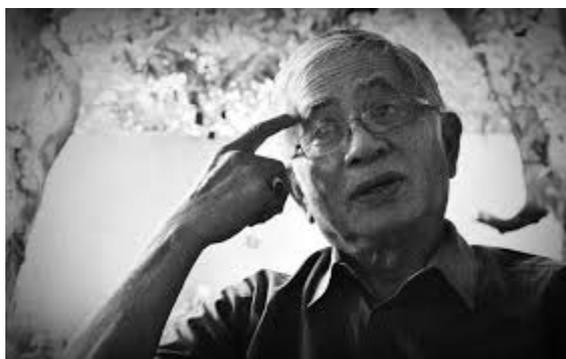


Interview by Jemma Purdey and Ahmad Suaedy with Andi Lolo, Makassar, 25 October 2014

Phd, Social Sciences, University of Queensland, 1980s cohort



[00:00:38]	Got an ADAB scholarship in 1980 to do a PhD at the University of Queensland (UQ).	Scholarship
[00:02:41]	Born in Toraja [South Sulawesi], is now 72. Was in the first cohort of sociology students at Hasanuddin University (Unhas), finished in 1968 and started teaching in 1974. Went to primary and secondary school in Toraja. His name, Andi Lolo, is a Buginese name that can be translated as young prince. Prof Andi Lolo is not Bugis but his great grandfather was adopted by a Bugis king and given the name. Prof is second of nine siblings, the eldest son.	Childhood; Education background; Family background
[00:06:35]	His father was a primary school teacher and so the family moved every few years, always around Toraja. His mother was a housewife. Prof Andi Lolo liked school, especially maths. He was accepted into medicine, engineering and economics at university but he chose political science because the student orientation was kinder. He started in 1961 and the sociology department started in 1963.	Family background; Early education
[00:10:18]	He finished his degree in 1968 and was appointed to the provincial parliament in Sulawesi, around Makassar, representing the Christian party. In 1971 he was Toraja district manager for a large travel agency, managed by an Australian. In 1974 he became a lecturer at Unhas. In 1975 he became the secretary of a research training centre jointly established by Unhas, the Ford Foundation and Social Sciences Foundation. The centre selected lecturers from twelve universities in Indonesia and trained them in proposal writing and data collection.	Early career; Australian connections; International professional networks

[00:14:31]	He didn't get to go overseas himself then but in 1978 the Ford Foundation arranged a Fulbright scholarship for him. The Fulbright required an English score of 450 and he got 443, so the Ford Foundation sponsored him to do an English course in Jakarta for two months. But then he got 447 because the teacher was Indonesian and used bahasa Indonesia in classes. In 1979 the Ford Foundation helped him apply for an ADAB scholarship and arranged which university he would go to and even who his supervisor would be. He sat the test, and was assessed as needing two months intensive English training, one month in Jakarta and one month in Sydney at the English Language Centre. He left Indonesia in 1980.	Networks; Scholarship opportunities; Predeparture preparations
[00:18:34]	There were five Indonesians studying together and staying at a hostel. Sydney seemed crowded. After a month he went to Brisbane and ADAB arranged for him to stay on campus at International House. His wife and two daughters joined him after six months, ADAB provided a family allowance. ADAB staff introduced him to his supervisor, Professor John Weston, who had a project in Cilacap. Prof Andi Lolo's proposed topic was transmigration and rural development in Indonesia.	Arriving in Australia; Living in Australia; Studying in Australia
[00:21:24]	There were only 100 Indonesians in Brisbane then. Of the five students in Sydney, two went to Brisbane. The British Council English course, with daily drilling, helped his English. [Anecdote about drinking beer for Dutch courage for a class presentation.]	Indonesian community in Brisbane
[00:24:14]	[Anecdote about writing an essay and getting a good mark from the German lecturer even though there were a lot of mistakes in his written English.] His wife came at the beginning of 1981 with his two daughters, aged six and three. The older one went to Grade 2, she was homesick and found it hard at first but settled in quite quickly. [Anecdote about her progress from wanting to be taken into the classroom to staying and playing with friends after school.] The younger daughter went to kindergarten.	Family in Australia
[00:31:06]	They lived in Rosalie, in a four or five room flat, not close to the university but he had a car. There were no Indonesians or students living nearby, it was just a normal suburb. There were very few other Asians at his daughter's school and no others at the kindergarten. There was an area near the university where many Indonesians	Living in Australia; Family

	lived, 'kampong Melayu', but he didn't want to live there because he wanted to improve his English. His wife spoke English, she was a doctor and had been studying to be an ENT specialist before she left Indonesia. She sat in on audiometry classes in Brisbane for two years but couldn't practice in Australia.	
[00:34:50]	Socialised with the minister from their church (Presbyterian) and a pig farmer that he had met in Sulawesi before coming to Australia. The minister helped them find their flat. Also socialised with the Indonesian community. Prof Andi Lolo was president of the Indonesian Student Association in Brisbane. [Anecdote about finding a pig to cook when the President and his wife made a state visit to Brisbane.]	Socialising in Australia; Indonesian community; Leadership
[00:41:12]	As president he welcomed new students. Was president for three years. Also played some sport, mainly volleyball. Brisbane was different to Sydney, people were friendlier and the weather was better. It was easy to find Asian grocers and Asian food in Chinatown. [Anecdote about lack of chilli in winter and pinching some from the Botanic Gardens.]	Leadership; Indonesian community in Brisbane; Living in Australia
[00:45:01]	On weekends he took the family to the beach or the Gold Coast or Sunshine Coast. And they drove from Brisbane to Canberra and the Snowy Mountains, the children enjoyed playing with the snow, surprised to see the car covered in snow. People in Australia were helpful and very friendly. Wasn't very involved in the parish, just went to services. Sometimes there were special services in Indonesian. The minister was Australian and they're still in contact. He lives in the Blue Mountains now.	Recreation in Australia; Travel; Community organisations
[00:49:12]	Prof Andi Lolo had drunk alcohol in Indonesia and still does. There were faculty parties, beer and wine, and sometimes his supervisor invited him to the staff club. He submitted his thesis in February 1986 and got the certificate in January 1987 because it takes time to send the thesis for examination. It was stressful wondering whether he'd passed or not. The regulations said he had to leave a week after submitting. [Description of examiners' comments.] He was invited to his graduation but couldn't afford to go. Started teaching immediately after getting back.	Socialising in Australia; Studying in Australia
[00:53:49]	Field work? Three months in Jogja, a month in Bali and three months in South Sulawesi. He spent 1983 in Indonesia, his family came back	Fieldwork in Indonesia; Family

	too and stayed when he went back to Australia. In 1984 he analysed the data and in 1985 he started writing. He only visited Indonesia once, in 1984, for his mother's funeral. In 1985 his family visited him in Brisbane for a month. His wife continued her studies in Indonesia and graduated in 1986.	
[00:57:28]	[Anecdote about the governor of South Sulawesi asking him to become mayor of Toraja.] So in 1989 he left the university and spent five years as the mayor. His wife's father had been the mayor of Toraja and was assassinated in 1963 when his wife was 19, so his daughters didn't want him to become mayor and they stayed in Makassar.	Leadership; Family background
[01:03:31]	When his elder daughter finished junior high school she wanted to go to Java to find a good school and went to Malang. As mayor he went to the annual flower festival in Pasadena. It was a stressful job too, though. To be mayor he must be a member of Golkar. [Anecdote about his elder daughter going on a student exchange to Washington for a year, sitting the final exams, getting into medicine, biotechnology and marine biology in America, Habibie's wife recommending she not do medicine and Habibie giving her a scholarship to do biotechnology at Rochester Institute of Technology. Then she did a master's in business.]	Family; Career; International networks; Local networks
[01:12:10]	After being mayor he went back to the uni and was appointed as Educational Attaché in Port Moresby in 1995. His younger daughter was in high school in Nambour in 1994 and went to Queensland University of Technology to do international business.	Career; international mobility; Connections with Australia
[01:16:14]	First impressions of Port Moresby? From the plane it looked like there was nowhere to land. It was very small for a capital city, betel nut everywhere, no aircon at the airport. His work involved bridging the two countries through education and culture. He organised for Papuan students to study in Indonesia. There were no Indonesians studying in PNG, and very few were interested in going because of a misconception about the standard of education there.	International mobility; Living in PNG; Career
[01:20:04]	Actually the two universities are very well developed. About 70% of lecturers were from overseas. ITB used to study remote-sensing technology in PNG.	Connections with PNG

[01:22:25]	Living there was dangerous, a lot of crime, they were advised not to bring family. His wife didn't go with him but visited. It was easy to buy weapons. They were allowed to carry chilli spray as a defense. [Anecdote about a colleague whose house was robbed.] Lived in a compound with a fence and a guard dog.	Living in PNG
[01:25:39]	Didn't travel outside Port Moresby by car, it wasn't easy. Nearly every month a school would close from lack of funds. The government didn't have money and there was corruption but the natural resources were exploited by foreigners.	Living in PNG
[01:27:22]	Diplomatic relationship between Indonesian and PNG? It was interrupted by the OPM, many of the OPM people live in PNG. Indonesia was accused of taking Indonesian Papua which should be independent. Educational and cultural bridging of the two countries is important. While there, Prof Andi Lolo published a trilingual dictionary: Indonesian, English and Tok Pisin. Indonesian language is taught in universities and high schools, the teachers are appointed by the Ministry of Education over there.	Career; Professional networks
[01:29:56]	What cultural activities were organized? Every week a bahasa Indonesia paper was published with the meaning in English. People were invited to embassy parties and his wife once taught a women's group how to eat cassava leaves. He enjoyed it in the end. [Anecdote about how he was transferred to the Netherlands by the minister but the minister and president changed a number of times while he was there.]	Working in PNG; International networks
[01:36:03]	In 2003 he went to a national conference of education in Jakarta. [Anecdote about finding out he was being recalled.] He left the Netherlands in November 2003 after being there for five years. While there he tried to re-establish cooperation between universities. When the Asian financial crisis happened there were about 400 Indonesian students stranded and they asked Prof Andi Lolo to help. He had only been there a week but the ambassador told him to find a solution any way he could. [Anecdote about how he asked a friend of the Indonesian Minister for Education to allow Indonesian students to work and pay their fees in installments and so no Indonesian student needed to go home because of the financial crisis.]	Career; International mobility; Professional network; Living in The Netherlands

[01:43:52]	In 2004 Pak Andi Lolo returned to Unhas as a lecturer and in 2007 he became a professor. He retired in 2007 when he turned 60 but still teaches sociology and has students involved in research into rural development. In 2009 he stood as a national parliamentary candidate for the Democratic Party but didn't get enough votes. Last election he tried again at provincial level. Politics is his hobby. He was secretary of the Christian Party when he was 24 and in the provincial parliament at 26. He and Jusuf Kalla were the youngest parliamentarians in Sulawesi at the time, he is twelve days older than JK.	Career; Leadership; Professional networks; Community network
[01:48:12]	Service to the community is important to him and involves political action. NGOs in Indonesia aren't independent, they have to align to a political party. Very concerned about educational development, all levels of education are subordinated by the ministry and there is no freedom, independence or academic opportunity. International education? It's still better to study overseas than in Indonesia. From personal experience he believes foreign educational aid should start at undergraduate level because it's difficult to change the paradigm, postgraduate students suffer academic shock – different system of education, style of teaching and facilities. The lack of resources when he got back from studying overseas was a shock.	Community involvement; International education; Scholarship opportunities
[01:53:34]	[Discussion about Prof Andi Lolo's autobiography.] Alumni activities? Was the first president of IKAMA, helped establish it and organised gatherings and information exchange. [Discussion about undergraduate scholarships and sandwich programs.] When he came back from the Netherlands he was the president of Consortium of Eastern Indonesian State Universities for eight years and they established cooperation with many overseas universities.	Leadership; Alumni networks; Professional networks
[01:57:38]	Unhas used to have an Australian corner. [Comments about the Australian ambassador's visit next week, Jemma's PhD and the Herb Feith biography, and Prof Andi Lolo's biography.] His older daughter is the global director of a vaccine project of Takeda Pharma Singapore and the younger is an economics lecturer at Unram and involved in collaborative research for her PhD with Sunshine Coast University.	Connections with Australia; Family

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