

SSPS Review



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

The School of Social and
Political Sciences Magazine

The security implications
of quantum innovation

The rise of true crime and
criminology

Hip-hop, a new voice for
Indigenous youth

Peace Journalism: Non-
violent responses to conflict



Welcome

Welcome to the seventh edition of the School of Social and Political Sciences Magazine



In my introduction to this edition of SSPS Review, I'd like to point out a few highlights. Firstly, I would like to offer my big thanks and appreciation to our long-term Head of School, Professor Simon Tormey. Simon was at the helm for nine years, took us through our formative years and led us with distinction all the way through. We are a large, vibrant, exciting multi-disciplinary school with a great many, top-quality education and research programs in the social sciences. Simon's leadership story is one that is synonymous with our evolving history.

The magazine offers insights into the fascinating research of our academics and students. We have a story on Dr Olga Oleinikova, one of our truly successful alumna, who made the Forbes '30 Under 30' list this year. We also have feature stories from our researchers, including a look at the rise of true crime and criminology in popular culture by sociologist, Associate Professor Rebecca Scott Bray.

Dr Elizabeth Hill from the Department of Political Economy discusses her group research on women and the future of work. PhD candidate in Sociology, Jonathon Potskin, talks about how Australian and Canadian Indigenous

youth use hip-hop as an important form of cultural expression. We also have big news from the Sydney Environment Institute, who are collaborating with the City of Sydney to tackle food insecurity, as well as the latest on quantum computing from our Centre for International Security Studies.

Political scientist Associate Professor Anika Gauja discusses how and why elections in Australia are changing, and Associate Professor Jake Lynch highlights the importance of peace journalism in Lebanon. There is also an important discussion by anthropologist Dr Gaynor Macdonald and political scientist Associate Professor Lily Rahim about the concept of privilege; what is it and how can we strive for social diversity and inclusion.

As you can see, there is truly something for everyone. I commend to you this edition of the SSPS Review!

Associate Professor Gaby Ramia
Head of School

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Social media

School of Social and Political Sciences
(latest events, research & news)

🐦 @Usyd_ssps

📘 /Usyd.ssps

Professor Laura Shepherd

(focus on gender, global politics, security, and pop culture)

🐦 @drljshepherd

Ukraine Democracy Initiative

(dynamic research initiative and global network of researchers and policy makers)

🐦 @UaDemocracy

Professor Pippa Norris

(comparative political scientist, research interests include electoral integrity and populism)

🐦 @PippaN15

Professor Adam Morton

(specialises in the themes of political economy, state theory and globalisation in relation to Latin America and Mexico)

🐦 @AdamDavidMorton

Professor Linda Connor

(anthropologist with a focus on coal, communities and climate change)

🐦 @LindaConnor12

Global Health Security 2019

(Official account of the University-led Global Health Security conference)

🐦 @GHS2019conf

Drop us a line

Please send us your feedback

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– sydney.edu.au/arts/ssps

Cover image: Mohammad Al-Amin mosque in Beirut, Lebanon on pg 34.

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Events



Photo: Sydney Ideas

Radicalisation

26 June
6.00–7.30pm

Home-grown terrorism is among the most urgent challenges confronting western societies today. Attempts to understand jihadism often treat this development as a form of political violence, a form of religious extremism, or the result of the manipulation and grooming of vulnerable people. But once we start to explore actual experiences of radicalisation we discover a great diversity of experiences, as well as the fact that radicalisation is not something done to people, but something produced by active participants.

Professor Kevin McDonald (BEd '78) explores case studies of different radicalisation experiences, based on interviews with members of banned organisations and the social media use of British and French young people who travelled to Syria. He focuses on a university student, a computer hacker, and a former drug dealer, to find new ways to understand and respond to the allure of jihadism as well as other forms of violent extremism.

To register visit:

- whatson.sydney.edu.au/events/published/sydney-ideas-radicalisation

Populism: Have Australian politicians caught the bug?

5 July
6.00–8.00pm

In many western democracies, populist politicians seem a welcome alternative to a style of political representation increasingly removed from reality.

But in recent years we have seen an ugly form of populism emerge and gather force, a leadership based on rhetorical appeals to popular fantasies, untruths and prejudices.

Putin, Duterte, Le Pen, Brexit, Italy's Five Star Movement and, of course, Donald Trump: populism seems contagious in its spread across the world.

After years of revolving door leadership, a historically fractious parliament and an electorate increasingly fed up with a lack of meaningful change, is Australia at risk of catching the bug?

One for the political junkies and those who would like to be better informed. Join our experts as they analyse the populist epidemic and take the temperature of Australia's current political climate.

To register visit:

- sydney.edu.au/arts/outsidethesquare/the_season.shtml#populism



Bla(c)kness in Australia

7 August

6.00–7.30pm

During the 1960s and 1970s with the influence of global Black cultural flows, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, as well as other groups such as African-Australians, African migrants, South Sea Islanders, and Pacific Islanders began to refer to themselves as Black. Since the early 1990s, the alternative term Blak has been used by Aboriginal people to define their own unique histories against limiting phenotypical and romanticized conceptions of Blackness.

Join us for the launch of the special issue of the magazine *Transition* on “Bla(c)kness in Australia”. The collection brings together the voices and artwork of diverse Bla(c)k writers, artists, poets, and scholars in Australia, many of whom will be present at this event to give short readings from their work and participate in a panel discussion lead by Professor Sujatha Fernandes (BA Hons ‘98).

To register visit:

- sydney.edu.au/news-opinion/sydney-ideas/2018/blackness-in-australia.html



Willie Brim and Zennith, Mantaka family home



Photo: Flickr

The crisis of neoliberalism and the rising tide of authoritarianism

30 August

6.00–7.30pm

Global neoliberalism is in crisis: the deepest economic collapse since the Great Depression has been followed by a ‘Great Stagnation’ with no end in sight. At the same time, democracies around the world are succumbing to a wave of authoritarianism without precedent in the postwar era.

This year’s annual Wheelwright Lecture, featuring Professor Alfredo Saad-Filho (University of London), will look at the causes, severity and implications of the twin crises of neoliberalism, examines the prospects for the end of neoliberalism, and suggests strategies to support democracy and progressive economic policies.

To register visit:

- bit.ly/2ICPb2a

2018 new staff



Professor Laura Shepherd

What is your research area?

A lot of my research engages the UN's 'Women, Peace, and Security' agenda, which is a set of Security Council resolutions that mandates a gender perspective on peace and security issues in international politics. Most of my work actually relates to gender and violence in some way.

My disciplinary 'home' is International Relations (IR), though my Undergraduate training was in Social Anthropology and I came to IR through feminist anthropology and feminist theory, so that often means I explore the conventional 'knowledge objects' of IR – like the state, security, war, and militarism – from a slightly unusual perspective. I explore representations of gender and violence in all kinds of different artefacts, from formal political statements and documents, to popular television shows and films.

If you could live in any point in history, when would it be and why?

I'm not sure I would want to go back in time because there aren't too many historical periods during which it was particularly great to be a woman. Going forward is a bit of a gamble as well. I've also put quite a lot of energy into understanding the social and political dynamics of the contemporary era, so I guess that's another good reason for staying put!



Tessa Lunney (BA Hons '05 M.C.W '09 BA MLitt '09)

What are you most excited about in your new role with the Legitimation Code Theory Centre?

That Legitimation Code Theory (LCT) changes lives and, as Project Administrator, I get to support that transformation. It's stimulating.

What is LCT vs what people think it is?

Most people have no idea what it is! Its applications are immensely broad; LCT can be used in any discipline, on any form of knowledge. It's a theoretical toolkit for analysing knowledge, not only what we know but how we know it, and how this knowledge is transmitted from one knower to another. It is also used to analyse social practices; that is, knowledge in practice.

Any surprises in your new role yet?

How passionate everyone is about LCT – whether they're educators in South Africa or linguists in Japan, everyone loves their work and can't wait to talk about it.

What's your thing outside of work?

I'm a writer and my first novel has just been published by Harper Collins! 'April in Paris, 1921' is a sexy spy-thriller, where heroine Kiki Button has to drink and dance with artists and aristocrats, in order to find Picasso's painting and so help save Europe from Fascism.



Ger Purcell

What is your current role?

I've joined the School as a Student Placements Officer on a part-time basis. I look forward to working with colleagues to deliver the highest possible value placements for our students, whilst also aiming to make the processes as seamless as possible for those interfacing with them.

What were you doing before joining the University of Sydney?

Managing an extra-curricular leadership program for African graduate students at the London School of Economics & Political Science. Essentially my role was to design and lead a curriculum of leadership development activities for a cohort of around 60 Masters students each year in London, as well as manage associated events on the African continent for our network of 250+ program alumni.

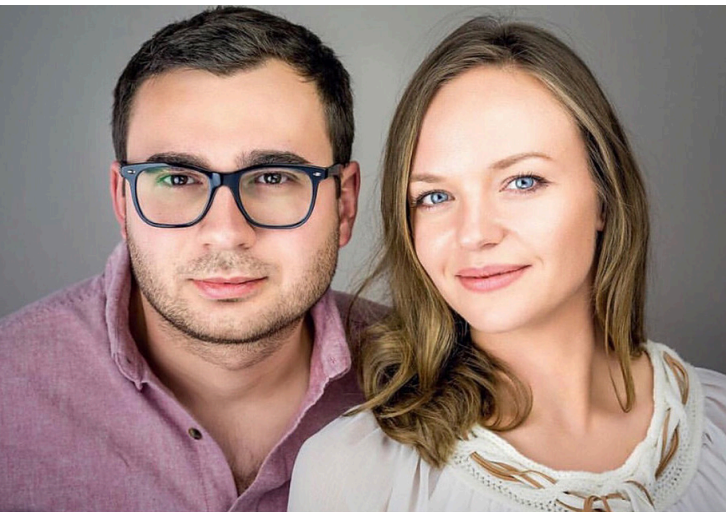
What are you binge watching at the moment?

We just started watching a series called Happy, which so far appears to be a cross between Reservoir Dogs and Finding Nemo. Basically it's about a contract killer who is harassed by an animated unicorn who is the imaginary friend of a little girl who has been kidnapped by Santa. All a bit clichéd really.



Forbes '30 Under 30': Dr Olga Oleinikova

Alumna emerges as leader in retail and e-commerce in this year's Forbes '30 Under 30' Asia list



Kyrylo Medvediev and Olga Oleinikova, co-founders of Persollo, were chosen from 2,000 nominees across Asia

“The recognition of my work by Forbes is a great motivator to continue innovating new ways to solve problems in the e-commerce world by thinking globally”

Written by Charlotte Moore

An Honorary Postdoctoral Fellow with the Sydney Democracy Network, Dr Oleinikova (PhD '16) was selected for the Forbes '30 Under 30' Asia list for her work on Persollo, the world's first instant checkout platform designed for sales across social networks.

Persollo was inspired by Dr Oleinikova's career as a consumer researcher and behavioral scientist in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy and was developed in collaboration with fellow alumnus Kyrylo Medvediev (MInfTechMan '14).

The platform has found a unique place in the e-commerce market as it allows businesses to immediately bring their product to their customers at the specific moment of desire and impulse.

To date, Persollo has helped over 750 businesses in 16 countries to increase their conversion by 300 percent, with clients including New Balance, Sunglass Hut and Marie Claire.

“It's an absolute honour to be named on the Forbes '30 Under 30' Asia list alongside my partner-in-crime Kyrylo Medvediev,” said Dr Oleinikova.

“The University of Sydney was where the idea behind Persollo was born, with the University's startup acceleration program the first to invest in our project.”

Dr Oleinikova is one of 600 other young minds honoured by Forbes in 2018, and will join a network of 4,000 alumni internationally.

“The recognition of my work by Forbes is a great motivator to continue innovating new ways to solve problems in the e-commerce world by thinking globally.

“I am also excited to continue driving the Ukraine Democracy Initiative (co-hosted by the University of Sydney and UTS), the first research platform in Australia to produce analytical insights into democratic developments in Ukraine and broader Eastern Europe.”

Progress in Political Economy blog wins Special Achievement Prize

“The purpose of the blog is to offer an alternative to the mainstream separation of politics, philosophy and economics.”

Congratulations to the Progress in Political Economy (PPE) blog, which has been awarded the 2018 Special Achievement in International Studies Online Media Prize, by the Online Media Caucus of the esteemed International Studies Association (ISA).

Co-edited by the Department of Political Economy's Professor Adam Morton and Dr Gareth Bryant (BEcSocSc Hons '11 PhD '16), this is the second year in a row that the award winners have taken home a “Duckie” for the PPE blog.

At its core, PPE is very much a collective effort; mobilising academics, students and activists to write articles that seek to introduce and engage audiences with their work, and reach not only academic circles but the general public and policy-making communities.

It's this “thoughtful application of scholarly insights to current events and relevance to ongoing scholarly and policy debates”, that the award jury felt deserved the prize.

Since its inception in 2014, the blog has tackled a number of pressing social issues, such as Universal Basic Income, the housing affordability crisis, how we measure poverty, the “middle class” squeeze, capitalism and climate change, and the future of manufacturing both in Australia and internationally.

Professor Morton and Dr Bryant are currently piloting an important new blog series, the Five Minute Honours Theses, which gives Political Economy students a chance to publish their own work and engage with an online community that spans the globe.

PPE uses social media to give students a platform to constructively contribute to the debate on current social and political issues, alongside academics and highly



For the second year in a row, Professor Adam Morton and Dr Gareth Bryant take home the 'Duckie' award for the PPE blog

respected authors and journalists such as former BBC and Channel 4 News Economics Editor, Paul Mason, or Yanis Varoufakis, the former finance minister for Greece.

“The purpose of the blog is to offer an alternative to the mainstream separation of politics, philosophy and economics - the standard “PPE” - shaping the academy and its relays with dominant policy frames”, said Professor Morton and Dr Bryant.

Read the latest from the latest news from PPE:

- ppesydney.net/blog/



Photo: PlayStation Europe

The rise of true crime and criminology

What effect does the popularity of shows and podcasts like *Making a Murderer* and *Serial* have on the global conversation and assessment of our criminal justice systems?

Written by Rebecca Scott Bray and Nena Serafimovska

The influx of quality true crime shows like Netflix's *Making a Murderer*, as well as podcasts *Serial*, *Bowraville*, *In the Dark*, *Trace*, *Real Crime Profile*, *Searching for Rachel Antonio*, and *Dirty John*, have seen the true crime genre transform from what was once considered lowbrow late-night entertainment, into critically acclaimed programming, that's now firmly cemented its place in popular culture.

In the 90s and early 00s, true crime was mainly defined by over-dramatized half-truths and violence. Over the last few years however, the genre has evolved into a global conversation and assessment of our criminal justice systems; examining our theories on criminality and law enforcement across a range of different media. The

“We’ve reached a point where people are no longer satisfied with reading, watching or listening to true crime, they want to understand criminality and play an active part in how the justice system responds to crimes”



Photo: Hubert Figuiere

growing global appetite for true crime has spawned interactive podcasts like My Favorite Murder, which encourages a global community of “murderinos” to send in information on hometown murders, that are later covered in “minisodes”.

True crime has become a part of high culture, with a growing audience eager and willing to explore the extremities of human behavior, especially the psychological and social factors that trigger certain individuals to commit heinous crimes. Not only has the conversation broadened and the media evolved, but consequently so too has our engagement with true crime; podcasts and documentaries entertain and educate viewers and listeners, but they have also had profound effects on formal justice processes.

We’ve reached a point where people are no longer satisfied with reading, watching or listening to true crime, they want to understand criminality and play an active part in how the justice system responds to crimes, whether that means lobbying to re-open contentious investigations, or discussing cases and their podcasts on Reddit, as was the case with Making a Murderer, and the groundbreaking podcast Serial.

Such media, their informal and formal effects on criminal justice, and the way we interact with them raise important questions about crime, victims, criminal justice and new media in contemporary society.

Students who are interested in true crime, criminology and sociology will be happy to hear that the University of

Sydney’s new criminology minor delivers a suite of units that investigate our ongoing universal fascination with crime and criminal behavior, by delving into the socio-economic, cultural and historical aspects of crime.

So, what exactly is it that criminologists do? Criminologists are interested in the spectrum of crime, its causation, and responses to offending. Some criminologists focus on the psychological origins of crime or discovering the roots of criminal behavior in biography or family history, but our focus is more on the socio-economic, cultural and historical aspects of crime.

Serial killing is a valuable way to show how these factors come into play, and because it’s a subject that fascinates students and often attracts them to criminology study, it’s now a key topic in the new criminology minor unit Crime, Media and Culture.

When looking at serial killing, there is a tendency for researchers to stress the individual pathology of serial killers. While serial killing is clearly an extreme crime, other researchers have developed more sociologically informed perspectives to argue that serial killing reflects normal processes of modernisation.

For example, they argue that the dispassionate style of rational thought that ideally characterises scientific modes of thinking associated with the Enlightenment is reproduced by serial killers, who use rational strategising to plan killings, such as orchestrating abduction, torture, disposal, and sexual fantasies.

Continued over...

Similarly, the way many serial killers consider themselves as providing a community service by ridding society of devalued and powerless groups, reflects Enlightenment and modernist thinking about 'progress' and social betterment.

Still, other researchers delve further into the phenomenon of serial killing and scrutinise the role of the media. Some argue that we need to examine our appetite for violence, and critically reflect on contemporary media representations that emphasise, for example, serial killing and its extreme violence against women. The argument here is that despite some contemporary dramas featuring strong female protagonists, such as *The Fall*, their presence does not mitigate the extent of graphic lethal violence against women that is depicted on screen. In the same way, when we think about a serial killer such as 'Jack the Ripper', we need to account for the media's role in the construction of this identity, which arguably commodifies murder, masks the horrific nature of serial killing, and forgets the victims of terrible violence.

The example of serial killing is one that highlights a much broader spectrum of debate than simply individual pathology, and the new criminology minor will introduce students to new concepts, thinking and challenges within criminology more broadly.

Studying criminology at the University of Sydney gives students the knowledge, and analytical and research skills that are highly desirable to a broad range of employers from private industry to not-for-profit and government sector organisations. Graduates can also take their interest in criminology further by enrolling in the Sydney Law School's Master of Criminology, which will allow them to expand and consolidate their skills and knowledge of crime and criminal justice, and learn from some of Australia's leading criminologists.

Interested in Criminology? Take a look at what you can study as part of the Criminology minor:

- sydney.edu.au/handbooks/arts/subject_areas_ad/criminology.shtml

“Despite some contemporary dramas featuring strong female protagonists, such as *The Fall*, their presence does not mitigate the extent of graphic lethal violence against women that is depicted on screen.”



Rebecca Scott Bray

Associate Professor Rebecca Scott Bray is a criminologist and socio-legal studies researcher. Between 2012–2016 Rebecca was Director of the Sydney Institute of Criminology at the Sydney Law School.

Her research focuses on issues around death and the deceased in law and society, in areas including forensic criminology, and practices such as photography and art. She has a particular interests in death investigation, death review and the coronial jurisdiction, and in cultural practices such as death-related art and media.



Outside the Square

Hackers, Breaches, Bots: How well do you understand the internet?

A sobering analysis of the state of the internet today and the unintended consequences of our online behaviour.

sydney.edu.au/arts/outsidethesquare



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Venue

.....
The Old Rum Store,
Chippendale

When

.....
6.00–8.00pm

Women and the future of work

First study to examine the significant gaps between working women's career goals and reality



Photo: Pixabay

Written by Elizabeth Hill

On March 6th the Australian Women's Working Futures Project (AWWF) launched a landmark report of national social attitudes on women and the future of work. The report is part of a new research project funded by The Sydney Research Excellence Initiative. Social and Political Sciences colleagues Elizabeth Hill and Ariadne Vromen (MA '96) are members of the multidisciplinary research team that includes Business School's Rae Cooper and Marian Baird (BEd '78 DipEd '79 PhD '01), and Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences colleague Elspeth Probyn.

This is the first time extensive and detailed data on young women's attitudes to future success at work and the inter-generational shift underway in the world of work has been produced in Australia. The Vice Chancellor, Michael Spence, called the report 'a compelling exemplar of how our best research can generate new insights into, and ultimately improve, the communities we serve'.

This new evidence base provides researchers, policymakers and practitioners with an innovative resource for investigating what young women value in work, how they envisage their future, and what gaps need to be addressed to deliver gender equality in the

future of work. Generational change and generation-based analysis is an unexplored, but vital, aspect of the academic, policy and public debate about the future of work. The evidence base is distinctive in that it: includes a nationally representative sample of young working women, a comparator sample of young working men, a booster sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, and, focus group data.

The AWWF Report 1 has already been picked up in international and national debates and policy processes. The launch of the Report captured the attention of government ministers, bureaucrats and business leaders and has been cited in key public speeches. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) selected the study for presentation as part of the ILO Regional Conference on Gender and the Future of Work in the Asia Pacific.

This second tailored report, *Australian Women's Working Futures: Are We Ready?* was selected following a competitive selection process – one of six papers chosen from 200 abstracts – by the ILO. This report includes a set of solid recommendations for policymakers and for policy change.

“On the question of the future of equality for all Australians in the workplace only 4 in 10 women think things will improve over the next decade ”

The report launch was covered extensively by Australia's leading agenda-setting media including the front page of the Sydney Morning Herald and The Age newspapers, Radio National breakfast program with Fran Kelly, Channel 10 News and The Project, along with many other print, radio and TV programs. News coverage reached an estimated audience of more than 5.7 million Australians.

Our findings show that young women are job-orientated and highly motivated to engage in employment. They value respect in the workplace, job security, flexibility, predictable hours, a measure of control and influence in the workplace, and contributing to the well-being of others through their work. They aspire to having a job that pays well and in which they are able to be promoted to more senior roles.

To succeed at work and progress in their careers young women report they require the right skills and qualifications, workplace flexibility, paid leave to care for family, support and mentoring in the workplace and a partner who shares childcare and domestic work.

But our data shows that Australian workplaces are not yet ready to meet young women's aspirations or support their future success at work. The report identifies 'gaps' and 'traps' that young women face as they move through the labour market. Public policy settings, while improving, remain inadequate and are not fit-for-purpose. Workplace culture is too slow to change.

Some of the core findings of the project include:

- The gap between young women's aspirations and experience is largest in two domains: respect and job security. 80% of young working women say that workplace respect and access to secure employment matter a lot, but only 59% say they are secure in their current job and only two-thirds (68%) report they are treated with respect by their current manager. Around half say they receive adequate recognition (48%) and feel valued at work (56%).
- Sexual harassment at work is pervasive, with 10% of the sample presently facing sexual harassment in their current job.
- Less than one third (31%) of women think that men

and women are treated equally in the workplace. 52% of women think men are treated better in the workplace than women. Only half of women (53%) expect gender equality will improve over the next decade, while a third (34%) think it will stay the same.

- When asked about equality in the workplace for workers from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds only 28% of young working women agreed that all Australians were treated equally in the workforce. On the question of the future of equality for all Australians in the workplace only 4 in 10 women (43%) think things will improve over the next decade (compared with 36% of men).
- Young women have a strong desire to advance their careers. They expect to work for a long time (almost two-thirds do not expect to retire until after 60), yet they are very concerned about sustainable retirement savings (68% are concerned they will not have sufficient retirement income to retire comfortably).
- Flexibility that meets women's needs is critical for career development and success (90% say access to flexible work arrangements is important for future success at work) but only 16% of women strongly agree they have 'access to the flexibility they need'.
- Young women demonstrate a strong understanding that having the right skills and qualifications is important to future success at work (92%) with almost half saying they will need more education or training to remain in, or get, a 'good' job.
- Young women are not particularly concerned (and less concerned than men) about technology, automation or economic restructuring leading to job loss. Understanding gendered attitudes to technology and the future of work requires more research.

Read the full report by the University's Women, Work & Leadership Research Group:

- bit.ly/2IVX5Yk



Photo: Viv Lynch

Hip-hop, a new voice for Indigenous youth

PhD candidate Jonathon Potskin talks about how Canadian and Australian Indigenous youth are using hip-hop to express their own culture and self-determination

What's unique about your research on Indigenous youth culture?

What makes my research approach unique is that I'm using Indigenous research methodologies. It's the process that one has to take to create new ways of researching Indigenous peoples today, and decolonizing past research processes. The Indigenous research methodology I am using is a creation of different forms of Indigenous philosophies from Australia and Canada. The process I use looks at research from its core values of ontology, epistemology, axiology and methodology from an International Indigenous perspective.

What does fieldwork look like for you?

My fieldwork is very different to what you would expect and extremely multifaceted. It involves a lot of travelling to be able to see and hear Indigenous hip-hop artists in Canada and Australia perform, as well as interview youth on their connections to hip-hop culture and their Indigenous cultures.

“Using the word “Indigenous” is a huge responsibility that needs to be assessed for each research project and needs to reflect the values of the culture or cultures your researching.”



Baker Boy from Ylongu country performing at WOMAdeelaide 2018. Photo: PeterTea

It's been a great opportunity to listen and watch different artists express their own form of self-determination through rap. My research has taken me across Canada, as well as Perth, NSW and Queensland.

Why the focus on hip-hop in particular?

Growing up I saw a lot of my peers getting into hip-hop culture and starting to perform as groups; a lot of them had children young and raised them with their Indigenous cultures and hip-hop culture. It is these children, like my nephews and nieces, that I saw growing up with values of both cultures and creating their own form of hip-hop that helps them bring forward a form of self-determination for themselves as individuals and for our communities.

I first saw a strong connection between the two cultures when I came to Australia to do my Masters in Anthropology at ANU. At O-week I saw Last Kinection perform in the refectory. Their words and use of their Indigenous culture was so similar to the way Indigenous artists in Canada were performing; using their experiences growing up in a settler society and their connections to their cultures to express themselves through hip-hop.

Are there particular artists that you're focusing on?

There are many artist like Last Kinection and a group I grew up with, Red Power Squad from Alberta Canada, that formed my perception of a genre of Indigenous hip-hop.

During my research I was introduced to artists like Dobby here in Sydney, Tasman Keith from Bowraville, Mau Power from the Torres Strait, Kaylah Truth from Brisbane and Baker Boy from Ylongu country. In Canada I was able to research artists like Mob Bounce from Western Canada, T-Rhyme



Black Athena performing at The Block, Redfern 2017. Photo: hotdipper

from Saskatoon, Leonard Sumner from Winnipeg, Drezus from Saskatchewan and Plex who I grew up with in Edmonton but he now lives outside Toronto.

There are a lot of Indigenous cultures around the world, what brought you to Australia to study ours?

I have always had a connection spiritually to Australia since I was a child, there was always this innate feeling that I was going to be here.

When I finished my undergraduate degree in Canada I was selected for an International Indigenous exchange program, consisting of a 6 month internship with the Ngunnuwal

Continued over...

Centre at the University of Canberra. It was there that I was able to create strong relationships with the Indigenous staff and students and with the Indigenous community in Canberra, who were from many Indigenous cultures across this country.

It was this first positive experience with Indigenous people from Australia that brought me back for my Masters and now PhD.

Going home and being with my Indigenous mob there is like going home to my brothers and sisters, and living here is like being with my cousins down the road. Our cultures are different but we all connect through our strong bond with mother earth and the spirits that come from her.

What are some of the cultural and musical similarities you see between Australian and Canadian? Is there anything in particular that has surprised you?

There are many forms of similarity of both cultures musically and culturally, there is that connection we have as Indigenous peoples from our different lands and spirits that come from those connections, as well as our experiences with settler societies on our lands.

I tried my best to connect us through our cultures and not just through our experience with colonial forms of genocide and protection policies. Although, it is those experiences of colonial suppression of our peoples sovereignty that brought us together internationally.

However, it is our lived experiences and those of our ancestors that guide us to bring forward a better future for our children and subsequent generations. Our people sang, danced and created music of their lived experiences on the land in the past and you see that culture continued today in many forms, like that hip-hop culture provides for some Indigenous youth.

What's been the most challenging part of the research?

In the beginning I found it challenging to avoid bringing forward a Pan-Indigenous view of all the different Indigenous cultures in each nation state. I had to really work on the ontology of the research so it respects over 1000 different sovereign cultures that are within the modern boundaries of each nation state.

Using the word "Indigenous" is a huge responsibility that needs to be assessed for each research project and needs to reflect the values of the culture or cultures you're researching. I hope this comes through in my research.

Do you have a Spotify playlist or Indigenous radio station that you can recommend?

Definitely, I have a playlist on Spotify called Indigenous Rap Project:

– [spoti.fi/2Lc7IIZ](https://open.spotify.com/playlist/2Lc7IIZ)

You can also join my Facebook Group called Indigenous Rap, where I share videos from Indigenous hip-hop artists as well as stories about them:

– facebook.com/IndigenousRap/

Or, you can listen to me talk about my research and music on Koori Radio's Blackchat:

– programs.kooriradio.com/blackchat/2017-12-15

I also highly recommend the Indij Hip-Hop show on Koori Radio:

– <http://programs.kooriradio.com/indij-hip-hop-show>



Jonathon Potskin

Jonathon Potskin is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy.

He has worked as an AIME mentor, Executive Director of OAHAS–Ontario Aboriginal HIV/AIDS Strategy, International Fellow at the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Tutor at both the Australian National University and University of Sydney, as well as an Education Coordinator for Healing Our Spirit, Vancouver.

– indigenousrap.com

University-led food business incubator pilot backed by City of Sydney

Bringing real change to the lives of Sydney-siders facing food insecurity on a daily basis

The University of Sydney's Sydney Environment Institute (SEI), will design and lead the Sydney Food Incubator project to address food insecurity, in a proposed joint initiative with the City of Sydney. The project is part of the City of Sydney's A City for All – Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan.

Professor David Schlosberg, Co-Director of the Sydney Environment Institute and Dr Alana Mann (MMediaPrac '05 PhD '12 CertEdStud '13), Media and Communications Department Chair and Senior Lecturer, will collaborate with Dr Luke Craven (BA Hons '14 PhD '18) from UNSW Canberra, to deliver the pilot project.

The three-year pilot project for a food business incubator is a first-of-its-kind for the City and is a collaborative project aimed at tackling the complex causes of food insecurity involving federal, state and local governments.

"The project has the potential to bring real and substantive change to the lives of Sydney-siders who face food insecurity on a daily basis," said Professor David Schlosberg.

One of the world's first examples of a food business incubator is FoodLab Detroit, which has successfully worked to strengthen Detroit's regional food system by creating a new food economy that acknowledges the importance of justice, community representation, and sustainability. Founder Devita Davison will be a partner on the Sydney Food Business Incubator, which will be modelled on the U.S success.

The Sydney Food Incubator project will foster the development of food-based start-up businesses, providing education and training for people who are disadvantaged to develop sustainable social enterprises.

The project will focus on the development of a network of businesses that increase the wider community's access to healthy and affordable food and aims to promote a connection between people and their natural food systems by encouraging community members to take an active role in ensuring their food security.

"[The project] is strengthening social connection and community resilience amongst incubator participants, which creates a broader sustainable food production ecosystem in urban spaces, linking producers, manufacturers and producers with other actors in the food industry," said Dr Luke Craven.

The food business incubator is one of two areas of the social sustainability action plan where research of the Sydney Environment Institute is having a local impact. The SEI has also been working with the City on research into resilience in the face of climate change, in particular, resident responses to shock climate events and potential policy responses.

Find out more about the Sydney Food Incubator project:

- sydney.edu.au/news-opinion/news/2018/04/23/university-led-food-business-incubator-pilot-backed-by-council.html

DOUBLE DISILLUSION

THE 2016 AUSTRALIAN
FEDERAL ELECTION



A politics of disillusionment?

How are elections in Australia changing? Anika Gauja (BEc SocSc Hons '04 LLB '06) reflects on the key themes of the 2016 contest and events since, as we head toward the next election

Let's think back to federal election night, Saturday 2 July, 2016. For those looking to get to bed before midnight knowing the result, it was all a bit of an anti-climax. Both Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull and Opposition Leader Bill Shorten would not declare victory nor concede defeat. The result was known only a week later – the Coalition returning with the slimmest of majorities.

The 2016 election was a double dissolution: an election in which both houses of parliament are dissolved to ostensibly break a policy deadlock. But with legislation on the Australian Building and Construction Commission as the 'trigger' for this extraordinary election, combined with the constant threat of leadership challenges and electoral reform designed to dampen the influence of the Senate crossbench, it was not difficult to see how political strategy outweighed policy considerations in motivating the timing and the form of the election.

As an agenda-setting event signaling future policy contestations, the 2016 election was extremely underwhelming. The issues considered in what was generally regarded as a dull campaign remained largely constrained to narrow debates about limited economic growth and austerity, with both major parties wedded to extremely conventional economic management theories. Both parties played to their policy strengths: the Coalition emphasised stability and measures for budgetary restraint, which Labor was quick to mirror. Labor focused on the protection of Medicare with its controversial 'Mediscare' strategy. In many areas, policy issues were reduced to synecdoche issues for

wider concerns; threats to the Great Barrier Reef instead of a wider debate about economic management, same-sex marriage over social inclusion and penalty rates over wider industrial relations terrain.

The ambiguity of the result, the lacklustre campaign, the overt strategic considerations in how the election was called and the lack of policy engagement lead us to call our analysis of the 2016 Australian federal election Double Disillusion and to choose as our cover the now iconic photo of political journalist Laura Tingle watching on as Turnbull and Shorten evaded questions at the second leaders' debate.

As the 16th volume in a long tradition of post-election analyses of federal campaigns, Double Disillusion: The 2016 Australian Federal Election (ANU Press) brings together 41 contributors from a range of disciplines. The chapters in Double Disillusion analyse the 2016 as a 'magnifying event' reflecting the politics of the nation – a popular disillusionment with traditional Australian political institutions and actors. This is identified in three key themes.

First and foremost, the 2016 federal election highlighted the fact that although elections formally function as the opportunity to provide a 'voice' to the people to hold politicians to account, several aspects of the electoral process can be managed by political parties as a tactical mechanism to prolong periods in government and achieve their legislative programs. As several of the chapters in the book suggest, while the government's strategy of clearing out a previously difficult Senate may have backfired, with

Continued over...

“The increasing myriad of political actors involved in the electoral process highlights the importance of looking beyond traditional arenas to assess the extent and impact of political debate”



Photo: Jenny Scott

a plethora of new parties gaining representation, the politics behind the Senate voting reforms, the timing of the election and the use of the double-disillusion trigger were clearly in the interests of the established parties of government and contributed to the climate of disillusionment surrounding the 2016 campaign.

The second theme is the necessity to understand and engage with the growing complexity of electoral politics in Australia. Attention must be paid to the shifting attitudes and forms of engaging with politics, and the constantly evolving landscape of actors involved in election campaigns, as well as the arenas in which political talk occurs. The increasing myriad of political actors involved in the electoral process highlights the importance of looking beyond traditional arenas to assess the extent and impact of political debate.

Although political parties and their leaders remain central to Australian election campaigns, the universe of participants is far more diverse than this. Contrary to their representation in traditional and emerging media, elections are not monopolised by leaders parties and media elites. The 2016 contest saw ongoing participation by a wide array of interest groups, marginalised communities, independent candidates and online campaigning organisations.

The final theme is that much of the disillusionment with the 2016 Australian federal election is linked to critiques of the major parties' capacities to deal with the significant policy challenges facing Australian society and to represent the interests of an increasingly diverse community. Double Disillusion reveals how these policy areas were approached and emphasised (or de-emphasised) by the various actors involved in the campaign (parties, interest groups, social movement organisations and others) involved in the campaign and the political strategies involved in the process.

In providing an expert analysis of the actors, policies and, importantly, the political strategies involved in the campaign, this collection gives readers an understanding of why the 2016 Australian federal election was one that represented a 'double disillusion'. Looking beyond the negative tone associated with the title, we suggest that many of the characteristics of the 2016 Australian federal election may also represent a longer-term shift in Australian electoral politics. Party and electoral fragmentation has led to a richer universe of political and campaign participants, increased policy complexity in a climate of growing economic uncertainty and inequality, and an ever-present public cynicism with leadership churn and the manipulation of electoral rules.

Edited by Anika Gauja, Peter Chen (Government and International Relations), Jennifer Curtin and Juliet Pietsch, Double Disillusion contains chapters from researchers across the School of Social and Political Sciences. From Government and International Relations: Simon Jackman (USSC) and Luke Mansillo look at polling, Antony Green reports on the Senate results, Rodney Smith analyses the results in the States and Territories, Stewart Jackson examines the Greens, Ariadne Vromen writes on GetUp and Peter Chen looks at non-mainstream media coverage. From Political Economy, Damien Cahill and Matthew Ryan examine economic policy debates and Rebecca Pearse analyses environmental policy. From Sociology, Amanda Elliot explores social issues and the 'Medicare' campaign.

Double Disillusion: The 2016 Australian Federal Election is now available:

- press.anu.edu.au/publications/double-disillusion

Fellowships

JIIA Research Fellowships

Dr Thomas Wilkins (Government and International Relations) has been appointed to The Japan Institute for International Affairs (JIIA). As a Senior Research Fellow he will examine policy developments and prepare reports and commentaries relating to security within the Indo-Pacific region.

2018 Sydney Research Accelerator (SOAR) Fellowship

Dr Sonja Van Wichelen (Sociology and Social Policy), is among twenty-two gifted early and mid-career researchers, recently named as the University of Sydney's 2018 Sydney Research Accelerator (SOAR) fellows.

Dr Van Wichelen's research will focus on the governance of emerging gene technologies in Southeast Asian countries, which has important implications for medical tourism and the Australian biotech field. Her fellowship will allow her to conduct interviews with lawyers, bioethicists and judges as part of her pilot studies in Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Multidisciplinary Arts and Social Sciences Fellowship (MASSIF)

Associate Professor Megan MacKenzie (Government and International Relations) has been awarded the MASSIF, a scheme which supports the development of research synergies with major whole-of-university multi-disciplinary research initiatives, and assists researchers in building competitive track records that support their career progression.

Associate Professor MacKenzie will be working with the Brain and Mind Centre on research into 'Understanding Military Suicide: Exploring medical data, media myths, and policy responses'.

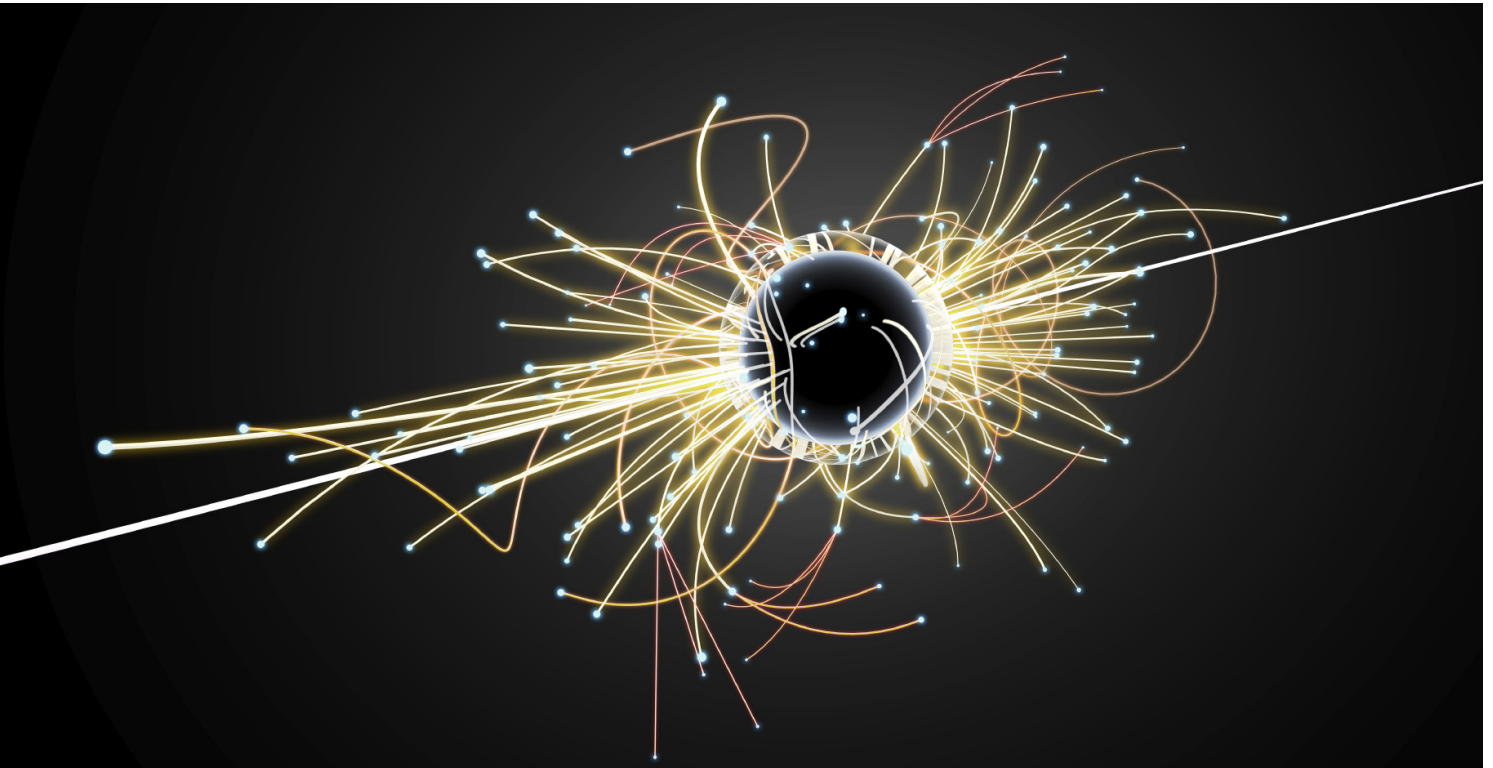


Photo: iStock

Quantum computing, communication, control and intelligence

Written by Clare Hodgson and James Der Derian

Leading practitioners
and researchers
gather to discuss the
peace and security
implications of
quantum innovation

When the Centre for International Security Studies' Project Q launched in 2014, tech experts were predicting that the race to build a quantum computer would not be won for at least 15 years. Four short years later that estimate has been drastically revised, with key players now saying that 'quantum supremacy' – successfully building a quantum computer that surpasses the capabilities of a classical computer – is imminent.

In an environment of rapid technological change, Project Q is a unique interdisciplinary investigation into the strategic and societal implications of quantum innovation. With the support of the University of Sydney and the Carnegie

“we tend to overestimate the effect of a technology in the short run and underestimate the effect in the long run.”



Vikram Sharma (founder and CEO of quantum cybersecurity company Quintessence Labs) addresses group

Corporation of New York, Project Q began as a thought experiment and grew into practice-oriented research program. Its flagship event, the annual Q Symposium, combines theoretical inquiry, experimental updates and policy recommendations on the potential impact of quantum science for peace and security.

Following renewal of the Carnegie grant for another two years, Project Q held its fourth annual Q Symposium, QC3I: Quantum Computing, Communication, Control and Intelligence, in February 2018. No longer simply exploring the ‘what ifs?’ of a quantum future, QC3I gathered physicists and philosophers, entrepreneurs and innovators, and peace and security scholars in an exploration of the actual and potential, material and metaphysical, ethical and geopolitical implications of the quantum revolution.

For many in the room, applied quantum technologies – computers, communications systems and more – represent boundless opportunities for progress and positive outcomes. But for some the potential risks and the unintended disastrous consequences of other technologies, nuclear innovation for example, set alarm bells ringing.

As was noted by Vikram Sharma (founder and CEO of quantum cybersecurity company Quintessence Labs), the rhetoric bordering on hype around quantum is a classic illustration of Amara’s law of technology, which

states that ‘we tend to overestimate the effect of a technology in the short run and underestimate the effect in the long run.’

This timely reminder neatly captured the tone of discussions at QC3I. Reflections on the catastrophic side effects of a quantum accident, or the articulation of fears that regulation and global governance mechanisms have already fallen too far behind on quantum technologies, were countered by reminders that quantum technologies are still very much in their fledgling stages.

As David Moehring (CEO of quantum tech start up IonQ) pointed out, the numerical race to add more qubits to a quantum computer is far removed from the much more complex challenge of ensuring that quantum computer actually works effectively.

In the short term then, maybe we need to be thinking about quantum on a smaller, more relatable scale. For example, as theoretical chemist Ivan Kassel told the group, using quantum to better understand biological processes has huge potential for improvements in solar technology. Why? Because quantum mechanics has played a vital role in understanding photosynthesis, where single-cell organisms demonstrate an efficiency that modern day solar technology can only dream about. And while this element of the quantum revolution won’t form the basis of the sequel to the bestselling novel

The Quantum Spy, it offers significant technological advancement nonetheless.

However, if we need to adjust our expectations about the power of quantum in the short term, then we must also necessarily give due consideration to the effects of this technology in the long-term. Strenuous efforts to maintain nuclear non-proliferation over the last 50 years have shown that it is not easy to reign in the use of new technologies after the fact. And with companies and corporations now generating more revenue than many countries, what lies in store for a quantum future where private industry is not bound by the same regulatory mechanisms as governments?

Anthropologist Hugh Gusterson and Professor Toby Walsh both urged caution in the development of quantum technologies, pointing to drone warfare and artificial intelligence as examples of how emerging technologies can quickly develop beyond their intended scope, opening the door to unpredictable developments and unexpected consequences.

Regulation therefore has a complex role to play in safeguarding against the inappropriate or even catastrophic employment of quantum technologies, while simultaneously allowing this important area of scientific discovery to grow and develop.

If the attendees at QC3I reached consensus on one thing it was this: quantum technologies are strategic game changers. But as military analyst Elsa Kania and quantum physicist Michael Biercuk stressed, most quantum advances are built on a foundation of global scientific cooperation.

And while this does not preclude governments or corporations diverging from this path, it was with this in mind that Nikita Chiu of Cambridge University's Centre for Existential Risk urged the need to conceptualise quantum as an opportunity instead of as a competition.

It is on this point that Project Q comes to the fore. As a rare space to gather quantum and social scientists



Professor John Keane, Marcus Strom and group attending smoking ceremony

“Strenuous efforts to maintain nuclear non-proliferation over the last 50 years have shown that it is not easy to reign in the use of new technologies after the fact.”

together in challenging and informative discussions about the realities of the quantum revolution, the Q symposia break down the barriers between those who conceptualise a quantum future in very different ways.

QC3I offered social scientists the opportunity to explore the potential of quantum theory to inform new practices in social science, it offered quantum scientists the opportunity to learn from the conversations occurring in the social sciences about emerging technologies and associated security considerations, and allowed all to benefit from the generous exchange of knowledge between participants.



Nikita Chiu (Cambridge University)



Hugh Gusterson, Theo Farrell and James Der Derian

Project Q

Project Q is based in the Centre for International Security Studies and made possible through the support of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Social and Political Sciences and Carnegie Corporation of New York.

– projectqsydney.com

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin

Two research fellows reflect on their time at Europe's largest social science research institute, the WZB



Jingdong Yuan

I was fortunate enough to have been selected to spend 8 weeks at the WZB. Located just minutes away from the Potsdamer Platz, Europe's largest institution of social science research is home to over 150 researchers around the world. I was with the Global Governance Unit headed by Professor Michael Zürn, which covers a number of research areas, such as contested global orders, global humanitarian medicine, legitimacy and international institutions, rising powers and global governance, among others.

One of the unique research activities is the fortnightly colloquium that features a speaker who presents her or his research in 5–10 minutes, followed by an hour and half of intensive interrogation (in the good sense). I found this experience an extremely helpful exercise. Participants are required to have read the paper before the colloquium and ask questions and raise issues. The exchanges—sometimes they can get heated but always in a helpful way—force the presenter to defend and explain her/his positions, and in the end help sharpen the arguments and improve the overall quality of the paper.

I presented a paper on China's institutional balancing strategies and was almost buried by the salvos of queries and critiques from colleagues. But it all paid off: the paper was published in the *Australian Journal of International Affairs*.

But the eight weeks at WZB were not work only. Berlin is a city that offers a wide range of attractions: museums, historical sites, parks, and yes, shopping malls. I have been to many of them—the beautiful palaces in Potsdam, the Alexanderplatz and the Potsdamer Platz, Berlin Cathedral, Brandenburg Gate, Reichstag and Museum Island.

As a scholar of International Relations, I am naturally attracted to the city's history, especially the Cold War when it was divided by the Wall. I have visited the many sites where the remnants of the Wall still stand—East Side Gallery, near the Topography of Terror, the Berlin Wall Memorial on Bernauer Straße, and a long stretch of wall in the south of the city along railway line. Looking at the murals painted on the Wall, with watchtowers overlooking, I seemed to be re-living the history of the years already decades away but still so fresh: the sudden erection of the Wall on 13 August 1961, the iconic photo of 'leap to freedom' of the East German border guard, and the celebration of the fall of the Wall in November 1989. I will always be happy to return to this wonderful city that combines the ancient and the new, East and West.





Greg Martin

I spent approximately 2 months at WZB working in the Center for Global Constitutionalism, where I was kindly hosted by Prof Dr Mattias Kumm, and welcomed most warmly by all Center staff and affiliates.

While in Berlin, I worked on my book, *Crime, Media and Culture*, soon to be published by Routledge, and wrote a paper on crimmigration in Australia, which I will present at a workshop at the University of Queensland in July. Essentially, the paper is a mix of my research interests in criminology, law and social movement studies. In it, I argue Australia's offshore detention centres are closed institutions enabling the operation of a deliberate system of bureaucratically administered mistreatment, abuse and torture in breach of international law, which accordingly amounts to 'state-organised crime'.

After writing the paper, I presented it in the Center's colloquium series, which I found extremely valuable, as everyone in the room had read the paper, and all provided very incisive comments, which has enabled me to strengthen the paper.

As for WZB itself, I found it to have a convivial working atmosphere, offering genuine collegiality, which helped me be incredibly productive during this period. The Center I was attached to had informal weekly lunches, which was a great way to get to know people, as well as sample hearty German cuisine! Another more prosaic highlight for me included that WZB has its own post office (always good for sending things back home).

One advantage of being in Berlin during December and January was that I could (once again) experience a northern

hemisphere Christmas. And, at that time of year, WZB is still very lively. I also appreciated being in a truly liveable city: I rarely stepped foot in a car (only if it was a taxi); I walked from our Kreuzberg apartment to work and back again everyday (getting a bit fitter in the process); and, remarkably, my wage packet lasted the entire two week pay cycle (almost anyway). Being on foot also helped me take in many of the historic and cultural sites Berlin has to offer, often being teleported back to childhood, and memories of the Cold War in espionage movies like *Funeral in Berlin*.

Travelling with our three-year old daughter, I also appreciated WZB having designated childcare spots at Stepping Stones kindergarten, which is a short walk across the river.

Having a young child in tow meant our extracurricular activities tended to be child-focused. We went to Tierpark one day, the aquarium another, and on Christmas Day took the U-Bahn to the zoo, and then had lunch at a nearby Christmas market. I was very impressed the place didn't shut down for Christmas. New Year's Eve was something else. Fireworks went off constantly through the night, until the early hours of the morning. The aftermath had to be seen to be believed, with spent fireworks littering the streets as if a war zone.

I had a very productive, stimulating and enjoyable time while on exchange at WZB, and I hope to return soon to further develop my Berlin connections. I greatly appreciate the opportunity I was given by John Keane and the Sydney Democracy Network to work in such a wonderful place, experience such an incredible city, and work among such welcoming colleagues.

US Checkpoint Charlie in Berlin





Photo: Provided by Sydney Peace Foundation

American economist Joseph Stiglitz wins 2018 Sydney Peace Prize

A life dedicated to tackling the global inequality crisis

Written By Katie Gabriel

Inequality is one of the biggest challenges our world faces today. Across the board, the gap between the rich and the rest is spiralling out of control, and it's getting worse every year.

Today's gilded age of the 1% is undermining the future of the 99% – a haunting reality and powerful concept pioneered by Professor Joseph Stiglitz and the 2011 Occupy movement. Whilst political leaders have long preferred to speak about inequality “in quiet rooms in hushed tones”, Stiglitz has been sounding the alarm since the 1960s.

In recognition of his life-time battle for a fairer economy that works for the many, Professor Stiglitz will receive the 2018 Sydney Peace Prize.

The Sydney Peace Prize Jury observed that a broken economic system is concentrating more wealth in the hands of the rich and powerful, fuelling an inequality crisis that leaves ordinary people around the world struggling to scrape by: “We Australians cherish our belief in a fair go for everyone, but unless our government keeps powerful corporate interests in check and ensures our economy works to favour the 99%, people will hurt – and we know this can lead to division, fear and feelings of powerlessness.”

While this system is unfair, it is not accidental or inevitable: inequality is created. It is the result of deliberate policy choices by people in power. This also means that a solution is not out of reach: our governments can act decisively to end the inequality crisis if they choose to do so.

Professor Stiglitz welcomed the Prize, commenting, “it is a tremendous honour to receive this recognition. We cannot have durable peace without social and economic justice, and our political and economic system today are failing to create a world with such justice. Another world is possible – one marked by greater equality, more democratic participation, and stronger and more sustainable growth. We know the economic and social policies with which we can attain this better world. The challenge today is our politics.”

The People's Professor

Born in Gary, Indiana in 1943, Joseph Stiglitz grew up witnessing inequality, poverty, discrimination and unemployment. This environment shaped Stiglitz's understanding of the world and motivated him to dedicate his life to fighting for global social justice and changing the rules that unfairly favour the wealthy.

Having established a reputation early in his career, Stiglitz received his PhD from MIT, won Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships, became a full professor at Yale, won the John Bates Clark Award for young influential economists, and taught economics at Stanford, Oxford and Princeton – all before he turned 40.

Amidst teaching complex economic theory, Professor Stiglitz offers his students a lesson to apply to both economics and life: “Don't settle for solving a small problem when you may be able to solve a larger one.” It is advice he has lived by for years.

Dubbed ‘The People's Professor’, Stiglitz is never one to shy away from taking on battles for global social justice. The theme

Continued over...

that runs through his life's work? Standing up for the 'little guy', defending the cause of the global citizen, and rewriting the unfair rules of globalisation. His priority? To win a more equitable share for the billion people who live on less than \$1 a day.

Breaking the mould: Stiglitz' challenge to economic conventions

To his tribute, Stiglitz has never been afraid to rock the boat when necessary, reopening and pushing debates that far more powerful men had conveniently put to rest.

As a prolific academic at world-leading universities and an influential advocate in the policy world, Stiglitz has galvanised and shaped global debates on inequality and economic fairness over the last three decades. Whether as economic advisor to President Bill Clinton, or as Chief Economist at the World Bank, Stiglitz speaks truth to power and challenges the all-powerful role of the markets.

He has authored numerous international best-sellers that focus on topics such as the limits of globalization, fair trade, and devastating human and economic toll of the Iraq War. These include his seminal *Globalization and Its Discontents* (2002), *The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future* (2012) and *The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them* (2015).

Inequality is created

In interviews for the Sydney Morning Herald Good Weekend, the Guardian and Richard Denniss's podcast *The Lucky Country*, Professor Stiglitz reflected on Australia's inequality epidemic, and weighed in on the injustice of this Government's corporate tax cuts, the horrid though not unexpected revelations of the Royal Commission into Banking, and Australia's obligation to provide more foreign aid.

Responding to the 2018 Federal Budget, Stiglitz mused that the Australian Government's proposed tax cuts were "a joke", and that the budget should instead seek to "increase the wellbeing of the majority with growth that is sustainable inclusive and democratic."

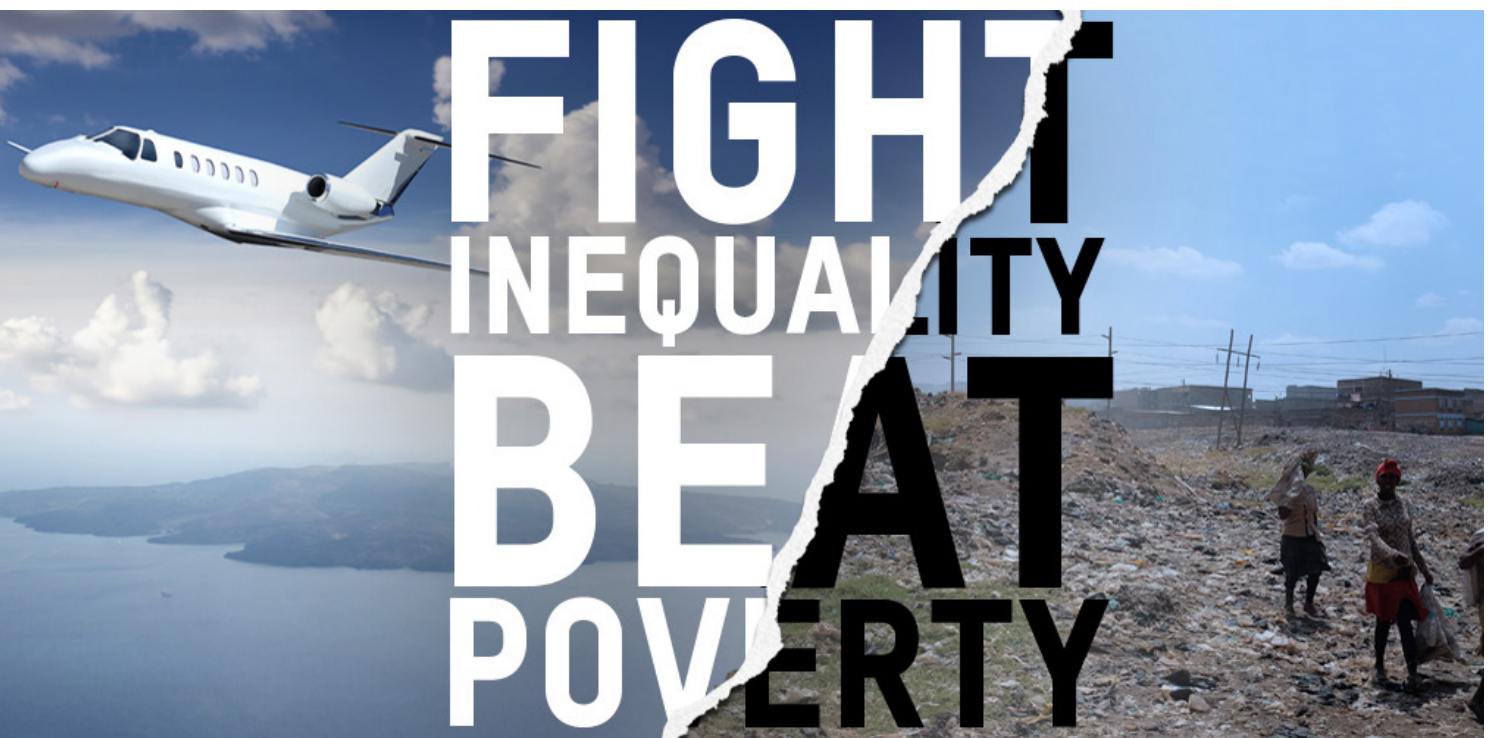


Photo: Oxfam

Condemning years of bad economic policy, he said “Australia used to be one of the most equal countries in the world. It’s now below average for advanced nations. That was the result of a change in policies. It was not inevitable.”

In his home country, Stiglitz’s determination to make clear the connection between good economic governance and a healthy, inclusive democracy has taken on a new urgency since the rise of Trump. A lifelong progressive, who as a student ventured into the segregated US South to participate in the struggle for black equality, Stiglitz regards Trump’s presidency as a national calamity.

“Trump is so upsetting personally. As a young kid, I was very much engaged in the civil rights movement, and was at the March on Washington [in 1963 in which Martin Luther King delivered his ‘I Have a Dream’ speech]. This has been integral to my identity. And now having a bigoted president, I can’t tell you how devastating that is. It’s so dangerous having so much power in the hands of somebody who is so erratic and so unrestrained.”

Vision, leadership, and courage

Without justice, peace is hollow and fragile. When the world’s richest hold an unacceptable concentration of wealth and power whilst hundreds of millions fight to survive, we are all diminished and lose sight of our common humanity.

Joseph Stiglitz’s work makes clear that society cannot function without shared prosperity, and shows us a path towards a better future where the economic system works for everyone, not just the 1%.



Joseph Stiglitz in New York University of Columbia office. Photo: Sasha Maslov

Professor Stiglitz will visit Australia in November to receive the Prize, meet with policymakers, politicians, campaigners, and the media.

His visit is supported by 2018 impact partners Oxfam Australia and The Australia Institute, and with support from the School of Economics the Foundation will host a public event on-campus. With their help, the Foundation will spread Stiglitz’s message about economic fairness across Australia and inspire people to demand change in their communities.

The Sydney Peace Prize will be awarded on Thursday 15 November at Sydney Town Hall. Tickets are available at:

– bit.ly/2018SPPStiglitz

Sydney Peace Foundation

The Sydney Peace Foundation showcases solutions that prove that peace with justice is possible, and inspires and empowers people from all walks of life to create that reality in their lives and communities.

The Sydney Peace Foundation was founded in 98’ by Emeritus Professor Stuart Rees AM. Since then it has encouraged people in Australia and abroad to think about the meaning of peace, justice and alternatives to violence.

 [@SydPeaceFound](https://twitter.com/SydPeaceFound)

School prizes ceremony

On Thursday 10th May the School of Social and Political Sciences held a prizes ceremony to honour undergraduate and postgraduate students who have achieved exceptional results in the areas of Government and International Relations, Sociology and Social Policy, Anthropology, Graduate School of Government, Peace and Conflict Studies, and Political Economy.

A special thank you to all of our donors, especially Emeritus Professor Frank Stilwell and Annie Corlett, AM (BEC '80) whose donations support a significant number of student prizes.





Left page

Top: Department of Anthropology academics and their prize winning students

Bottom left: Triple prize winner, Nicholas Harrington

Bottom right: AFGW-NSW donor 'Tricia Blombery and winner Marianne Schafer-Gardiner

Right page

Top left: Donor, Associate Professor Stuart Rosewarne and winner David Primrose

Middle left: Associate Professor Greg Martin and winner Zsuzsanna Ihar

Bottom left: Donor, Roger Wescombe and winner Rose Roxburgh

Top right: Donor, Professor Bettina Cass, AO

Bottom right: Prize winners Michelle Jones, Gabrielle Steedman, Kristin Bryan



Mohammad Al-Amin mosque in Beirut, Lebanon. Photo: ramzihachicho

Peace Journalism in Lebanon: The value of non-violent responses to conflict

Ways of engaging with challenging social and political issues in a highly diverse society

Written by Jake Lynch

Lebanon is a country in acute need of Peace Journalism. In a general sense, there is a hunger among both journalists and their readers and audiences for ways to engage with social and political issues in the public sphere that do not exacerbate the tensions inherent in a diverse society, still coming to terms with the legacy of a vicious civil war.

It is also true in a specific sense, as I heard when invited to give the keynote address to the Association of Media Educators of Lebanon (Med Leb), at its inaugural conference at the Lebanese American University in Beirut, last December. Successive contributors to this event – from professional as well as academic backgrounds – lamented the difficulties for Lebanese media in creating and projecting a distinctive identity, capable of addressing the particular experiences and perspectives of the country and its people, in mediascapes that are distinctively globalised, and dominated by US-based corporations.

Thanks to technological changes, “there is no such thing as watching television” anymore, according to one of the conference speakers, Peter el Daher, a programme-maker from LBCI Lebanon News: instead, “there is content consumption”. Viewers

can now see “what they want, whenever they want”. And, in the words of Professor Jad Melki, the conference organiser, this cornucopia of choice and access points up one uncomfortable conclusion. In comparison, news produced locally is “boring”. The crux of the problem, in his view, is how Lebanese media can “offer ‘sexy’ news that does not shade into sensationalist news, that in the long term will destroy our credibility”.

Peace Journalism, with its emphasis on “people as peace-makers”, has always offered potential to differentiate local news from the constant stream of – as Prof Melki put it – “breaking news updates from CNN apps”.

In addition to my keynote address, I also facilitated a workshop, attended by up to 50 conference-goers over three hours of the second afternoon of the event. Participants diagnosed War Journalism, and identified and discussed opportunities for Peace Journalism, in the context of recent stories about issues of conflict. Two examples were a deadly attack by Islamic State militants on a mosque in the Egyptian Sinai peninsula, and the announcement by President Donald Trump of plans to move the US Embassy to Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Continued over...



Bedouin camp. Photo: Kathleen

In each case, a Peace Journalism treatment could be created by hearing from people on the ground, affected by and living with the contradictions underpinning the violence. With the embassy move, Trump appeared to forestall a negotiated agreement the Palestinians. The future of Jerusalem – a city claimed as a capital by both Israel and the Palestinians – was one of the “final status issues” in the Oslo process.

Workshop participants discussed ways of getting into contact with the Palestinian families of East Jerusalem, and local groups advocating for their rights, as they struggle against the ongoing pressure and harassment from an Israeli state that is trying to squeeze them out. Social media – identified in several conference panels as a threat to professional journalism – might, in this case, be a helpful tool for newsgathering. If constraints of mobility and finances make it difficult to, say, take a TV crew to East Jerusalem to access such perspectives, then Facebook, Instagram or similar platforms which allow the sharing of material, including video, could help to overcome such constraints.

With the attack on the Sinai mosque, which took place two weeks before the conference and killed over 300 people, workshop participants considered two versions of the same story. The first, drawn from the website of the English-language Lebanon Daily Star newspaper, was an Associated Press report, which confined itself to the details of the numbers dead, the time and location of the attack, as well as some material about the efforts of emergency services to care for the wounded. It also had a prominent place for official political responses, notably a threat from Egyptian President Abdel-Fattah al-Sisi that the attack “will not go unpunished”. Sure enough, days later, Egyptian air force bombers were pounding what were claimed as “Islamic State positions” in Sinai.

The second version of this same story was by the web news service of Deutsche Welle, the German broadcaster and media development agency which was also among the sponsors for the Med Leb conference. In this version, a “long and bloody conflict between local Bedouin tribes and the government in Cairo” was cited as an essential element of background and context for understanding and explaining the traumatic sequence of events. The issue was explored through the inclusion of quotes from a “German-Egyptian political scientist”, Asien El Difraoui. “Bedouin in the Sinai were always seen as second class citizens”, he had told DW in an interview. Bedouin communities, deprived of any economic benefits

“a Peace Journalism treatment could be created by hearing from people on the ground, affected by and living with the contradictions underpinning the violence.”



al-Rawda mosque in Senai, which suffered deadly attack by Islamic State militants in 2017. Photo: David Stanley

from either the oil or tourism industries, were breeding grounds of discontent and therefore vulnerable to the influence of extremists. The remedy, according to El Difraoui, was “to find the way back to dialogue” over such matters. “You can’t answer terror with just bombs”.

Lebanon is notable for home-grown Peace Journalism initiatives, exemplified by the Media Association for Peace, founded and directed by Vanessa Bassil (BEdPrimary ‘91 DipTeachPrimary ‘88). MAP has emerged and grown as a successful NGO, partnering with other reform-minded groups in Lebanon, and international agencies, to offer journalist training courses, as well as regular conferences to promote discussion of peace, human rights, and media roles.

Whilst in Lebanon, I took part in an evening question-and-answer session Vanessa organised at a local hotel. Whether journalists should be aiming to offer Peace Journalism to their readers and audiences was an issue that participants had, by and large, already resolved. The remaining issue was, how to do more of it. A question that is now under increasingly urgent discussion in the wider Lebanese media community.

Learn more about Peace Journalism:

- sydney.edu.au/arts/peace_conflict/research/peace_journalism.shtml



Jake Lynch

Associate Professor Jake Lynch is Chair of the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies.

Jake has spent two decades researching, developing, teaching and training in Peace Journalism – and practising it, as an experienced international reporter in television and newspapers.

He was an on-air presenter for BBC World TV, and the Sydney Correspondent for the London Independent newspaper, as well as a Political Correspondent for Sky News.

There ain't no party like an S-Club party

Using Legitimation Code Theory to understand and transform knowledge practices in all areas of life



Written by Mathew Toll

One minute it's ballet, the next it's physics, then vocational education, before climate change deniers get their opportunity ... but before long how families choose schools comes into focus, segueing into how jazz is taught, and the creation of Chile's constitution. Sound like chaos?

Somehow all these issues and more are woven together seamlessly every week in 'S-Club', a problem-solving workshop run by the LCT Centre for Knowledge-Building, in the School of Social and Political Sciences. What makes such discussions work in a way that builds knowledge is that all these issues are being explored through the same framework, so everyone speaks the same language. In this case, everyone who attends S-Club uses Legitimation Code Theory or 'LCT', a multidisciplinary and international field whose heart is the LCT Centre.

LCT is a framework for understanding and changing knowledge practices in different areas of social life. It allows people to explore the 'rules of the game' in different fields and to then develop ways of teaching more people to succeed or to change those rules.

A fast-growing community of scholars and educators around the world are using LCT to explore all aspects of education, from pre-school to university, from jazz to journalism, nursing to ballet, as well as beyond education, such as the media, parliamentary procedures, online blogs, and public understanding of science.

The breadth of topics is part of what enables LCT to contribute to knowledge-building; it takes seriously the question of C. L. R. James: "What do they know of cricket who only cricket know"? What do they know of, say, physics or ballet or science that only know that one thing? By bringing together scholars and practitioners from a variety of areas different to one's own, S-Club (and other activities run by the LCT Centre) offers opportunities to learn more about one's own area.

This is timely. Accelerating specialisation of knowledge and proliferating approaches in the academy can make intellectual collaboration difficult. At the same time, it is widely acknowledged that the social, political, economic and environmental issues now facing humanity are 'wicked problems' that require multidisciplinary collaboration.

In this context, the work of the LCT Centre in providing a common language for analyses is invaluable.

It is also a lifeline. As a PhD student I can attest to how isolating an experience research can become. Researching alone can lead to the belief that one's problems are insurmountable or that no one else has had to struggle with them. A weekly workshop can be a lifeline. A regular commitment to meet and work through these problems and a shared theoretical framework to do so gives its members (including myself) a sense of community and a support system.

S-Club – the exact reason for the name is now lost to posterity – does just that. Every week its members meet to discuss the problems they are facing and to work together on solving those issues (... and, in the interests of full disclosure, to eat M&Ms ... a tradition whose provenance also remains wrapped in mystery).

PhD students are confronted with many problems at various stages of their candidature. Engaging with research literature and finding a gap, designing research projects and collecting data, analysing data and writing it up to speak back to the field and wider stakeholders for social impact are steps in the process of inducting PhD students into the tradition of research excellence valued by the School of Social and Political Sciences. S-Club is one of the ways the School is seeking to support this process.

Despite the fact that this is the first time S-Club has been written about anywhere (it is not advertised), students from a wide range of countries have contacted the Centre asking to be involved. The workshop has also attracted academics from the UK (Professor Michael Grenfell from Southampton University) and South Africa (Professor Sioux Mckenna, Rhodes University, and Dr Sherran Clarence, University of Western Cape). The example of S-Club has also proven an inspiration for LCT groups to emerge elsewhere, with over 20 similar groups in China, South Africa, the UK, Mexico and many other countries.

The School is always looking for ways of improving its training of future scholars and practitioners and S-Club is one such development, helping to dissolve social isolation and fragmented languages. A whirl of topics may sound like chaos but it's from this that knowledge of knowledge can be forged. What do we know of knowledge if we only know one form?

“educators around the world are using LCT to explore all aspects of education, from pre-school to university, from jazz to journalism, nursing to ballet”

LCT Centre for Knowledge-Building

Legitimation Code Theory (LCT) first emerged as a framework for the study of knowledge and education and is now being used to analyse a growing range of practices across diverse social fields, including education, law, politics, art, and public understanding of science.

– sydney.edu.au/arts/research/lct/

 @LCTCentre



Photo: Creative Commons

Biolegality pop-up research lab

Investigating emerging biotechnologies and the issue of legal and personal rights

Written by Sonja Van Wichelen

The 21st century is witnessing a profound transformation in law and society because of the implications of the new biosciences and biotechnologies. New applications are emerging that radically challenge our conceptions of nature and law and that demands new tools in the Humanities and Social Sciences to adequately respond and analyze these emerging practices.

The objective of the Biolegality Pop-Up Research Lab starts with the premise that these new developments provide novel opportunities to think about the nature and structure of legal knowledge. Bioscientific advances in the field of neuroscience, epigenetics, research on the microbiome, and immunology encourage thought provoking problems for foundational legal principles of personality, personal rights, humanity, property, parenthood, and community.

Generously funded by the Sydney Social Science and Humanities Advanced Research Centre (SSSHARC), the 3-week intensive Research Lab aims to explore these problems of what can be called emerging issues in biolegality—the coming together of biology and legality—and to revisit legal concepts in posthuman and relational ways.

Activities will include numerous events including:

- An international 2-day workshop Brave New Law: Legal Personhood and the New Biosciences
- A research seminar on Patent Politics by Shobita Parthasarathy (Michigan)
- A research seminar on Cryopreservation Practices by Professor Thomas Lemke (Goethe, Frankfurt)
- A public roundtable on The New Biology and the Fragmentation of Personhood
- A master class on Collaborative and Interdisciplinary Research by Margrit Shildrick (Stockholm)
- A master class on Biopolitics and Materiality by Thomas Lemke (Goethe, Frankfurt)
- A triple book launch, featuring the edited volume Bioeconomies, the Biology and Society Handbook, and the new Book Series Biolegalities
- Two consecutive panels on Personhood, Law, and Relationality Amidst the New Biosciences with 10 paper presenters and two discussants on the 2018
- Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) which I held in Sydney this year

The events bring together anthropologists, sociologists, legal scholars, historians, cultural theorists, and political philosophers from Australia, Europe, the UK, the US, and Singapore, including Thomas Lemke (Goethe), Hannah Landecker (UCLA), David Delaney (Amherst), Britta van Beers (Amsterdam), Bronwyn Parry (King's College, London), Vincenzo Pavone (IPP, Madrid), Shobita Parthasarathy (Michigan), Margrit Shildrick (Stockholm), Jennifer Hamilton ((Hampshire), Torsten Heinneman (Hamburg), Ayo Wahlberg (Copenhagen), Catherine Trundle (Wellington), Halam Stevens (Nanyang, Singapore), Margaret Davies (Flinders), Samuel Taylor-Alexander (Monash), Courtney Addison (Monash), Catherine Waldby (ANU), Miquel Vatter (Flinders), Catherine Mills (Monash) and Brad Sherman (UQ).

For more information on the Biolegality Pop-Up Research Lab visit:

- biolegalitypopup.com/

“Bioscientific advances in the field of neuroscience, epigenetics, research on the microbiome, and immunology encourage thought provoking problems for foundational legal principles of personality, personal rights, humanity, property, parenthood, and community.”



Sonja Van Wichelen

Dr Sonja Van Wichelen is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy, and convener of the Biopolitics of Science Research Network.

Her research projects broadly engage with the body, law, and science in the age of globalization and the effects that changes in these areas have on our understanding of citizenship.

Unpacking privilege: Difficult but necessary conversations

Bringing issues of inequality to the forefront of everyone's workplace and personal agendas

Written by Gaynor Macdonald and Lily Rahim

What is 'privilege'? Who has it, who doesn't? Is it a status or an experience? Why are those with privilege often loath to recognise their privilege? How is privilege reinforced? Why is there often a backlash against efforts to redress privilege? Is privilege a virtue, born of hard work or a justification of inequity? Is it tied to the lottery of birth and perpetuated by isms such as sexism and racism?

The recent Sydney Ideas public event on Unpacking Privilege, co-hosted with the Social Inclusion Network, was designed to address ways in which economic and socio-political structures privilege some people over others. Class, gender, education, ability, ethnicity, sexual rights and skin colour have all played a part in a consistent, if variable, dynamic of inclusion and exclusion.

We live in a time of considerable discussion of what it means to be truly inclusive – beyond the performative. Yet, this important discussion remains problematic – often laden with resistance, misunderstanding and denial. What should 'desired' diversity and inclusion look like? Should one form of under-representation or marginalisation (such as gender and sexuality) have priority over the other forms of under-representation (ethnicity) in the workplace? What might be getting in the way of achieving institutional, structural and cultural equity?

Speakers including Professor Irene Watson (Tanganekald, Meintangk-Bunganditj woman, solicitor and law scholar), Professor Sujatha Fernandes (BA '96 BA '98), Marian Veiszadeh (2016 Fairfax Daily Life Woman of the Year and lawyer), Dr Gaynor Macdonald (PhD '88), and Associate Professor Lily Rahim (PhD '95), discussed these foundational questions from a variety of perspectives. In particular, Mariam Veiszadeh, highlighted the alarming findings of the 2018 Australian Human Rights Commission Report, *Leading for Change*.

The report found that only 5% of non-Anglo-Celtic and European Australians occupy the most senior workplace posts in Australia despite comprising about 24% of the total population.

Cultural diversity at the most senior levels is also acutely under-represented in Australian universities. The report draws attention to workplace diversity initiatives that have focused primarily on gender under-representation and downplayed or even ignored ethnic under-representation.

It should also be noted, however, that statistical diversity without genuine inclusiveness can become little more than box-ticking if it does not incorporate genuine inclusion.

Despite the different methodologies of the speakers, the discussion signalled the need for and importance of radical social, political and economic change in order to propel us towards a more inclusive and just society based on equal opportunities.

The Social Inclusion Network is committed to researching issues of diversity and inclusion, including experiences within universities.

To be sure, it is hard to change workplace cultures; not only is there a lack of understanding of the changes required, there is also resistance from those comfortable with the status quo. There is a need to understand the complex structural and ideational impediments to diversity and inclusion. These are not so much 'problems' as challenges that require multifaceted strategies.

The Network aspires to make the School of Social and Political Sciences a world leader in combatting this systemic and transnational challenge. Our sold out event, Unpacking Privilege, represents one step towards this aspiration.

Interning at the United Nations: Preventing tomorrow's pandemics

“I was able to hear from the leading experts in international health and listen to their ideas and insights of how we can tackle the challenges around emerging infectious diseases.” - Marisa Mitchell

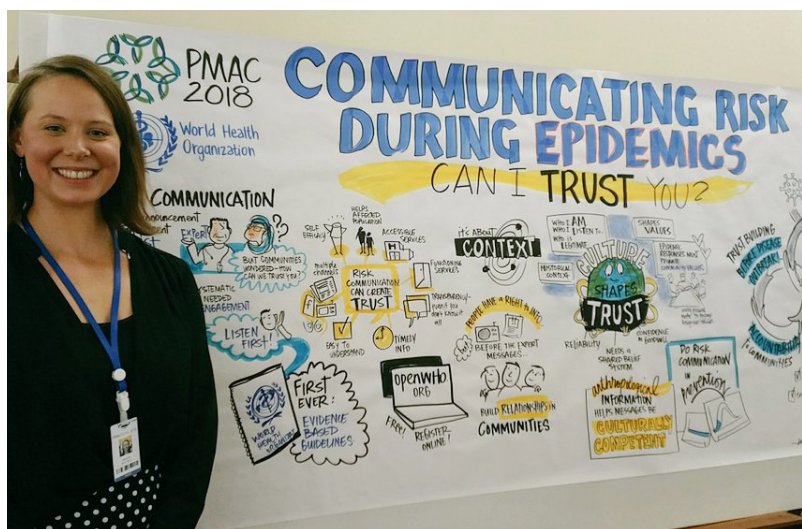
I am specialising in the Agrosecurity stream of the Master of Health Security degree so it was really fortunate that I was able to do an internship in both a research institute, The Charles Perkins Centre/Marie Bashir Institute Healthy Food Systems Node, as well at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Bangkok.

Working at the UN gave me the opportunity to conduct a research project, consisting of a short qualitative survey and a publishable report. The research project focused on gathering insight from the 2018 Prince Mahidol Award Conference (PMAC2018) participants who have worked on antimicrobial resistance projects using a One Health approach. One Health is the understanding that the health of the environment, animals and humans are all connected, the approach encourages the collaboration across disciplines to tackle global health challenges.

Through the Master of Health Security I have learned to work in cross-collaboration environments and improve my understanding of the roles of the animal, human and environment sectors in tackling global health challenges like emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance. The placement gave me the opportunity to enhance my understanding of how the One Health approach is applied in the ‘real world’ and the challenges in its implementation, as well as the opportunity to meet experts from around the world in both the public health and environmental health sectors.

The mentorship opportunities in particular gave me a wholistic understanding of global health challenges and interconnectedness of the social/ cultural factors that are drive the spread of re-emerging and emerging infectious diseases, and increasing food and nutrition security.

I was especially lucky to participate in the foresight workshop, *Futures thinking and strategy development for One Health practitioners*, presented by Sohail Inayatullah and organised by Dr Peter Black ahead of the conference. In addition to learning about how to apply foresight tools such as micro and macro scenario planning to the drivers of infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance,



Marisa at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Bangkok

I was able to meet and collaborate in discussions with FAO employees from different regional offices and government officials from China.

In June, I will be moving to Hanoi, Vietnam where I am excited to volunteer with the International Livestock Research Institute, as part of the Australian Government funded volunteers program.

I will be working with a team on the SafePork project, which is supported by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.

I was also fortunate to be one of students awarded the 2018 International Student Awards by the Crawford Fund. With their financial support I will be able to explore the One Health approach and antimicrobial resistance in Vietnam as part of my Master degree research project.

Grants

Discovery Project

Professor Linda Connor (Anthropology), Associate Professor Stuart Rosewarne (Political Economy), Dr Gareth Bryant (Political Economy) and Dr Rebecca Pearse (Political Economy) have received a Discovery Project grant to explore the legitimization of renewable energy in states undergoing energy transition.

Associate Professor John Mikler (Government and International Relations) and Dr Ainsley Elbra (Political Economy) have received a Discovery grant with University of Tasmania, to investigate corporate tax strategies in a hope to refine and improve the efficacy of international tax regimes.

Associate Professor Melinda Cooper (Sociology and Social Policy) was awarded a solo Discovery grant, aimed at challenging the neoliberal critique of deficit spending and public debt.

Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute

Dr Madeleine Pill (Government and International Relations) gained grant funding from the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute to lead research into strategic planning, City Deals and affordable housing. The project is one of four making up the Inquiry into Urban Productivity and Affordable Rental Housing Supply, a collaboration between the University of Sydney, RMIT and Swinburne University, which will chart a national geography of rental affordability and economic access to examine how strategic city deals and smart city interventions might lift housing choice and boost productivity in urban and regional Australia.

Awards

SUPRA Supervisor Award

Professor Ariadne Vromen (Government and International Relations) and Associate Professor Rebecca Scott Bray (Sociology and Social Policy) have both been awarded the SUPRA Supervisor Award.

The winners were chosen by postgraduate students based on their abilities to build positive relationships with students and support them throughout their research career, as well as the breadth of their knowledge in their research field.

Sydney University – Copenhagen University Partnership Collaboration Award

Associate Professor Anika Gauja (Government and International Relations) and Associate Professor Karina Kosiara-Pedersen (Copenhagen) have been awarded a Partnership Collaboration Award to undertake joint research on political parties and recruitment in Australia and Denmark. The project will examine the types of candidates that parties select and the networks they create. It will also examine the role digital media plays in creating support for candidates, mobilising their supporters and how it can best be utilised for intra-party deliberation.

Recommended reading

Human Rights and the Care of the Self by Alex Lefebvre

When we think of human rights we assume that they are meant to protect people from serious social, legal, and political abuses and to advance global justice.

In *Human Rights and the Care of the Self*, Alexandre Lefebvre turns this assumption on its head, showing how the value of human rights also lies in enabling ethical practices of self-transformation.

Drawing on Foucault's notion of "care of the self," Lefebvre turns to some of the most celebrated authors and activists in the history of human rights—such as Mary Wollstonecraft, Henri Bergson, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Charles Malik – to discover a vision of human rights as a tool for individuals to work on, improve, and transform themselves for their own sake.

This new perspective allows us to appreciate a crucial dimension of human rights, one that can help us to care for ourselves in light of pressing social and psychological problems, such as loneliness, fear, hatred, patriarchy, meaninglessness, boredom, and indignity.

"Alexandre Lefebvre is a unique voice in the humanities, one who takes up topics of enormous difficulty and does so with such tremendous erudition and fundamental insight that it is almost as if he is having a friendly discussion with the reader.

Lefebvre claims that improving oneself rather than helping strangers is what the idea of human rights is all about and always has been—a claim that he pulls off with considerable brilliance. His reconstruction of human rights discourse in the 1940s is the truest that has ever been presented. Reading this remarkable book provided the most intellectually enjoyable hours that I can remember in a long time." — Samuel Moyn, Yale University



Alex Lefebvre

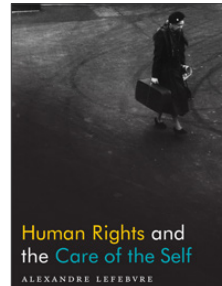
Alex Lefebvre is an Associate Professor in the Department of Government and International Relations, and the Department of Philosophy.

In 2017 he received the Vice-Chancellor's Outstanding Research and Teaching Award.

Select publications

Semester 1, 2018 saw the School continue to publish a wide range of books, book chapters, and journal articles. A selection from each department is featured in this section, taken from over 250 publications.

Government and international relations



A/Professor Alexandre Lefebvre

Lefebvre, A. (2018). *Human Rights and the Care of the Self*. Durham: Duke University Press.



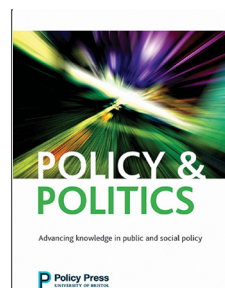
A/Professor John Mikler

Mikler, J. (2018). *The Political Power of Global Corporations*. Cambridge, UK; Medford, MA: Polity Press.



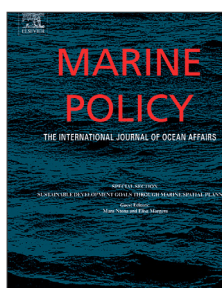
A/Professor Sarah Phillips and A/Professor Justin Hastings

Phillips, S., Hastings, J. (2018). Order beyond the state: Explaining Somaliland's avoidance of maritime piracy. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 65(1).



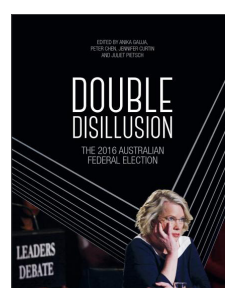
Dr Madeleine Pill

Pill, M., Guarneros-Meza, V. (2018). Local governance under austerity: hybrid organisations and hybrid officers. *Policy and Politics*, In Press, 1-17.



Dr Christoher Pepin-Neff
Dr Thomas Wynter

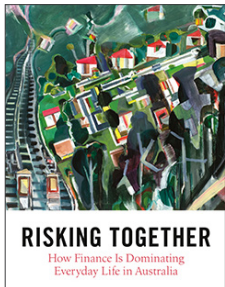
Neff, C., Wynter, T. (2018). Reducing fear to influence policy preferences: An experiment with sharks and beach safety policy options. *Marine Policy*, 8, 222-229.



A/Professor Anika Gauja and Dr Peter Chen

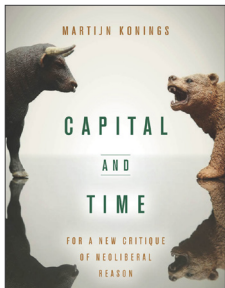
Gauja, A., Chen, P., Curtin, J., Pietsch, J. (2018). *Double Disillusion: The 2016 Australian Federal Election*. Acton ACT: ANU Press.

Political economy



Emeritus Professor Dick Bryant

Bryan, R., Rafferty, M. (2018). *Risking Together: How Finance is Dominating Everyday Life in Australia*. Sydney: University of Sydney Press.



A/Professor Martijn Konings

Konings, M. (2018). *Capital and Time: For a New Critique of Neoliberal Reason*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.



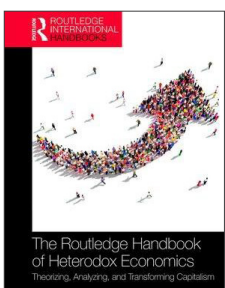
Dr Tim Anderson

Anderson, T. (2018). Human Development Strategy in Small States. *World Review of Political Economy*, 8(3), 349-364.



A/Professor Sujatha Fernandes

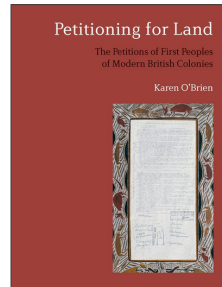
Frantz, C., Fernandes, S. (2018). Whose Movement Is It? Strategic Funding, Worker Centers, and Foundation Influence. *Critical Sociology*.



A/Professor Lynne Chester

Jo, T., Chester, L., D'Ippoliti, C. (2018). The state of the art and challenges for heterodox economics. In Tae-Hee Jo, Lynne Chester, Carlo D'Ippoliti (Eds.), (pp. 3-26). London: Routledge.

Sociology and social policy



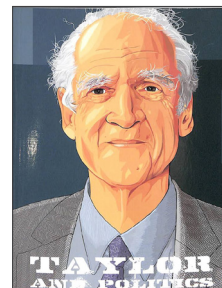
Dr Karen O'Brien

O'Brien, K. (2018). *Petitioning for Land: The Petitions of First Peoples of Modern British Colonies*. Bloomsbury.



Dr Susan Banki

Banki, S., Schonell, R. (2018). Voluntourism and the contract corrective. *Third World Quarterly*, In press, 1-16.



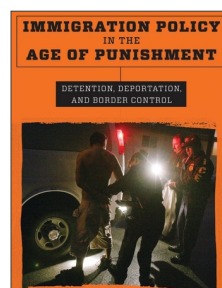
Dr Craig Browne

Browne, C., Lynch, A. (2018). *Taylor and Politics: A Critical Introduction*. Great Britain: Edinburgh University Press.



Professor Danielle Celermajer

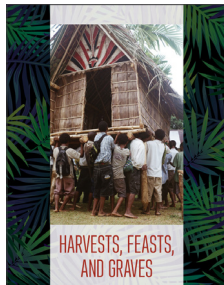
Lea, M., Beaupert, F., Bevan, N., Celermajer, D., Gooding, P., Minty, R., Phillips, E., Spivakovsky, C., Steele, L., Wadiwel, D., et al (2018). A disability aware approach to torture prevention? *Australian Journal of Human Rights*, 24(1), 70-96.



A/Professor Greg Martin

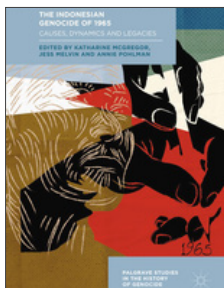
Martin, G., Tazreiter, C. (2017). Seeking Asylum in Australia: The Role of Emotion and Narrative in State and Civil Society Responses. *Immigration Policy in the Age of Punishment: Detention, Deportation and Border Control*, (pp. 97-115).

Anthropology



Dr Ryan Schram

Schram, R. (2018). *Harvests, Feasts, and Graves: Postcultural Consciousness in Contemporary Papua New Guinea*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press..



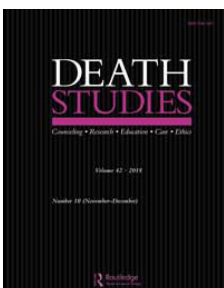
Dr Robbie Peters

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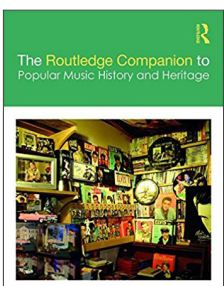
Dr Luis Angosto-Ferrández

Angosto Ferrandez, L. (2018). Neo-extractivism and class formations in Latin America: teachings from the Orinico Mining Arc project in Venezuela. *Latin American Perspectives*, Forthcoming.



Dr Gaynor Macdonald

Macdonald, G. (2018). Death in life or life in death? Dementia's ontological challenge. *Death Studies*, 42(5), 290-297.



Dr Ase Ottosson

Ottosson, A. (2018). Rethinking Indigenous Popular Music Heritage as Australian Heritage. In S. Baker, C. Strong and L. Istvandy (Eds.), *The Routledge Companion to Popular Music and Heritage*. London and New York: Routledge.

Centre for international security studies



Professor James Der Derian

Der Derian, J. (2018). War. In Roland Bleiker (Eds.), *Visual Global Politics*. New York and Oxford: Routledge.



Dr Thomas Wilkins

Wilkins, T. (2018). After a decade of strategic partnership: Japan and Australia 'decentering' from the US alliance? *The Pacific Review*, 31(4), 498-514.



**A/Professor Justin Hastings
Dr Sarah Phillips**

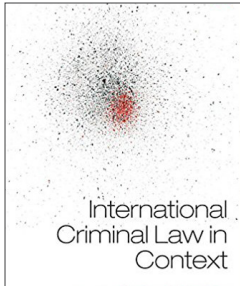
Phillips, S., Hastings, J. (2018). Order beyond the state: Explaining Somaliland's avoidance of maritime piracy. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 65(1).



A/Professor Jingdong Yuan

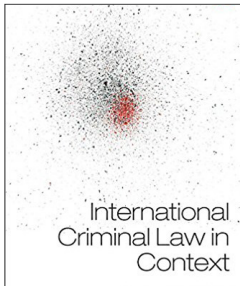
Yuan, J. (2018). Beijing's institutional-balancing strategies: rationales, implementation and efficacy. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 72(2), 110-128.

Peace and conflict studies



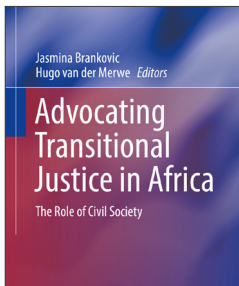
Dr Eyal Mayroz

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Dr Wendy Lambourne

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