

SSPS Review



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

Western Sahara – Africa's
last colony

Why the future is Asian

Reconstructing Ukrainian
identity

Is our obsession with true
crime a problem?





Welcome to our latest SSPS review. This issue catalogues some of the extraordinary achievements of our staff and students. Foremost amongst these is the election of Professor David Schlosberg to Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. Becoming a Fellow of the Academy is the highest honour for social scientists in Australia and his election is testament to the enormous impact of David's research in environmental politics and environmental movements.

In this issue we also welcome our newest recruit to the School, Professor Alex Broom. Alex is a world leader in the sociology of health, medicine and care. He and his research team are working on a number of critical projects. These include projects on the social, economic and political dimensions of precision medicine and of antimicrobial resistance. In his interview, Alex explains exactly how and why ostensibly medical issues are also always sociological problems. He even illustrates this with cartoons ('Broom Toons').

In these pages you'll also find some of the remarkable contributions our students are making to society. This includes a masters work placement with Australians for Native

Title and Reconciliation (ANTaR), campaigning for the justice, rights, and respect for First Nations Australians, and a PhD project considering identity construction in Ukraine that honours the legacies of those involved in two recent Ukrainian revolutions – the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity.

This edition also highlights the outstanding quality and rigour of the research of our academic staff. Through her research on international adoption, Associate Professor Sonja van Wichelen has demonstrated how the legal regulation of international adoption is out of step with the profound changes inhabiting that domain and is especially unable to engage with contemporary kinship structures such as single parent families, extended families, LGBTIQ+ families and 'blended' families. I hope you enjoy this latest SSPS Review.

Professor Lisa Adkins
Head of School of Social and Political
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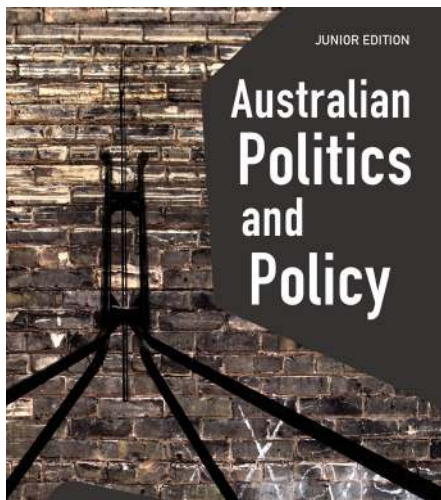
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News in brief

Australian Politics and Policy open access textbook launched



Staff from the School have launched a new Australian politics and public policy open access textbook at the Australian Political Studies Conference this September.

This new volume, produced by Sydney University Press (SUP) with sponsorship from the University of Sydney Library, is the first of its kind, featuring over forty chapters in an online database from which instructors can build bespoke textbooks customised to their teaching needs.

SUP publishing manager, Dr Agata Mrva-Montoya (PhD 05' GradCertPublishing '10), sees this as an example of the way technology can improve the fit between published curriculum content and student needs.

"New publishing platforms increasingly allow us to go beyond traditionally defined 'books' to

focus on student needs and build curriculum content and other tools around them."

Part of the open access movement, the book is licensed as a creative commons work, meaning that it is free and can be modified and adapted by any user.

Open access has become increasingly significant as academics attempt to ensure the widest possible distribution of their research and other publications. Research in recent years has found that the cost of commercial textbooks serves as a barrier to students, with many opting not to buy expensive commercial volumes.

Sydney-based member of the editorial team, Dr Peter Chen of the Department of Government and International Relations sees considerable potential in customisable textbooks to improve teaching.

"Rather than making the curriculum fit a textbook, the textbook can support what the instructor wants to do."

Each substantive chapter in the database comes in junior and senior versions, permitting the volume to be used across different teaching levels. The chapters were written by experts and underwent anonymous and rigorous peer-review to ensure the highest standards.

Dr Chen notes that the ongoing relationship with the publisher allows the volume to expand every year by simply adding new chapters

to it, and provide easy updating of content to ensure the currency students expect.

The volume was a collaboration of 88 academics and independent scholars across Australia, and is anticipated to have significant impact on teaching and learning in the fields of Australian politics and public policy.

View the textbook:

- tiny.cc/ot_sampler

David Schlosberg elected to the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia



David Schlosberg, Professor of Environmental Politics in the Department of Government and International Relations, Payne-Scott Professor, and Director of the Sydney Environment Institute at the University of Sydney, has been elected this month a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia.

Founded as the Social Science Research Council of Australia in 1942, this prestigious organisation aims to further the reach of the social sciences within Australia and beyond. Professor Schlosberg's election recognises his contributions to the advancement of social science knowledge and the impact that his decades of research have made.

Election to the Academy is based on the commendations of peers and requires a majority vote by current Academy fellows. Professor Schlosberg was nominated by

Professor and Australian Research Council Federation Fellow, John Dryzek.

"It's really an incredible honor to be recognized like this by the leading figures in Australian social science. I look forward to working with the academy to engage and provide opportunities for outstanding scholars across the country," said Professor Schlosberg.

Known internationally for his pioneering work in environmental politics, environmental movements, justice and political theory, Professor Schlosberg's other research interests lie in climate justice, climate adaptation and resilience, and environmental movements and the practices of everyday life.

His applied work includes public perceptions of adaptation and resilience, the health and social impacts of climate change, and community-based responses to food insecurity, themes which are all explored through research and in praxis at the Sydney Environment Institute, under his leadership as Director.

He is the author, co-author, and co-editor of eight books with Oxford University Press, including *Defining Environmental Justice* (2007); *Climate-Challenged Society* (2013); *The Oxford Handbook of Climate Change and Society* (2011); *The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Political Theory* (2016) and *Sustainable Materialism: Environmental Movements and the Politics of Everyday Life* (2019).

2019 new starters



Mrs Estrella Pearce

What is your research area?

My main area of research is the exploration of restorative justice practices, particularly in the context of youth justice. My PhD thesis explored the institutional factors and individual actors directly involved in the application of the Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW), to explain the under-utilisation of diversion to youth justice conferencing in NSW.

What were you doing before joining USYD?

I was at the School of Social Sciences and Psychology at Western Sydney University, completing my PhD on criminology. During my time there, I had the amazing opportunity to work on delivering and designing some of the criminology curriculum over the last six years.

Favourite spot on campus?

Definitely the Quadrangle. This beautiful sandstone building is unique in the Australian architectural landscape, but it reminds me of my hometown, Madrid. It makes me feel nostalgic and excited at the same time. One of the things I love about spending time around this building is watching all the visitors take photos.



Dr Suneha Seetahul

What is your research focus?

I have a background in Development Economics with a labour and gender focus. In my PhD I studied religion, caste and gender inequalities in the Indian labour market. My current research in the *Australian Women's Working Futures Project* focuses on women's wellbeing at work and their concerns and aspirations about the future of work.

What are you most excited about in your new role?

The focus of my post-doc on the future of work is a great opportunity to explore academic literature that includes studies about labour and wellbeing as much as it analyzes robots and AI!

What are you binge watching or reading at the moment?

I binge-watched *Euphoria* and *Mindhunter* which were both very good shows! As for reading, I recently started *Permanent Record* by Edward Snowden.



Dr Nicholas Bromfield (PhD '17)

What is your research focus?

I broadly research and teach into political science, public policy and international relations. I take a particular interest in the politics of nationalism and identity. I have written extensively on how Australian prime ministers have engaged with ANZAC over time in journals like the *Australian Journal of Political Science* and the *Australian Journal of Politics and History*.

What were you doing before joining USYD?

I was a sessional lecturer and teacher with both the Department of Government and International Relations (GIR) at USyd and Macquarie University. Prior to that, I completed my PhD with GIR at USyd, very ably and gratefully supervised by Prof Rodney Smith and Prof Ariadne Vromen.

Biggest surprise about USYD?

Not so much a surprise, but notable and gladdening, was the extremely warm welcome from my colleagues in GIR. So many of them dropped by to congratulate and welcome me, offer guidance and support. I was so grateful for their efforts!

Who should govern environmental disasters, and how?

Thursday, 21 November
6-7.30pm



Bushfires, hurricanes, life-threatening heatwaves and floods have ravaged our planet in recent years. There is a mounting pool of evidence that climate change, including global warming, is a major cause of these extreme weather events.

This Sydney Ideas event brings together scholars working on environmental disasters from a range of disciplines, issue areas, and countries to grapple with the following questions: what we need to do to govern such disasters effectively? Who should govern environmental disasters and how?

- bit.ly/2Pd7D7y



The Rise of Veganism: The end of animal farming?

Thursday, 28 November
6-8pm

Many commentators believe this is the year veganism will finally go mainstream.

Driven mainly by mounting millennial awareness of animal and environmental welfare, more than 2 million Australian adults now live completely meat free.

With the health benefits of plant-based diets endorsed by Hollywood stars and commissions of scientists alike, the rise of synthetic 'meat' and supermarkets selling vast ranges of vegan-friendly products, a lifestyle that was once casually dismissed as "extreme" is now more accessible and widely practised than ever.

Is a vegan diet sustainable? Is an exclusively plant-based diet really better for the planet? And does synthetic meat stand a chance?

Join a leading diet researcher, an agri-food and environmental expert and a political scientist committed to animal welfare as they consider what the rise of veganism might mean for us all.

- bit.ly/31BbpeO

Leading health sociologist joins school

Professor Alex Broom is an internationally renowned sociologist whose research focuses on the social dynamics of cancer, palliative and end-of-life care, and the global challenge of antimicrobial resistance.



What is your professional background?

I am a sociologist and I have spent the last 15 years working with patients, families and health professionals to better understand and improve their experiences of health, illness and care. I take an approach that privileges the person's subjective experience of illness, healing or care, rather than focusing exclusively on disease outcomes.

We use these understandings to improve health and community services, and over the years I have focused on improving care for the dying, enhancing opportunities for survivorship in cancer and, most recently, contributing to the response to antimicrobial resistance through innovative strategies to counteract misuse of antibiotics.

As a sociologist one of my core concerns is to identify and challenge social inequalities and reveal the constantly shifting implications they have for health. My job, as I see it, is to explore how varied and often opaque social forces are fundamental to producing and solving emerging and enduring health problems.

I lead a team of sociologists, and we have active research projects in Australia, India and the United Kingdom, largely funded by the Australian Research Council. I joined the School of Social and Political Sciences because it is an incredibly vibrant and cutting-edge environment for the social sciences.

Can you tell us about your research and how you developed an interest in this area?

One of my key interests is antimicrobial resistance (AMR) – the diminishing effectiveness of our available antimicrobials in treating infections.

This global crisis is a sociological problem masquerading as a medical issue. AMR looks like a drug-shortage issue, or a matter of better control over medicines. But in fact, AMR is a deeply social, political and economic issue, embedded in our ways of life (for example, quick fixes, death denial, immediate gratification), and our systems of government (for example, institutional short-termism and the flows of political cycles).

Given this, one program I lead focuses on untangling the complex social and political forces that produce AMR across place and context. This has involved working with people in settings as diverse as hospitals in metropolitan Sydney right through to those purchasing black-market antimicrobials in the urban slums of India.

Further, our work has focused on how to mobilise elements of ‘the social’ to encourage Australian health professionals, institutions and communities to act together in ways that can protect our collective antimicrobial futures.

One of the creative outcomes from this sociological work on AMR has been a cartoon series we developed called the Broom Toons. In a humorous way, these work through the various social practices that result in misuse of our diminishing antibiotic options. We have found humour a useful way of promoting change by disarming individuals and groups and facilitating discussion of why they continue to do what they do, despite evidence of a lack of effectiveness.



One of Professor Broom's cartoons about antimicrobial resistance.

This work on these social levers of resistance (and potential solutions therein) heavily influenced the World Health Organization's 2019 Policy Brief on AMR, and continues to influence strategies in many Australian health services to improve practices.

What is one of your most inspiring research moments?

Spending six months as a sociologist-in-residence in a NSW hospice, exploring what constituted a “good enough” death with people who were in the last few weeks and often days of life.

It was a privilege and a life-changing experience, but also an acute illustration of how our experiences are fundamentally shaped by a complex combination of our own desires and beliefs and those of our families and our institutions.

After this experience I wrote *Dying: A Social Perspective on the End of Life*, which works through how people manage the tensions between what they want, what others want, and what our institutions allow them to do at the end of life.

What do you hope to achieve with your research?

I aim to understand and transform, by working in a truly interdisciplinary way with a broad range of people, such as patients, families, health professionals, health service providers and communities. Sometimes transformation can be slow, partial and even unclear in terms of the full impact of what we do. As such, I value strategies that encompass short-term and long-term change, and environments which value both blue skies and more interventional, applied scholarship.

What do you see as the two greatest health challenges of the 21st century? Why?

The pursuit of profit and widening social inequality. These intermingling problems will result in major reductions in life expectancy over the next few decades.

For an issue such as antimicrobial resistance, for example, the pursuit of short-term fixes is a fundamental barrier to our collective futures. One of the key reasons big pharma won't invest in the antimicrobial pipeline is that profits are not as high as they are for other drugs. This is merely one example of why profit matters; but it speaks to how the push for immediate return on investment is driving health priorities, rather than the longer-term and climacteric problem of proliferating AMR.

Carnegie Corp awards funding for quantum project

The Centre for International Security Studies' Project Q has been awarded \$US400,000 to complete research into the social, strategic and ethical implications of quantum technologies.

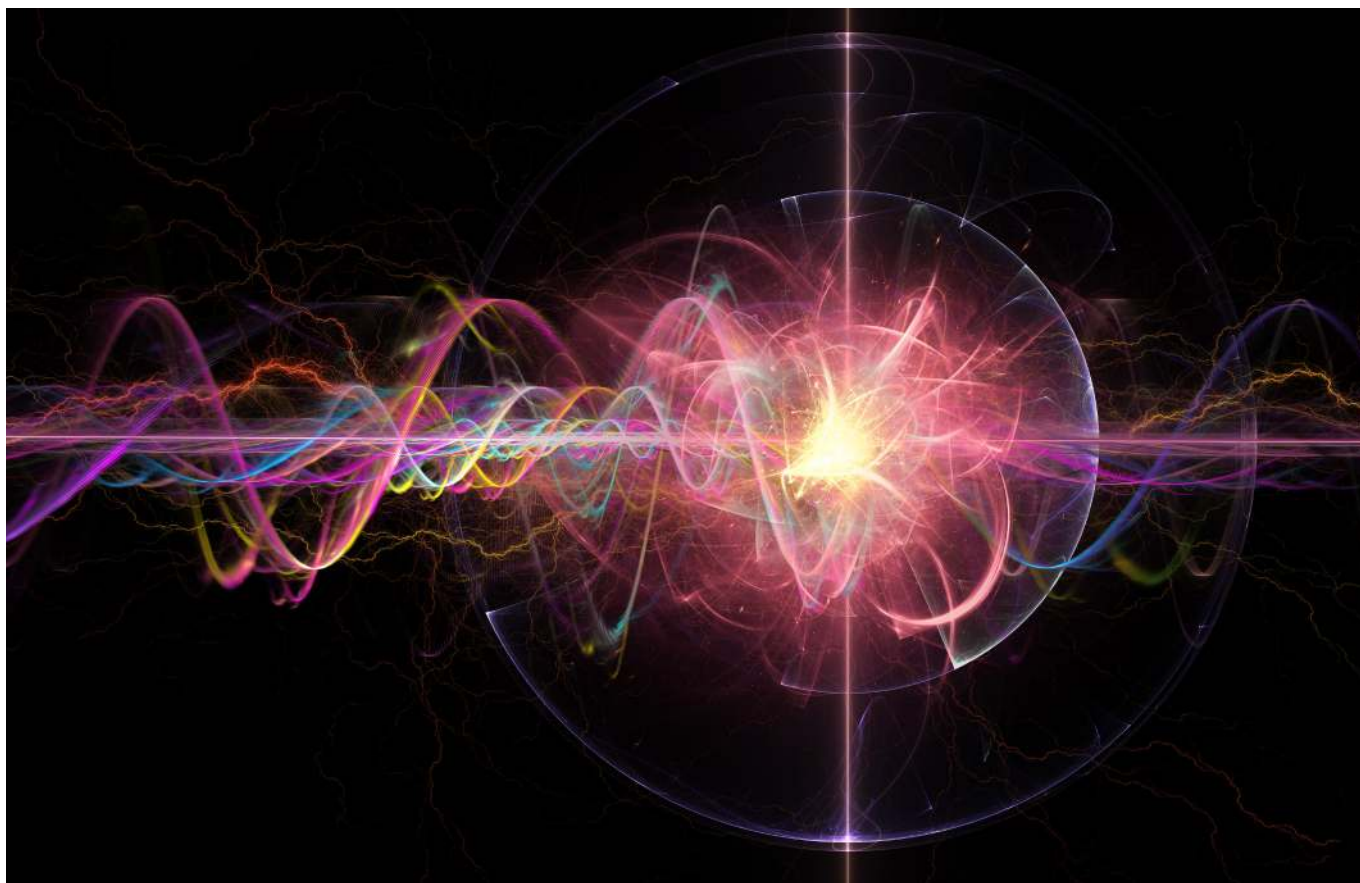
Written by Clare Hodgson

Since its inception in 2015, Project Q has received \$US1.2 million from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to lead world-first multidisciplinary research into the risks and benefits of quantum innovation. Now heading into its third phase, Project Q's research is more important than ever.

"When we started Project Q the quantum revolution was generally thought to be decades away. Since then we've seen the pace of quantum innovation accelerate exponentially," said Professor James Der Derian, Director of the Centre for International Security Studies and Chief Investigator of Project Q. "Just recently it was announced that Google had achieved 'quantum supremacy' – meaning their quantum computer surpassed the world's most powerful supercomputers on a particular task."

Over the past six years, Project Q has grown to become the world's leading social sciences research project into quantum technology. Noting the novelty of the topic, as well as the traditional separation between the natural and social sciences, Professor Der Derian expressed appreciation for the foresight and support of the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a multidisciplinary investigation such as Project Q.

"One of the great achievements of Project Q is the amazing multinational network of academics, policymakers and industry experts we have brought together to inform our research," said Der Derian. "Over 220 people have participated in the project, sharing their experience and insights, and helping us make an incredibly complex issue accessible to a broad audience."



Project Q has made its research available to the general public through an extensive, open-source multimedia library of recorded interviews, lectures and panel discussions, featuring the biggest names in quantum physics and the social sciences.

“Our emphasis on multimedia sets Project Q apart from traditional research projects,” Professor Der Derian said. “It means that when the grant comes to an end we will have produced not only research articles, but an interactive e-book and a feature length documentary about the quantum race.”

As the third and final phase of Project Q gets underway, the project is going global. “Building on our networks within the University of Sydney, including the Sydney Nanoscience Institute and the new Sydney Quantum Academy, we are now expanding and taking Project Q

on the road. We’re planning a series of boot camps, workshops and conferences in the United States, Canada, the UK and eventually Armenia, whose President is a former theoretical physicist and advocate of what he calls ‘quantum politics’.”

Whether it’s in the field of technology, politics, or international relations the quantum future is coming faster than we thought – Project Q is preparing for this exciting new world.

Read about our research:

- bit.ly/CISSresearch



Photo: Julia Koefender

Campaigning for the justice and rights of Indigenous Australians

Master of Development Studies student Luckylyn Wallace (DipSocSc '16) discusses her role in the nationwide campaign for Treaty with our First Nations Peoples.

As part of the Master of Development Studies, Luckylyn Wallace has spent the last 3 months on work placement with Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation (ANTaR), an organisation that campaigns for the justice, rights, and respect for First Nations Australians.

'Treaty', their current and biggest campaign to date, is calling on the Federal Parliament to step up and take responsibility for the Treaty with First Nations Peoples. This call for Treaty is in line with the wishes articulated by Indigenous Australians in the 2017 Uluru Statement

from the Heart, which calls for a 'constitutionally enshrined Voice to Parliament'.

Luckylyn explains what it's like to be part of a community-led movement for Treaty between Government and First Nations Peoples.

What's been your role in the Treaty campaign?

ANTaR is preparing to co-host a landmark event – the National Treaties Summit – in Melbourne in April 2020. ANTaR is partnering with the National Native Title

Council (NNTC) and the University of Melbourne to bring together diverse voices - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders, treaty commissioners, international experts, community representatives, politicians and thinkers – to share ideas, experiences and expertise. Members of the public are encouraged and invited to attend.

My role has primarily involved research and the production of material for the purposes of advocacy and educating the broader community. This has included factsheets, content for ANTaR's webpages, using social media to promote the Summit, and blog articles. I really believe that educating the public on the issues is a major step in effecting change.

What made you choose ANTaR?

I have been taking more of an active interest in the domestic political landscape, particularly in the (unrealised) rights of our First Nations Peoples in Australia. I have also always felt a strong pull towards social justice. The desire to help others to reimagine their lives and to reshape societies for the better is, in fact, what drew me to my chosen field – anthropology.

I first learnt about ANTaR when Paul, the National Director, spoke to our social justice class. Later that semester, I wrote a report on treaty-making in Australia. It just so happened that ANTaR was mobilising a nation-wide campaign on Treaty in the next couple of months. When the opportunity arose to be placed with the organisation I had to say 'yes'. It felt like fate.

What's been the most rewarding aspect of your work?

Knowing that I've played a part in something greater than myself. Australia, as a nation, has never signed a Treaty with its First Nations Peoples. One day we will. I will continue to be part of that grassroots movement for a better Australia. Our First Nations Peoples deserve full respect and recognition from their fellow Australians – and their resilience, against all odds, is of continuing inspiration to me.

It has been incredibly uplifting to witness the dedication of those involved with ANTaR - from the board, to the directors, to the volunteers who turn up every week. Non-Indigenous Australians who support the aspirations of First Nations Peoples do so based on the strength of their convictions and a sense of what is right and just.

What advice would you give to others looking to do an internship?

Think about how an internship can serve you and your

career goals. Who do you want to work for and what do you want to do upon completion of your degree? Aim to be placed with one of those organisations or, if that's not possible, with an organisation in the same policy space .

Also, think about the gaps in your skillset and roles where you can develop those skills. A placement is a great way to upskill. Until your knowledge and skills have been exercised in a 'real world' capacity, you cannot fully understand their import and value in the workforce, and the wider world.

What's next for you?

Submitting my honours dissertation, which examines time as an unproblematised construct in the field of development, with a particular focus on a government initiative targeting Aboriginal communities.

When I finish my Masters, I will be pursuing a career advocating for Indigenous rights and self-determination by combining research, policy and fieldwork. I want to explore, experience and eventually educate about other ways of being in the world. I eventually want to work with grassroots Indigenous rights movements here in Australia and with others around the world.

In the future, I would like to come back and complete a PhD in Anthropology.



LuckyLyn Wallace at ANTaR HQ, Sydney



New Hexbox structure at the School of Architecture, Design and Planning. Photo: Katherine Lu

Sustainability at Sydney

Helping 'Generation Greta' feel a sense of belonging on campus.

Written by David Schlosberg and Lisa Heinze

Our University conducts world-class research on all aspects of sustainability, yet to look around our campus, you'd be forgiven for thinking that no one here knows of the serious environmental and social threats facing humanity today.

This disconnect can be explained by a weak sustainability policy and lack of a coherent strategy for sustainability at the University of Sydney. In fact, the University consistently ranks last on all sustainability indicators across Australia's leading G08 Universities. There are a number of sustainability activities on campus that are starting to make progress, but the lack

of clear and ambitious targets alongside a reporting system has stalled action in a larger sense.

The good news is that this year the University of Sydney is developing a new sustainability strategy, including a new governance and reporting structure to ensure that we 'walk the talk' and put our plans into action in a timely and transparent manner.

The Sydney Environment Institute has been collaborating with the Strategy office in a novel administrative/academic partnership to work towards three key goals for the project:

- Set ambitious sustainability targets
- Establish a Living Lab model to support putting research into practice on campus and encourage sustainability teaching
- Use sustainability to change everyday life on campus and prioritise transformation

This third goal has a number of flow-on impacts. First, we can improve the sense of student belonging and experience by demonstrating the University cares about the future of its students by acting to curb climate change and address other sustainability issues.

Visibly illustrating a sustainability transformation on campus also has the potential to improve student experience by aligning more closely with students' own sustainability values and offering and supporting action.

Finally, these changes also offer the potential for greater staff wellbeing through campus improvements and the opportunity to participate in sustainability initiatives.

The way the strategy is being developed also warrants a mention. We have attempted to ensure we incorporated the expertise and passion that we know exists on campus through various levels of engagement, and that we understood what mattered to the University community.

We engaged an Advisory committee comprised of academics, professional staff and students early in the year to provide advice, reflection and input into the strategy development process. The advisory group started with the development of a common vision, an overarching statement to guide our work, that the University of Sydney will build and inspire communities to create a culture of sustainability both locally and globally.

In our responsibility to care for the land on which our campuses lie, we will enact change. By putting our research and education into practice, we will enrich and transform lives now and for future generations.

The group then developed specific guiding principles for some key areas: caring for country, resilient campus, responsible footprint, education, and governance.

During this process, additional working groups were also formed around a variety of categories (such as water, energy, travel, waste, purchasing and more) to further

advise on the vision and targets, and to identify relevant research in these areas.

We've also gone out to the University community for feedback and input, through a major survey conducted of the community's priorities, Idea Walls (both physical and online), and a series of Table Talk events where we brought students, academic staff and professional staff into conversation to give us suggestions on what a sustainable campus would look like.

Hundreds of ideas flowed out of these events, and while it's too soon to say which projects will progress, there will certainly be (and in some cases, there already are) projects addressing renewable energy, ethical goods and services on campus, investment and food system waste (through composting food waste and eliminating plastic food packaging).



Photo: Shutterstock, ID: 1428816011

For us, the main issue in addition to leadership and governance is breaking down the divide between the excellent research and the awful practice on campus. Many of the people in our Advisory Committee, Working Groups and in the Table Talks noted how dispirited they are by the contradiction between their individual values, the research on campus, and the institutional practices.

The driving force behind these initiatives is not simply to do the right thing, not simply striving to be a model for physical, social, and economic transformations of the kind that will be absolutely required in the coming years. It's not even getting the research elevated and communicated – though of course all these factors are important.

Our core motivation is the students. And we don't mean just the activists or marchers, we mean students who want their everyday actions to be in line with their beliefs. This is generation Greta – a generation that is tired of the kind of disconnect, or hypocrisy, between what is stated by leaders (and research) and what is put into practice everyday.

We know that there is much less political distance among youth in this country on environmental values than there is among older generations. Again, our own political researchers on campus can tell us this.

In essence, this is about the student experience as well as the staff's. Over the coming years, students will see research elevated on campus, which may motivate their interest in sustainability.

They will be able to actively participate in research linked to sustainability – emissions measurements, supply chain analysis, food and nutrition on campus. They can help with the evaluation of our targets, and suggest new areas of practical implementation – again, using the desire for a sense of belonging and efficacy on campus to achieve the sustainability goals and targets.

But most importantly, students will see their values reflected in the everyday workings of the university, fostering a sense of place and a sense of belonging here on campus. Sustainability is not just about doing what is right or what is the responsible thing. It is also about nurturing wellbeing – through food, nature, and value aligned practices, for students and staff alike.

Learn more about the Sydney Environment Institute:

- sydney.edu.au/environment-institute/



Lisa Heinze

Dr Lisa Heinze (PhD '18 M.C.S '09) is the Project Lead for the University of Sydney Sustainability Strategy. Lisa is a sustainable lifestyle advocate, researcher and author. She completed her PhD at the University of Sydney and her work considers fashion as a social practice, in particular the entanglements between design, retail, consumption and activism, with an aim to re-think fashion for an environmentally and socially just future.



The future is Asian

The Centre for International Security Studies' annual Michael Hintze Lecture explores the world and the future from an Asian point-of-view.

Written by Clare Hodgson

The future is Asian. Not just Chinese, but Iranian, Indian, Kazakh, Thai and Indonesian. The future is half the global population linked by a complex web of diplomacy, trade, finance, entrepreneurship and infrastructure projects stretching across a vast region, from Saudi Arabia to Japan, from Russia to Australia.

The flagship event of the Centre for International Security Studies (CISS), the 2019 Michael Hintze Lecture was presented by Dr Parag Khanna on 5 November, who shared to a full house themes from his book *The Future is Asian*. This year CISS, established in 2006 through a gift from Sir Michael Hintze, was fortunate to have Lady Dorothy Hintze at the lecture.

Deliberately provocative, Khanna's talk explored the complexity of the idea of 'Asia'. For many in the West, Asia is simply synonymous with China and the notion of the 'Asian Century' is taken to mean Chinese global dominance and a new world order. By others the term 'Asian' is incorrectly used as an ethnic rather than geographic descriptor.

For example, describing the diverse Australian population as ethnically Asian would be nonsensical; but viewing Australia as geographically and geopolitically Asian is essential for understanding its role in global affairs.

If the 20th century was defined by the bipolarity of the Cold War followed by the unipolarity of American global dominance, Khanna

believes that Asia's strength lies in its history as a multipolar region. This multipolarity is characterised simultaneously by independence and interdependence – by strong identities which inform national interests, and strong links between nations which reinforce trade, investment and diplomacy.

So while Asian cultures will not bow down to one another, Asian nations trade more with each other than with outsiders and are developing increasingly self-sufficient networks, uniting a growing proportion of the world's population.

A point of contention that Khanna often encounters is the idea that the rise of Asia necessarily means the decline of the West, but he is adamant that this is not a zero-



Photo: Erik Eastman



Eastside Radio 89.7FM host Siobhán Moran-McFarlane in conversation with Dr Parag Khanna. Photo: Jose Torrealba

sum game. In fact he goes further, dismissing the notion of a zero-sum game altogether for its limited vision of the global system, grounded in old US- and Euro-centric ideas about what makes a state a superpower.

Instead, Khanna proposes a multipolar system with new frames of reference that do not limit the unique status of contemporary Asia to an understanding grounded in antiquated historical analogies, such as Thucydides' Trap, in which conflict between a rising and an established power is inevitable.

Asia today has different values systems, different aspirations, and different geography to the superpowers and empires of the past. Being home to the majority of the world's population and the bulk of the global economy, opportunities for Asian nations are potentially much greater if they seek to consolidate influence amongst

themselves, rather than stretch themselves thin trying to achieve an old European or American style of global dominance.

So, what does this Asian future look like? Khanna believes that it presents opportunities for all nations to establish genuinely global trade, diplomatic, economic and human networks.

"People may not want to hear that they are not the centre of the universe, but what if they could understand that the fact we have many constellations in the sky is actually good for them?", he argues.

According to Khanna we are experiencing an unprecedented moment in human history, that of living in a 'totally distributed multipolar world'. 'The future is an Asia that is more than the sum of its parts,' says Khanna, 'but it won't necessarily speak with one voice.'

Listen to a podcast of the event:

- <http://bit.ly/2qukAzE>



5 things we learned in 'Making a Killing: The ethics of true crime'

The University of Sydney recently hosted criminologist Rebecca Scott Bray, philosopher Samuel Shpall, and Walkley Award-winning journalist Gina McKeon, in a discussion on the ethical issues of true crime as entertainment. This is what we learned.

Written by Nena Serafimovska

Is the true crime genre ever ethical?

Yes, but it depends on who is producing the content and why. There are important factors that come into play when constructing a story out of what is usually a highly traumatising real-life event for the families and victims.

Digital editor of ABC's *Blood on the Tracks* series, Gina McKeon argues that where investigative journalism is involved, important decisions need to be made about the research and production process, who is going to be involved, and who is going to be at the centre of the story.

Given that most stories centre around people it's usually the victim's families that are involved, so journalists need to operate with strong ethical guidelines to ensure the families are heard, while also making the call about what parts of

the story need to be told and are of public interest.

It's a fine balancing act to ensure the story doesn't tip into pure entertainment.

And this is something that audiences are aware of – a quick Google search on 'ethics of true crime' shows dozens of articles published over the last 3 years, grappling with the ethical issues of our growing obsession with the true crime genre.

The main questions seem to be: why are we listening to these stories and what is our responsibility as an audience?

According to Rebecca Scott Bray, due to the participatory nature of true crime in the digital space you can now sign petitions, support crowdfunding, hit the streets, and

write to government about injustices you'd like to see investigated. There are many ways to transform your engagement into meaningful impact so that it's not just entertainment.

Why are we so attracted to true crime?

While there's been a lot of conjecture about the psychology behind our obsession with true crime, Samuel Shpall believes it comes down to the following:

1. We believe that by engaging with true crime works we're supporting important journalist endeavours that may lead to exonerations of wrongful convictions.
2. Understanding how and why these horrific crimes happen and what we should do to preserve our lives makes us feel safer.



Photo: Ari Spada

3. As a society, we've always been fascinated with abnormal psychology – sociopaths, psychopaths, and murderers, and true crime plays to this.

4. We like mysteries. A detective story is like a philosophical problem and working through that to find a resolution is extremely satisfying.

Is true crime undermining the legal justice system?

Some might argue that an increased focus on the criminal justice system can create a lack of confidence in the system. Rebecca Scott Bray points out that while these productions might challenge the system they also provide an insight into the criminal justice process, which helps people understand things like coronial inquests and how things work behind the scenes and the factors that lead to convictions.

Beware of what isn't shown

It's important to be conscious of what you're consuming. Nowadays anyone can start a podcast, just look at iTunes' highly rated *My Favourite Murder*, or *Casefile*, whose host is anonymous.

Samuel Shpall and Rebecca Scott Bray argue that in a lot of these instances we don't know who is creating the content and what they're leaving out. Even Netflix's popular series *Making a Murderer* has come under fire for omitting key evidence and for biased reporting aimed at increasing the show's entertainment value. All of this detracts from the main argument and presents a dangerous, unrestrained form of justice.

What we can learn about our own biases

Look at a list of the top-rated true

crime podcasts or shows and the types of crimes we care about quickly become apparent.

Serial's Adnan Syed case has been an international obsession since 2014 and countless petitions have lobbied for his retrial, but how many people care about the unsolved murders of Indigenous women and children?

It's important to consider the wider social issues that don't get the same visibility via podcasts or TV shows and to understand what this says about our own social biases.

Listen to the podcast of the event:

- bit.ly/2C11x24



Western Sahara - Africa's last colony

The struggle for independence

Written by Kamal Fadel and Wendy Lambourne

Western Sahara has been dubbed the last colony in Africa with a 44-year story of fighting for self-determination that has some striking similarities with the history of Timor Leste, which finally achieved its independence in May 2002 after a United Nations (UN) sponsored referendum. Both countries were invaded and occupied by more powerful neighbouring countries following the departure of the colonial powers in the 1970s.

Unlike the East Timorese, however, the people of Western Sahara are still waiting for the promised UN referendum when they will get to choose whether to stay under Moroccan rule, or to become independent.

In September this year, Tecber Ahmed Saleh, a human rights activist from Western Sahara, visited Australia to raise awareness about the plight of her people. Tecber visited the University of Sydney and gave a public talk on 5 September for the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies on the human rights situation and decolonisation process in Western Sahara.

Tecber related how her family fled Western Sahara when it was invaded and occupied by Morocco and Mauritania in 1975. She also explained about life in the Saharawi refugee camps and her hope to return with her family to their homeland. But what is the story of Western Sahara and what is preventing her return?

Located on the Atlantic coast of northwest Africa, Western Sahara is a large territory with an abundance of natural resources. In 1963 Western Sahara was included in the UN list of non-self-governing territories, entitled to a process of

decolonisation, and its people to a right of self-determination. In 1965 the UN called on Spain to start the process of decolonisation.

Initially Spain resisted this call, but in August 1974 the Spanish government informed the UN that it was prepared to organise a referendum on self-determination in the territory. In order to postpone the referendum, Morocco, with the support of Mauritania, asked the UN General Assembly for an arbitration on the matter from the International Court of Justice (ICJ).



Demonstrations in Ausred, Western Sahara.
Photo: UN Photo/Yutaka Nagata

On 13 December 1974, the United Nations General Assembly requested an advisory opinion from the ICJ on: (1) whether or not the Western Sahara had been terra nullius - a territory belonging to no one - at the time of Spanish colonisation; and (2) if it was not terra nullius at the time of Spanish colonisation, what was the legal relationship between Western Sahara and Morocco, and Western Sahara and Mauritania?

On 15 October 1975, the ICJ decided unanimously that Western Sahara was not terra nullius when Spain

proclaimed a protectorate over it in 1884, since it 'was inhabited by peoples which, if nomadic, were socially and politically organized in tribes and under chiefs competent to represent them'.

The Court's conclusion was that the materials and information presented to it did not establish any tie of territorial sovereignty between the territory of Western Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco or the Mauritanian entity. Thus the ICJ did not find legal ties of such a nature as might affect the application of Resolution 1514 (XV) in the Decolonization of Western Sahara and, in particular, of the principle of self-determination through the free and genuine expression of the will of the peoples of the Territory.

And yet, immediately following the publication of the ICJ opinion, the King of Morocco sent his troops and 350,000 Moroccans to occupy Western Sahara. And on 14 November 1975, under a covert treaty now known as the 'Madrid Accords', the Spanish Sahara (as the territory of Western Sahara was then called) was partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania.

However, as the UN Under-Secretary of Legal Affairs stated in 2002:

"The Madrid Agreement did not transfer sovereignty over the territory, nor did it confer upon any of the signatories the status of an administering Power - a status which Spain alone could not have unilaterally transferred. The transfer of administrative authority over the territory to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975, did not affect the international status of Western Sahara as Non-Self-Governing Territory."



Saharawi refugee camp near Tindouf, Algeria. Photo: UN Photo/Martine Perrety

The partition and occupation of Western Sahara provoked a long and bloody war with the Saharawi people under the leadership of the Polisario Front, the movement that had fought for independence from Spain. Soon Mauritania gave up its claim and withdrew from the part it occupied. And more than 170,000 Saharawis fled their homeland to live in refugee camps situated in the desert of southwest Algeria, to become dependent on foreign assistance for their community's survival.

After 16 years of war, Morocco and the Polisario accepted a UN Settlement Plan based on the organisation of a referendum. A ceasefire was declared on 6 September 1991 and the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was dispatched to the Territory to supervise the ceasefire and organise the referendum. But Morocco reneged on its agreement and the Settlement Plan was never implemented.

Despite its various efforts and the significant costs incurred – more than USD 2 billion – the UN has so far failed to accomplish the task of organising a referendum on self-determination. Political and economic interests in relation to Morocco have affected the potential for UN Security Council agreement on a way forward, especially the role of France in defending the Moroccan position.

Western Sahara thus remains on the UN list of non-self-governing territories. No country recognises the occupation while the government of Western Sahara, known as the Sahrawi Republic, is recognised by 80 countries and is a member of the African Union.

There are 140,000 Moroccan military and para-military personnel in Western Sahara aided by one of the world's largest minefields alongside a massive wall that runs through communities and extended families.

During her visit to the University of Sydney, Tecber challenged her audience to reflect on this situation and asked why the international community has been unable to resolve the case of Africa's last colony.

Despite all this, Tecber lives in hope for her people and their struggle for freedom. The finalisation of the decolonisation process for Western Sahara would not only help Tecber and her fellow Saharawis to determine their own future – as happened for the East Timorese – it could also contribute significantly to the peace and stability of the volatile Maghreb region of northwest Africa.

Learn more about Western Sahara:

- bit.ly/2Kwllhr





Reconstructing Ukrainian identity

PhD candidate Anastasiya Byesyedina discusses how Ukraine's recent revolutions are shaping a new generation and national identity.

Can you tell us about your research?

I'm looking at how social movements help construct national identity by drawing a comparison between the two recent Ukrainian revolutions – the 2004 Orange Revolution and the 2013-14 Revolution of Dignity.

It builds on the idea that revolutions are sites of identity construction, given identity's malleable nature, which makes it susceptible to change during such turbulent times.

I think that identity can be contested and reconstructed in a process which is rooted in a historical environment and which can be seen through the inspection of collective memory, religion and language.

What I'm doing is placing identity at the centre of revolutionary action and tracing its constant changes as a way of understanding whether Ukrainian identity becomes more visible in the events that follow 2013-14, rather than 2004.

Why is revolution so important in the construction of Ukrainian identity?

Revolutions trigger a process of identity re-construction. It is important because during the phases of social revolt, we see a revival of Ukrainian patriotism, as well as civic attempts that challenge the state's use of corruption and violence.

To put it simply, the study of revolutions in Ukraine is significant because we can see identity erupt in front of our eyes and we have an exciting opportunity to trace its effects through things like the toppling of Soviet monuments, the Tomos decree grant, and the narrative changes in school history books. This inevitably means that revolutions and the contingent events that follow are consequential

in recontesting, redefining and reconstructing Ukrainian identity.

Why has Ukraine had two significant revolutions in a single decade?

While both revolutions happened largely in Kyiv's Independence Square (referred to as Maidan) they differed in terms of opportunity and mobilisation.



Khreshchatyk Street, Kyiv during the 2013 revolution. Photo: Anastasiya Byesyedina

In 2004, we see a fraudulent presidential election that triggers a top-down outpour, with protestors divided into Orange (pro-Yushchenko) and Blue (pro-Yanukovich) presidential camps. In contrast, the 2013-14 movements experience several points of accumulative tension and opportunity.

On November 21st 2013 Victor Yanukovich declined Ukraine's alliance with the EU – siding with a pro-Russian policy – which resulted in the Euromaidan movement, predominately propelled by university students.

What dramatically shifts the mobilisation from a small students' protest rally to one of the largest social movements in Ukrainian

modern history is Yanukovich's sudden resort to violence, anti-protest laws and mass shootings – we witness a bottom-up upheaval.

Who played a part in the revolution?

In 2013-14, I witnessed the events first-hand and met a variety of people. It felt like the whole of Ukraine came out on the streets of Kyiv to stand against corruption and

Yanukovich's resort to violence. I met students, teachers, pensioners, doctors, nurses, university professors. Ukrainians from all over the country put up tents. I was under the impression that the middle-class of Ukrainian society was finally revived.

What does your research involve?

I'm doing a comparative case study analysis and I'm combining process-tracing and discourse analysis.

I received a research grant to travel to Kyiv and do archival work, as well as photographic documentation.

I got back from Kyiv in late August of this year with some interesting findings on one of the three dimensions of identity: collective memory.

For example, in order to trace shifts in collective memory, I turn to the investigation of Soviet monuments. If you look at the monument of Lenin before and after the 2013-14 revolution (below), this physical 'make-over' suggests Ukraine's dismissal of Soviet symbolism, and by extension, identity re-construction.

They seem thrilled to know that there is someone writing about their legacy. For instance, the director of the Holodomor Genocide Museum put her work aside just to help me find the materials I needed. This generosity definitely makes the challenge of gathering information so much easier!

understudied, and I presume due to this one-dimensional thought that post-Soviet identities have somehow become fixed since the collapse of the Soviet-Union.



Lenin monument, before and after the 2013-2014 revolution. Photo: Anastasiya Byesyedina

However, in contrast, a contested Soviet figure, General Vatutin, is left untouched – standing tall in an exact location where once stood a Greek Orthodox church until 1934.

I find these two different instances fascinating because they mirror the fluid and complex reality of identity construction.

What's been the biggest surprise about the research process?

To my surprise I found that no matter where I went – the library, museums, or churches – Ukrainian people have been very open and willing to help me with my research.

What are you hoping to achieve?

Looking at a wide range of literature, there is a predominantly simplistic thought that national identity is seamless and fixed – its either ethnic or civic, or its solidified in the past, or moulded by elites – however, what my research hopes to bring to light is that up-close and on the ground, the construction of identity is far from static.

Identity is malleable, complex and messy. My study aims to capture this messy process of identity reconstruction by looking at the case study of Ukraine, because like many post-Soviet states, Ukraine has been



Anastasiya Byesyedina

Anastasiya Byesyedina (BA BA Hons '04) is a PhD candidate and tutor in the Department of Government and International Relations.

She is a Student Writing Fellow at The Writing Hub, which helps undergraduate and postgraduate students develop their arguments and ideas in writing. She has received the Vice-Chancellor's Award for Excellence for her work with the Hub.



Why intercountry adoption needs a rethink

In a globalising world where new family structures are emerging and evolving, a University of Sydney scholar is calling for a reassessment of the regulations around intercountry adoption.

Written by Jennifer Peterson-Ward

Associate Professor Sonja Van Wichelen, sociologist and leader of the Biohumanity FutureFix research project in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences made the call in a paper published in the latest issue of *Law and Society Review*.

In the paper, Associate Professor Van Wichelen argues that the world of international adoption today is undergoing profound changes and that legal systems and processes have been unable to catch up.

Over a period of five years, Associate Professor Van Wichelen conducted fieldwork in the United States and the Netherlands, where she visited a number of adoption agencies and conducted in-depth interviews and ethnographic research.

One key aspect of her research was an examination of the impact of the Hague Convention on Intercountry

Adoption, which was established in 1993 and sets out the international principles that govern intercountry adoption.

“The Convention does have an important role to play in ensuring the protection of the child and combating illegal and unethical adoptions,” Associate Professor Van Wichelen said.

“However, it also operates as justification within the institutional domain, allowing adoption agencies to make distinctions between what they perceive to be ‘legitimate’ and ‘illegitimate’ adoptions and enacting particular norms and values that meet the needs of only some groups – particularly prospective adoptive parents in the Global North.”

To date, many debates around international adoption have necessarily focused on postcolonial

questions of whether it serves wealthy childless couples in economically developed societies in the Global North at the cost of birth families in developing countries in the Global South.

Associate Professor Van Wichelen’s research also found that only a certain kind of kinship knowledge becomes known through current international laws, screening out other kinds.

“Essentially, the Convention has been helping to mainstream Euro-American adoption knowledge and practices, sometimes to the disadvantage of local adoption or fostering practice,” she said.

Moreover, “with the emergence of new ‘post-modern’ ways of family life that challenge the Euro-American nuclear family unit – such as single parent families, extended families,



Photo: Benjamin Manley

LGBTIQ+ families and ‘blended’ families – it is vital that our global laws and regulations also speak to new forms of kinship.”

Associate Professor Van Wichelen said her research highlighted that the issues at the heart of intercountry adoption were complex and that there were no easy fixes.

“Solutions suggested by other scholars and commentators have often remained within the realm of law, proposing more regulation, greater transparency, or proffering institutional ‘best practices’. In addition, I believe it demands a political response and a global debate about how we can honour, respect, and legally work with different kinds of kinship knowledge in a transnational space.”

The fieldwork undertaken by Associate Professor Van Wichelen

also forms the basis of her new book *Legitimizing Life: Adoption in the Age of Globalization and Biotechnology* which will be launched in Sydney later this year.

Her research was funded by the Rubicon Award from the Netherlands Research Council and a Discovery Early Career Researcher Award from the Australian Research Council.



Sonja Van Wichelen

Associate Professor Sonja Van Wichelen is a sociologist whose research looks at how science and law create their own narratives to make sense of their functions in the world. She is particularly interested in the social implications of biotechnological change.

Grants and awards

2020 Sydney Research Accelerator (SOAR) Prize

A/Prof Sarah Phillips (BAgrEcon '09) and Dr Gareth Bryant (BeSocSc Hons '11 PhD '16) were awarded the 2020 Sydney Research Accelerator (SOAR) Prize. 20 researchers from the University of Sydney received the prize which provides \$50,000 per year to support academics with their research, innovation and development plans.

A/Prof Phillips will undertake complex fieldwork in Somaliland, Iraq, and Jordan, and conduct interviews with counter-terrorism practitioners, while Dr Bryant will focus on expanding the scope of his research into financial modes of governing different areas of life to include financial innovation in the social housing sector.

Office of Global Engagement Partnership Collaboration Awards

A/Prof Lynne Chester (MPublPol '95) has been awarded \$35,500 to collaborate with Fudan University. The collaboration will examine the economic, political and social institutional changes in China since the 1970s to advance understanding of the conceptualizations of a socialist market economy, an economy in transition, different forms of capitalist economies, and China's contemporary economic system.

Prof Susan Park (PhD '04), with G.Sluga, S.Selchow, S.Loy-Wilson, and E.Kluge (from the School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry) were awarded \$10,000 to collaborate with Shanghai Jiao Tong for their project on *National Practices of Internationalisation*. The project seeks to explore how the ideas of multilateralism emerge and how they are internalised within states. Focusing on China but with implications for other states, this project identifies how a Western liberal international order is understood and enacted upon within the context of specific multilateral rules and institutions.

Facebook Research

Dr Aim Sinpeng and Dr Fiona Martin (from the School of Literature, Art and Media) were awarded USD\$54,457 for their project on *Regulating hate speech in the Asia Pacific*.

Australian Research Council

Prof Alex Broom was awarded \$8,796,000 for an Industrial Transformation Research Hub to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance.

Tiny Beam Fund

Dr Peter Chen and Dr Siobhan O'Sullivan (PhD '08) received USD\$6,000 to develop a research methodology to examine farmed animal advocacy in developing nations.

Future Fuels Cooperative Research Centre

A/Prof Lynne Chester was awarded \$20,000 to conduct a scoping project to determine the potential barriers and issues posed by the Australian economic regulatory regime to the use of new fuels for the generation of electricity.

SSSHARC FutureFix Research Venture

Prof Tim Southphommasane (BEcSocSc Hons '04), A/Prof Catriona Elder, Dr David Smith (BA Hons '03) and Prof Dirk Moses (SOPHI) were awarded \$80k for their project on 'Examining the emergence of new forms of racism manifesting as nationalist populism and far-right extremism'.

SSEAC Workshop Grant

A/Prof Sonja Van Wichelen was awarded \$6,860 to support a workshop on “Health Justice in the Age of Precision Medicine”. The project will explore socio-economic, socio-legal, and bioethical stakes in the promotion of precision medicine. It will open new lines of inquiry in health justice caught between developments of the e-health revolution and individualized healthcare.

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Research Support Scheme

A/Prof Sarah Phillips was awarded \$5,000 for her project on ‘What Iraqis think ISIS ‘really’ is – and why it matters’.

A/Prof Susan Park received \$5,000 for her project on ‘Governance gaps and accountability traps of the global shift to renewable energy’.

Dr Nicole Wegner received \$5,000 to conduct research on ‘Curating contemporary soldiers: Visual representatives of the Afghanistan war veteran in Australia and Canada’.

Professor Danielle Celermajer (BSW ‘91 BA ‘94) was awarded \$5,000 to conduct research on ‘Holistic land management: An experiment in non-ideal multispecies justice’.

A/Professor Fran Collyer was awarded \$5,000 to do a pilot study to develop an ARC Discovery titled ‘Traditional Chinese Medicine and Australian Science’. The aim of the research is to produce a detailed understanding of the social, cultural and political factors shaping collaborations between Australian and Chinese scientists, including barriers and facilitators, and of how various forms of collaboration can affect the production of knowledge in these projects.

Dr Aim Sinpeng and Dr Jonathon Hutchinson (SLAM) were awarded \$5,000 to conduct a research project on ‘Promoting digital equality through better platform algorithmic policy’. They will examine how algorithmic media, specifically YouTube recommendation systems, include and exclude some users on the platform. By understanding how this particular platform shapes our public discourse, they will develop policy recommendations that ensure increased digital equality across social media platforms.

Australian Political Studies Association (APSA) Awards

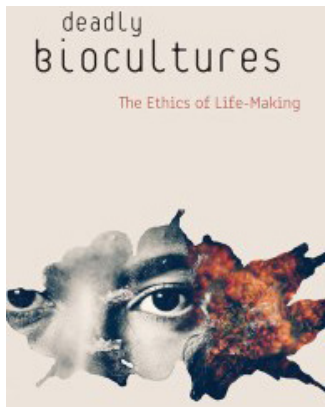
Prof Laura J Shepherd was awarded the Carole Pateman Gender and Politics Book Prize for her book *Gender, UN Peacebuilding and the Politics of Space: Locating Legitimacy*.

Mr Jordan McSwiney was awarded the Australian Political Studies Association 2019 Postgraduate Conference Paper Prize for the paper *Social Networks and Digital Organisation: Far Right Parties at the 2019 Australian Federal Election*.

Dr Christine Winter (PhD ‘18) received the Highly Commended award for her thesis *The Paralysis of Intergenerational Justice: Decolonising Entangled Futures*.

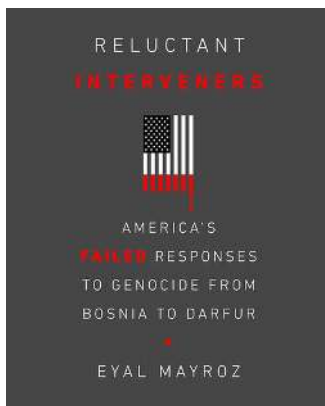
Dr Christopher Pepin-Neff and co-author Kristin Caporale from Assumption have been awarded the 2019 Sam Richardson Award from the Institute of Public Administration Australia for their article, *Funny Evidence: Female Comics are the New Policy Entrepreneurs*.

Selected books



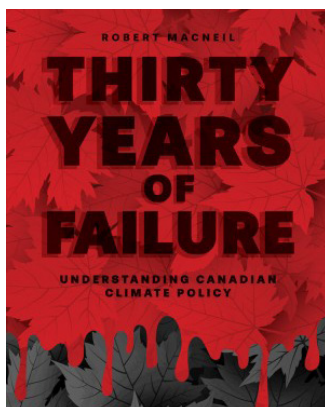
Deadly Biocultures: The Ethics of Life-Making – Dr Nadine Ehlers and Dr Shiloh Krupar

Deadly Biocultures examines the affirmation to hope, target, thrive, secure, and green in the respective biocultures of cancer, race-based health, fatness, aging, and the afterlife. Its chapters focus on specific practices, technologies, or techniques that ostensibly affirm life and suggest life's inextricable links to capital but that also engender a politics of death and erasure.



Reluctant Interveners, America's Failed Responses to Genocide from Bosnia to Darfur – Dr Eyal Mayroz (MPACS '07 PhD '14)

Eyal Mayroz offers a sobering account of the interactions between the governing and the governed, and the dynamics which transformed moral concerns for the lives of faraway "others" into cold political calculations.



Thirty Years of Failure: Understanding Canadian Climate Policy – Dr Robert MacNeil

Thirty years ago, Canada was a climate leader, designing policy to curb rising emissions and demanding the same of other countries. But in the intervening decades, Canada has become more of a climate villain, rejecting global attempts to slow climate change and ignoring ever-increasing emissions at home.

Robert MacNeil examines how Canada went from climate leader to climate villain in a few short decades.



Remaking Monetary Policy in China: Markets and Controls, 1988–2008 – Dr Michael Beggs (PhD '11) and Mr Luke Deer (PhD '11)

Remaking Monetary Policy in China traces and explains the evolution of Chinese monetary policy in the years before 2008. The recent turn towards interest rate deregulation and market-oriented policy in China is often seen as a break with former command-and-control policy norms, in favour of Western central banking norms. Beggs and Deer argue that Chinese monetary policy already went through a transformation under the influence of 'new consensus' macroeconomics after 1998, but that this surprisingly

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