Australian College of Nursing

3rd HISTORY CONFERENCE

MONDAY 27 AUGUST 2018

Gold Coast Convention and Exhibition Centre

PROGRAM
nursing?

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ACN 3rd HISTORY CONFERENCE

Background information

The ACN 3rd History Conference builds on a strong commitment to showcasing how the profession and its many contexts have developed over time.

The members of the predecessors of ACN – The Royal College of Nursing Australia and The College of Nursing (NSW) – laid foundations with history events over many decades.

The ACN inaugural History Conference was held in 2012 with a theme which reflected the historical unification – “Threads that Bind”. This was followed with the 2nd History Conference in 2015 which focused on “Disrupting Discourses: New views on nursing history”.

General information

Date and time
Monday 27 August 2018
8:00am - 4:30pm.

Venue
Meeting Room 4, First Floor.
Gold Coast Convention and Exhibition Centre
2684-2690 Gold Coast Hwy
Broadbeach QLD 4218

Further details: www.gccec.com.au

Australian College of Nursing (ACN)

ACN is the pre-eminent and national leader of the nursing profession and a community of dynamic and passionate nurses. ACN is committed to advancing nurse leadership to enhance the health care of all Australians. Further information: www.acn.edu.au

Registration information

The registration desk is located in the Foyer of Meeting Room 4 on the First Floor and will be open from 8:00am – 4:30pm.

Catering

All catering breaks will be held in the Foyer of Meeting Room 4.

Organising committee

- Mrs Marilyn Gendek FACN
- Dr Lesley Potter FACN
- Dr Gillian Ray-Barruel MACN
- Ms Lesley Siegloff FACN
- Professor R. Lynette Russell AO FACN

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Joining a Community of Interest (COI) will allow you to connect with like-minded members who share similar areas of practice and stay up-to-date with the latest news, research findings, best practice and major policy developments related to your professional interests.

To join ACN and the History COI, please contact the ACN membership team on 1800 061 660 or membership@acn.edu.au
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<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Registration and tea/coffee, Meeting Room 4 Foyer</td>
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<td>8:30am</td>
<td>Welcome and house keeping</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45am – 10:15am</td>
<td><strong>Session 1: Uncovering Past Practice: Methods, Testimony and Setting</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45am</td>
<td>A history of nursing performance in Australia: <strong>Dr Laurie Grealish FACN</strong></td>
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<td>9:15am</td>
<td>Memory and the testimony of Elders: <strong>Helen Hamilton FACN (DLF)</strong></td>
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<td>9:45am</td>
<td>Differences and discontinuities in isolation of people with leprosy and tuberculosis in Victoria in the first half of the twentieth century: <strong>Karen Daws MACN</strong></td>
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<td>10:15am</td>
<td><strong>Morning tea, Meeting Room 4 Foyer</strong></td>
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<td>10:45am – 12:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 2: Nurses in Conflict: Frontline Forces and Care</strong></td>
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<td>10:45am</td>
<td>The Nazi Nurses of the Bełżec Extermination Camp: <strong>Dr Darren O’Brien MACN</strong></td>
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<td>11:15am</td>
<td>Australian Nurses in a World War 1 Australian military hospital in the UK: <strong>Dr Nicole Blay MACN and Janette Pelosi</strong></td>
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<td>11:45am</td>
<td>Drilling into nursing work from all angles: Lemnos 1915: <strong>Clare Ashton FACN</strong></td>
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<td>12:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Book launches:</strong></td>
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<td><em>Unlocking the Past: A Guide to the Australian College of Nursing Archival Collection</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>R. Lynette Russell AO, FACN Honorary Archivist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A major resource for those either interested in, or undertaking, research into aspects of nursing and midwifery history within Australia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:15pm</td>
<td><em>A Tapestry of Service. The Evolution of Nursing in Australia</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vol II, Beyond 1900. Edited by R. Lynette Russell AO</td>
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<td>This volume completes the work of Bartz Shultz MBE OAM (1912-2006). The preparation and publication of the book has been sponsored by the School of Nursing, Queensland University of Technology.</td>
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<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch, Meeting Room 4 Foyer</strong></td>
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<td>1:45pm – 2:45pm</td>
<td><strong>Session 3: Specialisation: Progress and Technology – Shaping the Future</strong></td>
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<td>The History of occupational health nursing practice in New South Wales: <strong>Nancy Bundle AM FACN</strong></td>
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<td>2:15pm</td>
<td>From &quot;Flying Sisters&quot; to Flight Nurses: a short history of nursing in the Royal Flying Doctor Service: <strong>David Carpenter MACN</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Session 4: Childbirth Practice and Context</strong></td>
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<td>Looking back and moving forward: a history and discussion of privately practicing midwives in Western Australia: <strong>Clare Davison</strong></td>
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<td>3:45pm</td>
<td>Present at birth: the social context of childbirth in the suburb of Glebe, Sydney in the year 1890: <strong>Dr Lesley Potter FACN</strong></td>
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<td>4:15pm</td>
<td><strong>Summation</strong></td>
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ABSTRACTS
Session 1: Uncovering Past Practice: Methods, Testimony and Setting
8:45am – 10:15am

A history of nursing performance in Australia

Dr Laurie Grealish FACN

Competence emerged as the dominant representation of nursing performance in the 21st century. This historical analysis aims to illustrate the now ubiquitous concept of 'competence' and is the latest among a number of different modes through which nursing has represented itself as an occupational group. Rather than a time-ordered account, competence is situated as a third wave of how nursing represents itself in Australia.

Stretching back to the arrival of the first fleet in 1788 and the emergence of the 'good' nurse, the production of the 'professional' nurse in the early 20th century, and finally the crafting of the 'competent' nurse for the 21st century is reviewed. For each representation, the work of nurses to produce nursing performance that aligns with dominant social and political climes is described.

Drawing upon Carper's four ways of knowing in nursing, the ascendency of empirical and aesthetic knowing over ethical and personal knowing in each iteration is explored. Through this historical account, how the diminishing value of ethical and personal knowing affects everyday practice is proposed. The use of practice pedagogies to develop ethical and personal knowing is recommended as one way to rebalance the 'competent' nurse.

About the author
Dr Laurie Grealish FACN
Associate Professor Subacute and Aged Nursing, Griffith University

Laurie Grealish is an experienced academic. In her current position, she conducts investigator-led studies in the fields of older persons' health and wellbeing, chronic illness, and work-based learning and development.
Memory and the testimony of Elders

Helen Hamilton FACN (DLF)

Introduction: The work on which this paper is based is part of a doctoral study titled *An exploration of the contribution of Patricia Violet Slater to the Australian Nursing Profession 1955-1983*. Patricia Slater 1918-1990 was a renowned educator in nursing and a major contributor to the transformation of Australian nursing education that took place in the 1980s. Oral and documentary sources are both used in my doctoral study, the content of this paper, however, relates the oral history portion of the larger study.

The aims of the oral history study are to:

1. add new information and knowledge of Slater's contribution to nursing

2. understand what Shopes (2002) has called '...the story underneath the story...' referring to the relationships, connections, alliances that are not part of any record but may nevertheless illuminate the public actions of an individual.

Focus of paper: Understanding the situations that arose in the conduct of the interviews using memory theory.

Method: Oral history methodology, using face-to-face interviews, was the method selected given the nature of the material to be explored. The content of the paper draws upon this experience. 16 individuals who had known Slater for periods of time varying from 5-20 years agreed to participate; 13 knew Slater as employees/colleagues, the remaining three knew her in other capacities; the ages of participants ranged from 69-95 years.

Key areas for discussion: Memory theory in understanding and explicating participants' responses.

Conclusions: Suggestions to facilitate interviews with elderly participants.

About the author

Helen Hamilton AM FACN (DLF)

Helen Hamilton is currently a PhD candidate in the Faculty of Education and Humanities at Federation University. Helen's services to the nursing profession were recognised in 2009 when she was awarded a Distinguished Life Fellowship by the Australian College of Nursing. She was previously employed by the former Royal College of Nursing, Australia for eleven years retiring in 2000.
Differences and discontinuities in isolation of people with leprosy and tuberculosis in Victoria in the first half of the twentieth century: the force of historical practices

Karen Daws MACN

Nurses manage the isolation of patients with infectious diseases across many situations and sites. Historically, people with infectious diseases have been subject to different forms and degrees of isolation that reflect social, cultural and medical understandings of these diseases. Advances in nosology and bacteriology by the early twentieth century influenced understandings of disease transmission, but the impact on isolation practice was uneven.

Buildings for infectious diseases embody in their sites, forms and construction methods the understandings of the diseases for which they were constructed. Examining policies, deliberations and practices around buildings for infectious diseases reveal ideas about these diseases that are held by health authorities, nurses, doctors and the public. This study uses architectural historical methods to examine buildings used for the isolation, treatment and care of people with leprosy and tuberculosis in the first half of the twentieth century in Victoria, Australia.

Leprosy was managed as a disease which posed a great risk to the wider community. Leprosy was rare in Victoria and there was controversy about its mode of transmission, yet people with leprosy were subject to extreme isolation, a situation that extended into the 1970s.

Paradoxically, despite being one of the greatest contributors to death and disability and one of the first diseases to be identified as having a bacterial cause in the 1880s, tuberculosis was not treated as a disease that could be transmitted from person to person. People with tuberculosis were neither restricted from hospital admission nor isolated within hospitals until well into the twentieth century.

The differences and discontinuities in isolation practice reveal the persistence of historical conceptions of leprosy and tuberculosis. There is also a nuanced relationship between practice and buildings for infectious diseases, which influenced the uneven application of isolation.

About the author

Karen Daws MACN
Practice Development Nurse, St Vincent’s Hospital Melbourne

Karen Daws is a nurse with a background in cardiac education, research and practice. She has concentrated her recent attention on the architectural history of buildings for infectious diseases. One of Karen’s other areas of interests is around factors influencing practice. These seemingly disparate interests intersect on multiple levels.
The Nazi Nurses of the Bełżec Extermination Camp
Dr Darren O’Brien MACN
Sydney Nursing School, University of Sydney and School of Historical and Philosophical Inquiry, University of Queensland

Between 1963 and 1965, five male nurses were tried in the First District Court in Munich for their participation in the March to December 1942 murder of 360,000 Jews in the Bełżec extermination camp. The camp was located south of Lublin in German occupied Poland. Only one Jewish survivor of the camp lived post war. The sole purpose of the Bełżec camp was systematic murder by gassing of victims with carbon monoxide.

Despite free acknowledgement of participation in the Bełżec operation by each of the nurses at trial, the defence argument of "putative duress" (Putativnötigungsstand) diminished the nurses responsibility to the point of exoneration. All five nurse perpetrators were acquitted. My paper explores the pre and post Bełżec history of the nurses. I argue that their collective participation in the systematic murder of patients at one or more of five German psychiatric institutions between 1940 and 1941, along with the benefits participation entailed, informed their willingness to continue to participate in the same 'line of work' in Bełżec.

The expectation of the utilisation of their newly mastered nursing/killing expertise in facilitating mass murder, was the value they now brought to killing on a far greater 'industrial' scale at Bełżec. Pre-existing knowledge of, and relationships with, senior staff was collaborative, respectful, at times collegial, given the nature of the 'secret work' they were undertaking together, to the point that renders the defence argument of putative duress specious. The nurses committed to killing at Bełżec and continued in the same 'line of work' after Bełżec, often under the same managers.

About the author
Dr Darren O’Brien MACN
Adjunct Lecturer and Honorary Senior Research Fellow, University of Sydney and University of Queensland

Darren O’Brien is an Adjunct Lecturer at the Sydney Nursing School, University of Sydney and Honorary Senior Research Fellow at the School of Historical and Philosophical Inquiry, University of Queensland. He has worked in the field of Holocaust and Genocide Studies since 1991. Darren is currently researching the role of male nurses engaged in killing patients in Nazi Germany and occupied Poland.
Australian Nurses in a World War 1 Australian military hospital in the UK

Dr Nicole Blay MACN and Janette Pelosi
Western Sydney University

Introduction: Today Harefield Hospital is a renowned cardio-thoracic hospital in the UK. In 1914 Harefield Park was a large manor house owned by Australian Charles Billyard-Leake. Charles donated his house and land to the Australian Government to be used as a hospital for wounded Australian soldiers. Apart from the matron and five Australian nurses sent to establish the hospital in 1915, little is known about the Australian nurses who worked at No. 1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital (1AAH) during the Great War.

Aims and focus of the research: To identify the Australian nurses who worked at 1AAH during World War 1 and to recognise their contribution to the nursing and rehabilitation of wounded soldiers.

Methods and/or sources: Multiple research methods using both published and unpublished digitised records of primary sources, newspaper reports, local historical records and photographic images of nursing were used for this study.

Key areas for discussion: The frequent transfer of nurses between hospitals and casualty clearing stations in Australia, Europe, India and Egypt during WW1 hinders the identification of nurses working in one location. Registers of nurses allocated to individual sites are not available, necessitating that all records of nurses who volunteered or enlisted for duty be examined.

Conclusion: Over 140 individual Australian nurses worked at 1AAH from 1915-1919. From an initial five nurses and 50 patients, the hospital rapidly expanded to 20 nurses for 550 patients and later 70 nurses for 1000 patients. A major tribute to the nurses' care is that from over 50,000 patients passing through 1AAH, only 98 died.

About the authors

Dr Nicole Blay MACN
Research Fellow – Workforce, Western Sydney University & South Western Sydney Local Health District

Dr Nicole Blay is a Nursing Research Fellow (workforce) at Western Sydney University and South Western Sydney Local Health District. She is also a member of the ACN Workforce Sustainability Policy Chapter. Nicole's interest in historical nursing stemmed from working at Harefield Hospital and a curiosity about the Australian nurse buried in the village cemetery.

Janette Pelosi

Janette Pelosi is a Professional Member of both the Australian Society of Archivists and the Professional Historians Association and a Director of the Society of Australian Genealogists. She was the winner of Rockdale Council’s Ron Rathbone Local History Prize 2008 for her history of the Rockdale Volunteer Fire Brigade.
Drilling into nursing work from all angles: Lemnos 1915

Clare Ashton FACN

Anzac nursing sisters at the First World War often described their work as 'busy' or 'very heavy', but what did that mean? This presentation puts together 1915 documentary accounts from doctors, orderlies, patients and nursing sisters with photography, to construct a Gestalt-like figure/ground view of the nursing care provided by the 3rd Australian General Hospital (3 AGH) on Lemnos.

Sources abound with which to develop a figure/ground view of nursing on Lemnos. Starting with official history, 3 AGH appears in all three volumes of Butler's history of the Australian Army Medical Services 1914-1918. The Australian War Memorial Archive has the unit records; the 1915 unit diary for 3 AGH was initially hand-written by Sydney doctor Colonel Dick. These files also contain correspondence and a November 1915 Medical Board Report on the sickness rate of 3 AGH's personnel.

This report gives detail about sanitary measures that do not appear in any personal letters. Orderlies were a large part of the First World War's 'care-force'; 3 AGH's orderlies did not fare well on Lemnos, corroborated by the impressions of Private Domaille, previously a teacher in the Channel Islands. Soldiers' accounts of their war also give glimpses of the remedial treatment they experienced.

Taking the figure/ground approach these sources are 'butted-up' to those in Matron Grace Wilson's diary and Sister McMillan's letters that tell of 'nursing with nothing' in August 1915. Add Savage's photographs of 3 AGH at work and altogether we get a more substantial view of the domain of the trained nurse with 3 AGH on Lemnos. This approach also suggests many more sources to mine.

About the author

Clare Ashton FACN

Honorary Lecturer, Sydney Nursing School, University of Sydney

Clare Ashton's nursing practice has been in a variety of settings: operating theatres, psychiatry, maternity, general medical practice, on ships at sea and currently, historical research. She has qualifications in industrial relations, library systems, public health, and experience in working through voluntary organisations.
The History of occupational health nursing practice in New South Wales

Nancy Bundle AM FACN

In May 1975 occupational health nurse members of the NSW Nurses Association resolved that the history of the development of occupational health nursing in New South Wales should be compiled. The history should encompass details about the employment of nurses in workplaces such as factories, banks, the retail trade, and government departments providing water, electricity and transport services, together with the development of occupational health nursing education and the professional and industrial associations for occupational health nurses.

In May 2017, NURSES AT WORK a history of industrial and occupational health nurses in New South Wales, was launched. It covered the one hundred years from 1911 to 2011 when more than 1,400 registered nurses were practising in workplaces. Significantly these nurses in the main worked without the company of other nurses of a medical officer. The content of the book was drawn from material collected over many years including formatted interviews and data collection and minutes of meetings, all now archived in a collection. One of the authors, Nancy Bundle, drew upon her extensive experience in the practice of occupational health.

An analysis of the data revealed that during the one hundred years there were three distinct periods. From 1911-1939 the engagement of nurses arose from the welfare movement. Without any specialised training or guidelines the nurses instinctively developed a comprehensive role.

From 1940-1959 World War II meant that women workers replaced men in industry and the government recognised the need for the service of a registered nurse. From 1960 onwards many factors caused the nurses’ role to change with greater emphasis on the prevention of injury and illness.

Today very few, if any, occupational health nurses exist in New South Wales. Their role and the factors which brought about their demise are detailed in this history.

About the author

Nancy Bundle AM FACN

After completing general and midwifery nurse training Nancy Bundle was appointed as Industrial Nurse to British Automotive Industries at Belmore and secondly to Email Limited at Waterloo. During her period at Email Nancy went to London to undertake the Occupational Health Nursing Certificate at the Royal College of Nursing, London. Shortly after her return she was appointed Senior Occupational Health Nursing Adviser at the Division of Occupational Health, NSW Department of Health. 11 years later, after much effort, it evolved that TAFE would offer the Occupational Health Nursing Higher Certificate and she resigned from the Division of Occupational Health to manage and teach the course. Nancy retired from that position in 1991.
From "Flying Sisters" to Flight Nurses: a short history of nursing in the Royal Flying Doctor Service

David Carpenter MACN

2018 is the 90th anniversary of Australia’s Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS). Although the RFDS was originally literally a ‘flying doctor’ service, nurses commenced with the organisation in the 1940s and have played an increasing role ever since. Today, the majority of aeromedical flights are crewed solely by a pilot and flight nurse, with nurses also integral in the provision of primary healthcare services.

This presentation traces the development of the nursing role within the RFDS, from Sister Myra Blanch in far-west NSW over 70 years ago to the diverse cohort of nurses who provide emergency and primary care services across and above the length and breadth of the country.
Looking back and moving forward: a history and discussion of privately practicing midwives in Western Australia

Clare Davison
Curtin University

Since the beginning of history midwives have assisted women in childbirth. Midwifery is recognised as one of the oldest professions, but the gradual emergence of man-midwives, then barber-surgeons and obstetricians heralded a shift from the women led and community supported role to the more patriarchal and medical model. Throughout the twentieth century childbirth practices in industrialised countries continued to change leading to a move from midwifery-led care at home to doctor-led care in the hospital.

Privately practising midwives (PPM) is thought of as a relatively new concept; however until the early twentieth century birth in Australia was generally at home with a midwife in attendance. The first Australian midwives were untrained, came on ships bringing convicts to Australia and are described as accidental midwives, as assistance in childbirth came from whoever was available at the time. This was followed by the "Aunt Rubina" period where older married women came to help younger women in childbirth. Throughout the early 1800s untrained or lay midwifery care continued alongside the trained midwives who had arrived with the colonists. The decline of midwifery as an independent profession began in the early twentieth century as nursing and medicine began to encroach on traditional midwifery practice.

Little is known about the Western Australian midwives who provided this care through history. This study aims to document and discuss the experiences, social pressures, values and attitudes of the PPM in WA, with a view to discovering how private midwifery has evolved over time and what midwives providing private midwifery care today can learn from the experiences of the midwives who provided this type of midwifery care.

About the author

Claire Davison
Midwifery Lecturer and PhD Student, Edith Cowan University/Curtin University

Clare Davison is a midwifery lecturer and PhD student from Perth, Western Australia. She has a keen interest in the history of birth and midwifery. Clare is passionate about the frequently untold history of women.
Present at birth: the social context of childbirth in the suburb of Glebe, Sydney in the year 1890

Dr Lesley Potter FACN

The birth rate of a community is a fundamental aspect of population growth and a litmus test of the status of maternal and infant well-being. Childbirth is fundamentally a social activity – a new human individual joins a community. The details of persons present at birth as accoucheurs, assistants or witnesses, enriches an understanding and our memory of a local history. Research into those present at birth in the geographical locality of the inner Sydney suburb of Glebe in the late nineteenth century reveals the presence of midwives, medical officers together with relatives, friends or neighbours. The small but significant number of midwives who practiced their craft in this period provides a fascinating picture of the pattern of childbirth in the century leading up to Federation.

The year 1890 is selected in order to obtain a snapshot of childbirth and its social implications for maternity health care in this suburb of Sydney. By choosing a single suburban locale (Glebe) the scale of enquiry is reduced geographically; examining a single year (1890) reduces the scale of enquiry temporally and focussing on a single event (childbirth) reduces the scale of enquiry socially.

Identifying those present at confinements and examining infant and maternal mortality, within this specific social context and local history, reveals meanings about childbirth from past times that has relevance for present day maternity health care.

This presentation will suggest that those who assist at a confinement played a vital role in the delivery of maternal and infant health care in this Sydney suburb.

About the author

Dr Lesley Potter FACN
Hon. Assoc. Nursing Research Unit, Nursing School, USyd; Hon Archivist; Deputy Chair History COI - Nursing School, University of Sydney and ACN

Lesley Potter is a retired nurse and midwife having worked at various Sydney hospitals in management, education and clinical roles. She is currently an Honorary Associate of the Nursing History Unit, Nursing School, University of Sydney; Honorary Archivist, Australian College of Nursing and a member of the Independent Scholars Association, NSW chapter. She has a passion for nursing history.
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