at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 and, two decades later, of the defeat of the US in South Vietnam. Bob reverted to academic life at the ANU in 1969 to undertake the time-consuming task between 1969 and 1982 of writing the 1,300-page official history of Australia's role in the Korean War, which was published in two volumes in 1981 and 1985. Again, this is described by Howard as a work that remains an indispensable — and highly readable — source for historians. By this stage Bob was regarded as Australia's leading soldier-historian and one of its best military historians ever, according to Professor Desmond Ball.

O'Neill became the Head of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre (SDSC) in 1971, only five years after it had been established. For the next 11 years he put tremendous effort and energy into refocusing the centre's work to the then poorly developed academic analysis of Australia's defence policy. He recruited Des Ball (who took over from Bob as head of the centre in 1982) and firmly rejected the criticism of the then Secretary of the Department of Defence, Sir Arthur Tange, who wanted to see Ball stopped from writing about such highly secret defence issues as the joint US-Australian intelligence facility at Pine Gap, near Alice Springs. Bob O'Neill would have none of that and, instead, encouraged Des in his focus on the joint facilities and on what he perceived to be their real purpose.

Antipodean background helped make institute 'truly global'

In the 1970s, Bob authored path-breaking articles about the need for a Defence of Australia doctrine, as well as organising major national conferences in the ANU's Coombs Building on this then novel subject with the participation of SDSC's Des Ball, Colonel Jol Langtry, and Ross Babbage, who was then a PhD student at the SDSC.

When Bob was made Director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in 1982 he was only 46 years old and, moreover, he was the first non-British or non-European head of that esteemed international organisation. Again, as Howard has observed, 'Bob's Antipodean background and contacts enabled him to make the institute truly global at a moment when the Atlantic was ceasing to be the storm-centre of the world, and Japan, Korea, India, Pakistan, and Southeast Asia were becoming major actors on the strategic stage.' I was one of those who encouraged Bob to have the first-ever annual conference of the IISS in Asia: it was held in 1986 in Kyoto, Japan.

His five years as the Director of the IISS gave Bob an international reputation, which I was able to view first-hand at several of the huge annual international

conferences which he directed. Bob had an uncanny ability to chair an entire conference of several hundred people over three or more days and at the end summarise all the major arguments and their relevance to strategic policy-making. Throughout these conferences his leadership qualities were constantly on display and were eminently successful in that careful and modest leadership manner of his.

When the Oxford Chair of the History of War fell vacant in 1987, Bob returned to academia until his retirement in 2001. Sir Michael Howard was his predecessor in that chair. Bob proceeded to strengthen the strategic elements in the international relations courses already established in Oxford by his fellow countryman, Hedley Bull, in the previous decade. Bob also brought new vigour to the extension of postgraduate studies throughout Oxford University, and he had an outstanding record in nurturing and supervising PhD students, many of whom have gone on to greater things both in academia and senior ranks of public service.

At the same time as the Oxford chair, Bob established himself as a national figure in the UK with his extramural activities. He became a member of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Governor of the Ditchley Foundation, a Rhodes trustee, Chairman of the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum, Chairman of the Sir Robert Menzies Centre for Australian Studies in London, Governor of the International Peace Academy in New York, and — not least — Chairman of the Council of the IISS from 1996 to 2001, in which capacity I am told he steered the institute through a constitutional crisis that had threatened to wreck it. He laid the foundations for the enormous expansion the IISS has undergone over the past two decades.

Key role in envisaging a nuclear-weapons-free world

O'Neill also made a major contribution to discussions about reconsidering prevailing assumptions about the utility of nuclear weapons and in urging the nuclear-weapons debate away from a focus on Cold War deterrence-thinking and towards envisaging a nuclear-weapons-free world. Through his membership of the 1995-1996 Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, the 1998 Tokyo Forum for Facing Nuclear Dangers, and his position on the Advisory Board of the 2008-2010 Joint Australia-Japan International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Bob played a key role in articulating how the changing nature of international security urgently required rethinking the role of nuclear weapons. Associate Professor Marianne Hansen states that it is not an exaggeration to say that Bob's scholarly research and commission activities were highly influential in creating the climate where these days the leaders in almost every state firmly declare their intentions to seek a world without nuclear weapons. Even so, I would observe there is a long way to go before we reach a nuclear-free world.

In my discussions with Bob after the collapse of the Soviet Union, he clearly accepted the continuing key role of nuclear arms control, not least between the US and Russia. O'Neill did us all a service by alerting the world to the nuclear dangers that still exist long after the Cold War has ended. In his advisory work on these crucial issues, Bob had to display a great deal of courage, given the views of many of his peers worldwide — particularly in America — who

continue to hold fast to the old doctrines of nuclear warfighting and the alleged role of limited nuclear war.

On returning to Australia in 2001, Bob O'Neill continued to maintain his extensive network of high-level contacts in America and the UK, as well as oversight in the creation of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute and serving as the council's inaugural chairman. Bob encouraged ASPI's successful birth, and that organisation has recently celebrated its 20th anniversary as Australia's most successful think-tank specialising in strategic and defence policies. In his 'retirement' Bob was also actively involved in the formation of the Lowy Institute for International Policy in Sydney and the United States Studies Centre at the University of Sydney. As the late Allan Gyngell observed, 'Bob O'Neill's 2006 prescription for think-tanks in Australia: good ideas, dialogue with government and a relationship which tolerates free expression of views, especially on differences with existing policies', remains highly relevant today.

Finally, I just want to say a few words about Bob O'Neill the man. Of all the people I have met in various senior positions, very few of them — if any — had the fundamentally kind and persuasive personality of Bob O'Neill. Other commentators have described Bob's personality as basically being 'the key to his success'. Michael Howard said that Bob had an air of easy authority that immediately inspired confidence and marked him out as the obvious person to take charge of any enterprise to which he set his hand. 'He is a chairman made in heaven.' As well as being an extraordinarily nice man, Bob not only won the respect of his colleagues, but their deep affection. As Professor Hugh White has remarked, 'We were very lucky indeed to have him'.

My deep regret is that I missed an important appointment with Bob. In his retirement years at Blackheath, Bob O'Neill, in typical manner, oversaw a weekly meeting group dubbed the Parliament of Owls with his retired professional neighbours. He played a major part in guiding it to its flourishing incarnation as a high-powered discussion group about current affairs. I was to travel to Blackheath on Thursday, 11 May, and on that evening talk with the Owls about my current work on Australian defence policy and the next morning give a more formal speech about Russia's war on Ukraine. Bob passed away on 19 April and the meeting with him, and his wife Sally, to my eternal regret, was not to be.

Of his many international awards, Bob was most proud of his AO, awarded in 1988.

He was married for over 57 years to Sally, who is also an historian. They had two daughters, Kate and Jenny.

Finally, for those of you who are interested in reading more about this remarkable and gentle man, the definitive book is *War, Strategy & History, Essays in Honour of Professor Robert O'Neill*, edited by Daniel Marston and Tamara Leahy, ANU Press 2016.

— Paul Dibb

Items of note

CSIRO, Boeing work on sustainable aviation fuel

Australia is in ‘a prime position’ to develop a domestic sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) industry, according to research scientists at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

Unlike conventional jet fuel, SAF is produced from renewable sources such as agricultural waste, animal fats and vegetable oils. It significantly reduces carbon emissions over the fuel’s life-cycle, making it a more sustainable alternative for powering aircraft.

Domestic demand for jet fuel is expected to increase by 75 per cent by 2050, according to the *Sustainable Aviation Fuel Roadmap* released early this month by CSIRO and Boeing Australia. The roadmap is designed to build consensus on developing an Australian SAF industry, identifying opportunities to produce and scale production using Australian feedstocks.

‘By actively working to liberate feedstocks, the roadmap estimates that Australia is currently sitting on enough resources to produce almost five billion litres of SAF by 2025,’ according to CSIRO Senior Manager and lead roadmap author Max Temminghoff.

‘This could supply nearly 60 per cent of jet fuel demand projected for that year,’ he said. ‘That’s enough fuel to power 640,000 Melbourne to Sydney return flights on a Boeing 737.’

‘Through a combination of feedstocks and mature technologies, a large and growing portion of Australia’s jet fuel demand can be met with local materials such as agricultural waste and residues.’

However, he said, government, industry and researchers must work together to meet challenges if the economic and sustainability benefits of a domestic SAF industry are to be achieved.

The challenges that must be addressed include feedstock availability, supply chain constraints, and aligning to international standards and regulation.

The roadmap points to biogenic materials in the near term, such as sugarcane, sawmill residues, and municipal solid waste, as well as hydrogen and CO₂ in the medium to long term, as key feedstocks.

Boeing Regional Sustainability Lead APAC and roadmap co-author Heidi Hauf said a local SAF industry could contribute to decarbonisation and energy security while also generating more regional jobs and new export markets.

‘Currently, Australia imports 90 per cent of its liquid fuel, including jet fuel, through long supply chains exposed to geopolitical and climate change risks, and delays associated with quality issues, placing the country in a vulnerable position when it comes to jet fuel security,’ she said.

New approaches needed to manage fire risk

A new study into fire ecology by researchers at ANU and Curtin University shows the need for innovative fire management, the authors say.

The study, released earlier this month, shows that there has been a major increase in fire frequency in Victoria in the 20 years from 2001 to 2020 when compared with the two preceding decades, 1980 to 2000.

‘This surge in fire frequency, particularly pronounced in areas like wetter forest ecosystems dominated by ash-type eucalypts, raises concerns about ecosystem degradation, the high risks of ecosystem collapse, and the viability of native forest logging operations,’ said lead author Professor David Lindenmayer of the ANU’s Fenner School of Environment and Society.

‘Embracing new technologies and proactive strategies, like early wildfire detection, holds the potential to mitigate fire impact,’ he said.

‘Early detection could lead to more successful fire containment efforts and foster fire-resilient forest landscapes through ecologically cooperative fire-management techniques.’

The study’s co-author, Adjunct Associate Professor Phil Zylstra from Curtin University, said the increased risk of frequent wildfires in logged and regenerated forests compounds the challenge of dealing with the fire problem, since these areas remain flammable for several decades post-harvest.

Amidst Australia's recognition as one of the most fire-prone regions globally, the findings underscore the need for effective fire-management strategies to curb wildfire occurrences.

‘While addressing climate change offers a long-term solution, immediate measures include vegetation-management practices that reduce flammability, such as curbing logging activities in wood-production forests and reconsidering hazard-reduction burning in specific vegetation types,’ said ANU co-author Dr Chris Taylor.

UA says more effort needed to reduce ‘sexual harm’

Universities Australia’s members have accepted unanimously that they need to do more to address the question of sexual harm in Australian universities, according to the UA chair, Professor David Lloyd.

At a meeting on 9 August, UA members recognised that while much was being done in this area, much more was required ‘collectively’.

Members were committed to continuing to run tailored and individual campus-based activities in 2024, similar to initiatives such as the Respect at Uni Week delivered by Victorian universities, he said.

‘There was agreement across the membership that individual universities have strong understandings of their own unique demographics, campuses and students, which is why they are best placed to continue building on the extensive work undertaken to date,’ Professor Lloyd said.

‘We recognise that one-size-fits-all intervention strategies do not translate to broad benefit in this most difficult of domains.’

‘We are committed to working with Patty Kinnersly in her capacity as the expert adviser to the working group advising the government on ways to strengthen university governance.’

This would help to develop a suite of ‘evidence-based actions’ in the near term for members to access and implement.

UA was committed to conducting an appropriately redesigned survey in 2024. It would be guided by contemporary best practice and research to help measure the effectiveness of the universities’ approaches.

US funds projects to vacuum-clean atmosphere

The US Administration has announced that it will outlay US\$1.2 billion (A\$1.87 billion) to support the start-up of two large-scale carbon-sucking vacuum projects in Texas and Louisiana that will be testing grounds for new climate-solution technology.

At least 11 projects are also seeking funding from the Biden Administration, which plans to award a total of US\$3.5 billion from the Energy Department to ‘direct air capture’ hubs across the United States.

The Texas and Louisiana projects position the US as a leader in trying to mitigate emissions with large, expensive machinery that is designed to pull greenhouse gas emissions out of the atmosphere and bury them underground. The Texas project, led by the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and known as Oxy, is one of the world’s largest experiments in direct air capture.

‘These hubs are going to help us prove the potential of this game-changing technology,’ Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm told reporters, according to the *Washington Post*. When fully operational, the projects could remove an amount of atmospheric carbon emissions equivalent to taking a half-million gas-powered cars off the road.

Few direct air capture machines are in use around the world, and they capture a negligible amount of emissions. In May a United Nations panel warned that the vacuums ‘are technologically and economically unproven, especially at scale, and pose unknown environmental and social risks’.

However, some climate scientists and environmental economists no longer see the carbon vacuums as a fringe technology that distract from cutting the emissions created by fossil fuel use and other accelerants of global warming.

The Texas hub follows Occidental’s announcement that it had leased 106,000 acres south of Corpus Christi on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, where there is a concentration of oil, gas and petrochemical facilities, to build the project. The company says it expects to be able to remove and store up to 30 million metric tons of carbon dioxide each year.

Occidental said last year that it planned to use the carbon vacuums to develop ‘net-zero oil’, which it described as a ‘fuel option that does not contribute to additional atmospheric CO₂’.

Bookshelf

The Compleat Busoni, Vol. 1

Busoni and the piano: The works, the writings, and the recordings

By Larry Sitsky

ISBN (print): 9781760465933

ISBN (online): 9781760465940

August 2023, ANU Press Music

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/CB01.2023>

Larry Sitsky, professor emeritus at The Australian National University, is an internationally known composer, pianist, scholar, and teacher. His books are fundamental reference works on subjects such as Australian piano music, the 20th-century avant-garde, the piano music of Anton Rubinstein, the early 20th-century Russian avant-garde, and the classical reproducing piano roll.

The Compleat Busoni is the result of Sitsky's lifelong focus on the composer Ferruccio Busoni. Over three volumes, Sitsky surveys Busoni's vast output, provides an ending to the unfinished opera *Doktor Faust*, and presents definitive realisations of the *Fantasia Contrappuntistica* in two-piano and orchestral versions. New insights into Busoni's style and aesthetics are an integral aspect of this work.

A Grammar of Nese

By Lana Grelyn Takau

ISBN (print): 9781760465551

ISBN (online): 9781760465568

August 2023, ANU Press

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

Nese is a dying Oceanic language spoken on the island of Malekula, in northern Vanuatu. This book, based on first-hand fieldwork data, and without adhering to any particular syntactic framework, presents a synchronic grammatical description of Nese's phonology and syntax. Despite being on the verge of extinction, with fewer than 20 living speakers, the language displays intriguing properties — including but not exclusive to the cross-linguistically rare apicolabial phonemes, interesting vowel-raising patterns in some word classes, and a discontinuous negation relationship that is obligatorily expressed with the irrealis mood marker. This book will probably be the last work published on Nese.

Watershed

The 2022 Australian Federal Election

Edited by Anika Gauja, Marian Sawer and Jill Sheppard

ISBN (print): 9781760465810

ISBN (online): 9781760465827

August 2023, ANU Press

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

The 2022 federal election played out in some unexpected ways. It not only brought a change of government but also saw the lowest number of primary votes cast for the major parties and the election of the greatest number of independents to the House of Representatives since the formation of the Australian party system. The success of the ‘teal’ independents and the Greens, along with the appetite voters showed for ‘doing politics differently’, suggested that the dominant model of electoral competition might no longer be the two-party system, Labor versus Liberal. It cast doubt on the continued usefulness of the two-party-preferred vote as a way of thinking about Australians’ voting behaviour.

In *Watershed*, leading scholars analyse the election from the ground up, focusing on campaign issues, those involved, and the successes and failures of campaign strategy. It shows how digital media, visual politics and fake news are changing the way politics is done. It examines the impact of COVID-19 and the salience of climate, gender and integrity issues, as well as voting patterns and polling accuracy. *Watershed* is the 18th in the ANU Press federal election series and the tenth sponsored by the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Administration

Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

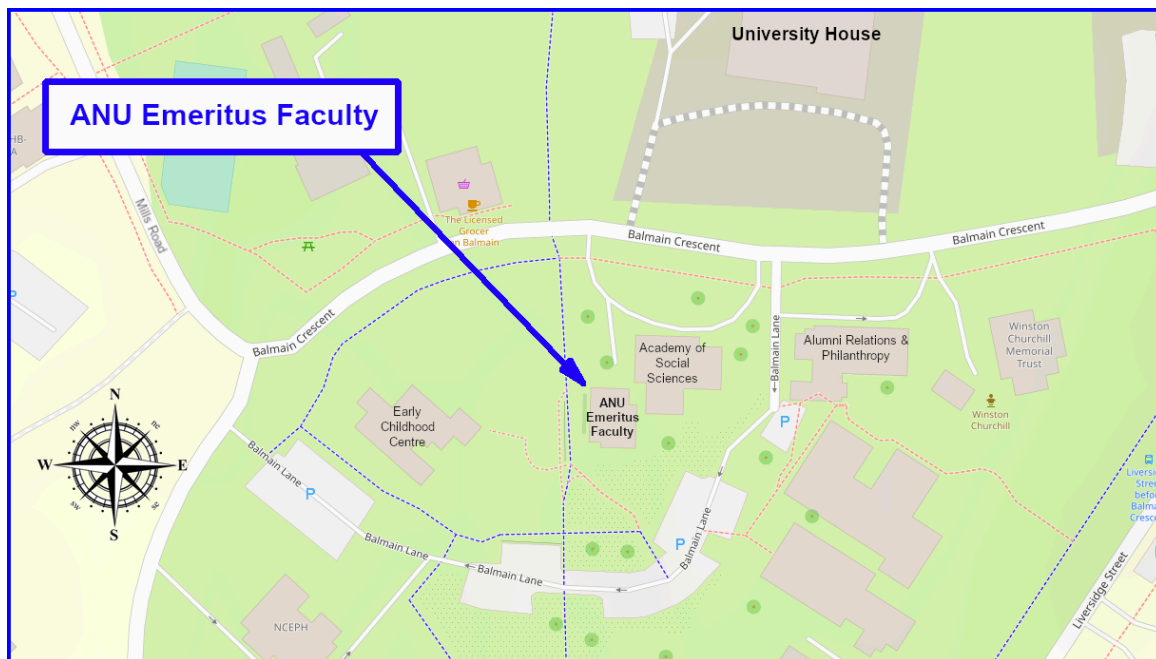
Requests to book the Molony Room should be addressed to the Secretary of the ANU Emeritus Faculty, Jan O’Connor, at jantancess@gmail.com or 6247 3341.

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>



Editorial

Editor: Peter Fuller
Mobile: 0416-02.12.06
Email: wordsnpix@netspeed.com.au

Assistant Editor: Kevin Windle
Email: Kevin.Windle@anu.edu.au

Postal Address:
ANU Emeritus Faculty, PO Box 6050,
O'Connor ACT 2602
Web: emeritus.anu.edu.au
Meetings venue: ANUEF Office,
Molony Room, ANU,
24 Balmain Crescent,
Acton, ACT 2600

The next issue of the Emeritus Faculty newsletter will be published in September.