

Emeritus Faculty

Australian National University



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Changes at Old Canberra House

The Crawford School of Economics and Government has been expanding very rapidly and is aiming to position itself as one of the major policy schools in the world. As part of this transformation the School will be moving to a new and permanent home at Old Canberra House.

Professor Andrew MacIntyre writes, "The magnificent natural surroundings together with the heritage values of Old Canberra House lend themselves wonderfully to the Crawford School's mission. Following an international design competition last year, Tanner Architects - a firm renowned for its heritage work (e.g. the redevelopments of Mt Stromlo and the Kingston Powerhouse/Glassworks) - was selected to design a new building linking Old Canberra House and the Stanner building.

"The resulting design is inspired: an understated structure with a quietly Australian feel that sits lightly on the landscape and weaves around and through historically significant clusters of trees.

"The project is scheduled for completion at the end of 2008 and will be a wonderful new facility for the University and Canberra. It will be a delightful venue for students, scholars and senior policy-makers from around Canberra, Australia as a whole and the Asia-Pacific region more broadly. As part

of the ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, the Crawford School has an extensive network of student, research and policy connections internationally.

"There are some happy senses in which history is turning a full circle with this development. One is that it will see the public policy program return to its earlier home at Old Canberra House. Another - likely to be popular across the ANU and Canberra more broadly - will be the return of an attractive cafe/restaurant facility to Old Canberra House."

The proposed changes have sparked some debate in Letters-to-the-Editor of *The Canberra Times*, pointing out the negative impact on the building's Commonwealth Heritage values.

The ANU website notes that the Old Canberra House was erected in 1913 and is the first substantial dwelling associated with the new capital. Originally known as 'The Residency' (later renamed 'Canberra House') it was built for the first Administrator of the ACT, Colonel David Miller.

Since 1916 the house was used variously as the residence for the Chief Commissioner of the Federal Capital Commission (1926) and the residence for a number of British High Commissioners (1931-1953). In 1910 the

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land on which Canberra House stood was set aside for a university.

From 1965 until 1999, it was used as the University Staff Centre. In 1999 Old Canberra House was refurbished and had many of the original features such as the fireplaces, wood panels in the foyer, and central wooden staircase restored. The building is currently home to the University's Humanities Research Centre and the Centre for Cross-Cultural Research.

Queen's Birthday Honour

ANUEF member Professor David Williams, Director, School of Arts, in the ANU's National Institute of the Arts, was made a Member of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours list for service to the arts as an educator and administrator.

Obituary edition

This edition of the ANUEF Newsletter could easily earn distinction as the one carrying most obituaries and thus a black-edged sadness. However, an obituary is both an embryonic biography and, for many readers, an introduction to a person, perhaps, they did not know well enough in their lifetime. In James Lipton's collection of collective nouns, *An Exaltation of Larks*, there is no collective noun for obituaries. Rather than a pall or a sympathy of obituaries, here is a celebration of lives.

**John H Champness BA PhD MAPS
June 1921-22 August 2007
President of RAPLink Inc 2002-2003**

The ANU Emeritus Faculty has lost one of its earliest members, and our affiliate organisation RAPLink has lost one of its staunchest champions. Dr John Howard Champness, co-founder of RAPLink with Roger Scales and Elizabeth Murphy, died peacefully at age 86, in Geelong, Victoria, on Wednesday, 22 August, 2007.

John was born in Kaniva in the Wimmera district of Victoria, the eldest of three boys. He was part of a farming family, and maintained an active interest in the family

sheep and cattle grazing and breeding property at Mt Moriac, near Geelong, all his life. He was always a serious thinker and academic, and became a psychologist with clinical and teaching experience and an ongoing interest in rural and remote psychology, health psychology and organisational psychology. He pursued his career in Australia, England, Germany and Canada. His love of fine music was well known, but what was less well known was that he could have made a career as a pianist, and particularly as an accompanist, himself.

He spent time during and after the Second World War in the Army and then the Air Force, and had a great sense of service to his country. He liked physical challenges, and in his fifties went trekking in Kathmandu, climbed the Anapurnas, and experienced white water rafting. He was a keen skier for many years. The latter part of his working life was spent in teaching aspects of organisational psychology at Deakin University's Geelong campus.

John Champness and Elizabeth Murphy (then Manning) first met in the course of work for Qantas in Sydney in 1959. After he retired from Deakin, John assisted Elizabeth in training courses in Canberra, Cooma, Melbourne and Fiji, and they then both met Roger Scales who was keen to help reverse the trend for small rural towns to die and disappear. This vision led to John's preparation in 1999 of a rural lifestyle pilot survey which showed significant gaps in rural town living standards and expectations. As a result of this survey, Roger, John and Elizabeth formed in 2000 a group then known as RAP (Regional Australia Partnership), soon to be renamed RAPLink (Regional Action Partnership link). In 2001 with Roger as its first President, and John its second. RAPLink's mission remains as it was then -- to be the link between small (often rural) communities and the information or resources they need to help them implement their local community projects. John maintained his interest in psychology throughout his retirement, serving on several committees, speaking at psychology conferences, and acting as national liaison officer for regional branches of the Australian Psychological Society

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and for RAPLink, particularly in relation to rural and remote psychologists. John was a member of the APS from 1950, and was declared APS inaugural Life Member in 2004. In September 2006, he received the honour of the College of Organisational Psychologists' Award of Distinction at a ceremony in Melbourne.

Among his fond associations with Canberra, John was a member of the Emeritus Faculty of the Australian National University, a member of the Friends of the Canberra Symphony Orchestra, and a supporter of the arts in general in Canberra.

John's voluntary work for RAPLink has been unstinting and enthusiastic. He never ceased encouraging people to join or get on the newsletter mailing list. He provided many opportunities for RAPLink to be seen and heard at a long string of conferences and seminars in Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney and Adelaide, as well as several regional centres in Victoria, and accompanied Elizabeth on tours up and down the eastern side of Australia, between Tasmania and Queensland, to visit small communities and to hold discussions with community leaders. He had a particular interest in projects that aimed to improve the chances of young rural people who wanted to undertake academic pursuits, and supported RAPLink's efforts in these areas, particularly the RuStiC (Rural Students in the Community) project and more recently the Country Education Foundation of Australia. He will be missed.

(Written by Elizabeth Manning Murphy, ANU Emeritus Faculty member, member of RAPLink committee and Professional Affiliate member of the APS, 5 September 2007, with acknowledgment to material prepared by Denis Flores FAPS, Past National Chair, College of Organisational Psychologists, for Award of Distinction presentation 2006)

**William Joseph Ginnane
(1929 - 2007)**

Bill Ginnane, who died in early May, was born at Melbourne on 2 July 1929. He worked for three years as a cadet industrial

chemist at the Shell Company's plant in Yarraville while studying part-time at Melbourne Technical College (now RMIT). He went on to Melbourne University, first as a trainee social worker. There, he developed a passion for philosophy, and eventually graduated with first class honours in that discipline. On his way through, he worked as a youth group organiser, taxi driver, salesman, kaolin miner and builder's labourer. He was also active in student theatre, appearing in the 1954 revue *Terror Australis* with Barry Humphries (inter alia).

Having graduated with a Bachelor's degree, he stayed on at Melbourne University, taking out a Master's degree with first class honours in philosophy.

He was awarded a travelling scholarship to study at Oxford, and took a Bachelor of Philosophy there under the supervision of Gilbert Ryle. His 1960 article '*Thoughts*', published in the premier philosophical journal *Mind*, opens with a reference to Ryle's classic book *The Concept of Mind*. This article remains Bill's main contribution to the philosophical literature. In Oxford he tutored at Christ Church and Saint Hilda's College.

Returning to Australia, he took up a lectureship at Sydney University, where I met him. His lectures, and more especially his supervision of my undergraduate thesis, kindled my own passion for philosophy. We also shared an active interest in student theatre, and I have many happy memories of shows we were both in at Sydney. While at Sydney University, Bill for a time served as Secretary of the Australasian Association of Philosophy. In that capacity he contributed to the public debate, between 1956 and 1966, surrounding the summary dismissal of Professor Sydney Orr from the Chair of Philosophy at the University of Tasmania.

In 1965 Bill moved to ANU, where he rose to the rank of Reader and served for a time as Head of the Philosophy Department. I worked with him as a colleague after I moved to ANU in 1967. He made many contributions to the University and to Canberra life more generally.

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He served as an elected member of the University Council, was one of those involved in setting up the Religious Studies Program, was President of the ANU Gliding Club (the Federal Soaring Club), and continued to participate actively in theatre both on and off campus. Our ways parted when he left the University. I will remember him as a mentor and a friend.

Paul Thom

**John Edward Stephen Gage
23 April 1941 – 7 July 2007**

After four decades of service to the Australian National University, John Gage stunned his many friends by succumbing to cancer. John was a loveable colleague who ignored academic stereotypes by dressing immaculately, engaging in *risqué* banter and even bursting into song if the spirit moved him. He was valued for his unstinting contribution to the academic, pastoral and administrative life of the University. And his remarkable aptitude — rare among academics — for networking and outreach enabled him to play a major part in promoting European and Latin-American Studies, fields which are integral to a well-rounded university and to the national interest.

John was the only child of Frank and Dorothy Gage, who lived in a village near Hereford in the English Midlands. As a scholarship boy at Hereford Cathedral School, he seized with both hands the educational opportunity which had been denied to his parents. His prize-studded first class degree in history, economics and politics at Manchester University instilled into him a penchant for thinking outside the disciplinary box.

After his appointment to the ANU in 1969, his intellectual span enabled him to present an array of undergraduate and graduate courses on the economic history of Australia, Britain, the European Union, the Soviet Union, the United States and the Asia-Pacific. Still more offerings tackled the themes of globalisation and regionalisation, the international economy and the international commodity trade. The intellectual curiosity which inspired these

voyages of discovery with his students mandated his practice of rewriting his lectures every year. His affinity for teaching was also increased by the facility for the well-turned phrase which he displayed at seminars and conferences in later years.

The heavy teaching burden he shouldered was but one symptom of John's commitment to the academic enterprise. His desire for meaningful interface with undergraduates prompted his prolonged chairmanship of the Economic History Departmental Committee, his stints as Sub-Dean of the Economics Faculty advising students about their courses and his role as Director of the ANU Union for over a decade. At a more exalted level were his membership of the University Council in the late 1980s and his Chairmanship of the ANU Campus Advisory Committee from 1997 until his death. John's involvement in these activities was not driven by a desire for preferment but flowed from his perception of the academic vocation in any tertiary institution worth its salt.

John's desire to enhance the standing of the ANU and to temper the prevailing alignment of Australia towards the Asia-Pacific region was what prompted the networking on which he embarked in the 1990s. The multi-disciplinary bent acquired at Manchester had already led him to collaborate with ANU Europeanists in a variety of disciplines to advance the cause of European studies.

By the mid-1990s, intimations that Brussels was prepared to fund cultural projects abroad prompted him to seek the aid of the Delegation of the European Commission in Canberra to establish a National Europe Centre. Nye Hughes, the former EC Ambassador to Australia, recalls that he was persuaded by John days after arriving in Canberra in 1995 that there was 'a crying need for a fully fledged (Europe) centre ...at Australia's prime research university, ANU'...

'My problem', Hughes remarked, 'was to get Brussels to ... put up the money to get it going and John's was to ensure that the ANU authorities would be willing partners. I think he had the easier task!'

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When this collaboration bore fruit four years later, Hughes related, 'John broke the back of the habit of many years and deigned to have a drink! The two of us celebrated at the Charcoal Grill (in Civic) with a bottle of Krug which he had been keeping for years and the best bottle of claret in stock. He also did justice to the largest steak I had ever seen: it was vertical rather than horizontal.'

Lynne Hunter, Adviser to the EC Delegation, who was heavily involved in the negotiations, reflected that the Europe Centre was tantamount to John's baby. He was responsible for 'its conception, the nurturing of it in the womb of the ANU and EU processes, and giving birth to it in such an innovative way as to produce not one building but three.'

John's crack hardy response to his affliction in the weeks that followed was in keeping with the *bonhomie* and humour which infused his life. Towards the end, the wintry weather prompted a discussion of the provenance of 'brass monkey'. On the day before he died, he could still manage a wan smile when told that he was right in insisting that it was naval gunnery slang.

John is survived by Susie, whom he married in 1992; his step-daughter Dimity Douglas-Byrne; his son-in-law, Chris Byrne; and his grandchildren, Chloe and Lachlan Byrne.

Bruce Kent

[Several tributes are included in the full text of this obituary available from Bruce.Kent@anu.edu.au]

Peter Herbst (1919-2007)

Cultural and intellectual life in Canberra, and far beyond, benefited greatly when Peter Herbst arrived in 1962 to occupy the chair of philosophy in the Faculty of Arts at the Australian National University. He and his wife, Valerie, a highly talented pianist, made their home a welcoming meeting-place for lovers of music and the visual arts and for local and visiting academic colleagues.

Peter Herbst was born on 5 August, 1919 in Heidelberg, in today's Baden-Württemberg. His father, Richard Herbst, was the owner of

a substantial mechanical engineering enterprise, and invented and designed many of its products. His mother, Eva, nee Salomon, a woman of high bourgeois culture, developed a strong interest in art and archaeology. Both were non-religious Jews. After Nazi thugs, early in 1933, broke into his home and threatened his father with internment in a concentration camp, his parents sent their son to Hailebury, a public school in England. By 1938, remittances from his family ceased and Herbst had next to no means of support. He sought to enlist in war service, without success, not being a British subject. Instead, like many other German nationals in England, he was rounded up as an "enemy alien" and shipped out aboard the *Dunera* to Australia in 1940, where he was interned for about two years, first at Hay, later at Tatura (100 miles north of Melbourne). In mid-1942 he was invited to join the army, and served in an "employment unit". He was soon able to combine this with studies in philosophy at the University of Melbourne.

In 1946 he was discharged from the army. People in Herbst's position, who had been welcomed into the army to join the war effort, would now be subject to legislation that would re-classify them as "enemy aliens", if powerful elements in the RSL and the Country Party were to prevail. This would have prevented him from finishing his degree. The nefarious scheme was foiled, thanks to much help and advice provided by Brian Fitzpatrick, secretary of the Council for Civil Liberties. Herbst always felt immensely grateful to him. He could continue his studies and was awarded the degree with 1st class honours in 1946. During the years that followed he was a tutor in the Melbourne philosophy department, and gained an M.A. with 1st class honours in 1948.

In that period Herbst was also engaged in a wide range of other activities. He was among those in the Labor Club who tried to thwart communist infiltration. But being on the left nevertheless made him a victim of right-wing anti-communists who influenced Calwell, Minister for Immigration, to refuse his application for Australian citizenship.

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When Herbst was offered and accepted a lectureship at Victoria University in Wellington in 1948 he could not take up the position, being unable to travel without a passport. In 1949 the government changed; Geoffrey Sawyer interceded with Harold Holt, the new Minister for Immigration, and naturalisation followed swiftly.

Herbst was also at that time a partner in a pottery workshop at Murrumbidgee, then a village south-east of Melbourne, now a suburb, together with Arthur Boyd and John Perceval. He came to form close bonds of friendship with the Boyd family. In 1990, he was the co-author with Patricia Dobrez of *The Art of the Boyds: a generation of artistic achievement*. He also participated in the rich cultural life around the university, and it was in this environment that he met his future wife, Valerie Petschack, who at the time was obtaining a B.Sc. and subsequently a demonstratorship. They married in 1949.

The years 1950-1955 were spent in Oxford, chiefly at Christ Church. From 1956 to 1961 he taught at the University College of the Gold Coast (later Ghana), which was sponsored by the University of London. There he gained rapid promotion to become professor in its department of philosophy. He resigned from the chair in 1961 because of the corruption of academic standards and governance brought about by Nkrumah's government under the influence of advisers from communist countries in Eastern Europe. After a short stay living in London, and doing some teaching at Magdalen College, Oxford, he held the chair in Canberra from 1962 until his retirement at the end of 1984. For a few years in the 1970s he was periodically on leave, holding a half-time professorship at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia.

Herbst's approach to philosophy was initially influenced partly by Wittgenstein, whose ideas greatly impressed a select circle of devotees in Cambridge and were then more widely communicated, in Melbourne in the 1940s by George Paul, and partly by other strands in the analytical-linguistic philosophy that began to dominate in Oxford at that time. For Herbst, as for so many of his generation, it was felt to be imaginative,

creative, powerful and new. The attitude to competing philosophical tendencies was dismissive. For those inspired by Wittgenstein, there was, moreover, a distinctive manner of conducting philosophical inquiry. Progress was to be made in the course of dialogue, rather than by solitary additions to the flood of academic publications. The wide corridors in the new Haydon-Allen building, erected about the time of Herbst's arrival, proved well suited for peripatetic philosophical discussions. Of course, his arguments and views reached a greater audience over the years through lectures, talks, seminars, conferences, and a number of published papers. As a teacher, Herbst made a strong impression. Fascinated by watching him pacing to and fro on the lecture hall podium, speaking without notes, simply thinking out loud, many students changed their proposed course plans to include a major in Philosophy, and sometimes honours.

Herbst did not abandon his great respect for Wittgenstein as a philosopher, but over time his own view of philosophy changed. One sign of this was that very early, in the mid-1960s, options began to be available to students to acquaint themselves with "continental" currents of thought (Marx, Husserl, Freud, Merleau-Ponty, the Frankfurt School, feminist philosophy, etc.). He also came to oppose the narrow "scientism" into which, in his opinion, much analytical philosophy was declining. What he resisted was the attempt to reduce all forms of thought and discourse to those employed in the natural sciences. His aim was not to create a niche for some religious or quasi-religious world-view, but to defend the cultural, artistic and personal values without which, he believed, human life in the modern world becomes seriously impoverished. Nor could these values, in his view, be accommodated by the materialism and utilitarianism advocated by a number of Australian philosophers who, from the late 1950s and onward, were to gain great international prominence. For the same reason he also opposed the fashionable egalitarianism of the levelling-down kind, also called anti-"elitism", cultivated by parts of the democratic left with which Herbst in other respects sympathised.

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The adverse attitude to the writing of books in philosophy was not confined to Wittgenstein's followers. Gilbert Ryle, a leading Oxford philosopher, was firmly of the opinion that, generally, Ph.D. degrees, which involve the writing of a major thesis, were not for people of talent. Herbst was influenced by these views, but later came to regret it. He realised that cultural and intellectual life requires continuity and for this the written word is indispensable. Dialogue is too ephemeral. The affirmation of values other than those associated with mere pleasures or profits also came to expression in commitments outside academia. In the 1970s, Herbst played an important part in the Association for Modern Education, whose AME School in Canberra was to provide alternative schooling in a progressive educational spirit, without, however, radically deviating from standard curricula.

He was also passionate about the preservation of the natural environment, and was in his retirement increasingly active in a number of campaigns to protect sensitive areas from the destructive schemes of developers and conniving public authorities. He joined the poet Judith Wright in founding in 1986 the Friends of the Mongarlowe River, near Braidwood, and was instrumental in the creation in 2001 of the Monga National Park, where he loved to go bushwalking. Herbst became increasingly dismayed at the increasing bureaucratisation of the universities. If he did not come out against their commercialisation, it was because it only began in earnest when he was well into retirement. He was profoundly repulsed by the ethos of modern commercial consumer society, and, like the late John Passmore, he was one of the few philosophers who see part of their task as being that of a public critic of contemporary cultural, intellectual and political life.

Peter Herbst died on 30th May 2007. His only sibling, his much loved half-sister Elsbeth, ten years older than he, predeceased him. He is survived by his wife and their two children.

Thomas Mautner & Richard Campbell

George Bellamy Mackaness 1922-2007

Born in Sydney on 20 August 1922, George Mackaness graduated MB BS(Honours) at the University of Sydney in 1945.

After a year as a resident medical officer at Sydney Hospital, he worked at the Kanematsu Institute as a pathologist before going to the Department of Pathology at the British Postgraduate School of Medicine in London, where he obtained a Diploma of Clinical Pathology. In 1949, on an ANU Overseas Scholarship, he joined Florey's department at the University of Oxford, graduating MA (Honours) in 1949 and D.Phil in 1953. At Florey's suggestion, he then worked in Oxford as an ANU Research Fellow until 1954, then he, as a Senior Fellow, and a couple of other Australians working with him in Oxford, came out to set up the Department of Experimental Pathology in the temporary laboratories of the John Curtin School of Medical Research in Canberra.

He was promoted to Professorial Fellow in 1960, but in 1963 he accepted the position of Professor of Pathology in the Adelaide University School of Medicine. He had spent a year's study leave with Professor René Dubos at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York, and in 1965, at Dubos's suggestion, he was invited to become the Director of the Trudeau Institute of Medical Research at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains, New York State. After working there for 11 years, in 1976 he was appointed President of the Squibb Institute of Medical Research, a position that he occupied until his retirement in 1988.

His work in Oxford had convinced him of the importance of macrophages in tuberculosis and he demonstrated the importance of cell-mediated immunity in listeriosis and brucellosis, both, like tuberculosis, intracellular bacterial infections. For this work, initiated in the John Curtin School, he was awarded the Paul Ehrlich Ludwig Darmstaedter Prize in 1975 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1976. He died on 11 March 2007.

Leigh Frederick Dodson
Born Sydney November 20, 1920;
died Canberra December 30, 2006.

Leigh Frederick Dodson was born in Croydon of a modest background where his father was an electrician who had survived gassing in the trenches of the Western Front. He grew up during the great depression: an only child doted upon by his mother and grandmother.

Working with his father in the home workshop he quickly became skilful with his hands. At age eleven Leigh won a statewide competition with his essay for the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. He was a natural student and won a scholarship to Fort Street Boys High School and excelled in running. He graduated from the University of Sydney in medicine as MB BS at the age of 22 years under the wartime five-year accelerated course. His superior at St Vincent's Hospital left to join the Army Medical Corps leaving the young Pathology Registrar with serious responsibilities in a very demanding position. He completed his DipClinPath and married nurse Mollie McPhillips in 1949 and a son was born before moving to Oxford on an ANU Travelling Fellowship. Leigh gained a DPhil under the eminent Sir Howard Florey, and with Mollie two more children – not usually considered conducive to intense study.

The group was researching drug effects on tubercle bacilli grown in cells, and published valuable results.

This group (with Dr George Watson, Dr George Mackaness and some laboratory staff) moved to Canberra in 1953 into temporary laboratories as the nucleus of the Department of Experimental Pathology of the new John Curtin School of Medical Research within the Australian National University. His laboratory colleague, Tony Howkins, remembers the productive research which followed with Leigh investigating, and publishing on, the blood pressure response to hypertensives in pregnant rats.

In 1958 the Australian Department of Health appointed him founding Director to establish

and manage the National Biological Standards Laboratory (NBSL), now the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA), to carry out quality assurance of Australia's human and veterinary medicines. In preparation for this, Leigh spent time with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in Washington and with other relevant authorities. On returning to Canberra, he started an exciting but frustrating time pioneering the creation of the laboratory within a public service department. The NBSL expanded into sixteen temporary sites across Canberra and Melbourne before its eventual consolidation into one complex, the TGA building in Symonston, ACT.

Leigh succeeded in establishing an organisation of world renown and this is now his memorial. Australian pharmaceutical companies improved their quality control, and the number of clinically serious failures of medicines began decreasing. Quality assurance of Australian made Salk, and later Sabin, polio vaccine; and other areas of regulation were added to his responsibilities such as medical devices, and the important program of Brucella vaccine testing with the establishment of standards for human and veterinary vaccine testing. This speeded the eradication of Brucella across Australia.

Under Leigh's direction the laboratory completed valuable applied research such as particulate matter contamination, especially asbestos fibres, in large volume injectable fluids. Its analytical capability was recognised around the world and the laboratory was invited to participate in International Collaborative Assays. With the cooperation of the States and industry, Leigh established the Code of Good Manufacturing Practice and introduced inspection of manufacturing sites. This provided additional benefits to industry where such certification enabled Australian pharmaceuticals to be accepted overseas.

The thalidomide disaster required Leigh and his colleagues to develop a system to assess not only the quality but also the safety and efficacy of therapeutic goods. An important component was creating the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee (ADEC) with himself as inaugural secretary and guiding light. **Continued next page**

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The ADEC first met in July 1963 and required submission of data on the safety and efficacy of new medicines before their introduction into human use. As Leigh's administrative workload increased, so did his regret at his decreasing involvement in medical research. He continued as director of the laboratory and became a First Assistant Secretary of Health for several years until compulsory retirement.

His son, Peter, recalls Leigh engaging in pistol shooting, accurately making the shot and weighing the gunpowder as only a

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Parliamentary inquiries and reports

Advancing sustainability

The House Environment Committee tabled its report *Sustainability for survival: creating a climate for change* on September 6, recommending the establishment of a national Sustainability Commissioner, Commission and Charter. The report argues that strong Australian Government leadership is required to advance sustainability.

The *Sustainability for survival* report examines issues surrounding the national governance framework for sustainability previously proposed by the Committee in its *Sustainable Cities* report (released August 2005).

The report is available on the Committee's website: <http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/iron/charter/index.htm>, or from the Committee secretariat on (02) 6277 4580 or environment.reps@aph.gov.au

Tuning into Community Broadcasting

Ways to support the Australian community broadcasting sector are discussed in a new

scientist would. His father was a keen swimmer and his boys crewed his yachting endeavours. Leigh was a family man and cared deeply for his wife and children.

Dr Leigh Frederick Dodson died a victim of a smoking related illness and will be greatly missed by his loving wife Mollie and his six children: Tim, Simon, Peter, Mark, Caroline, Virginia and their families. His large circle of friends and former staff members will also miss him. Leigh's bequest to us is the supply of safe, pure, efficacious and potent medicines.

[An edited obituary of **Lo Hui-min** 1925-2006 by Colin Mackerras has been held over to the next edition]

report released on June 20 by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Communications, Information Technology and the Arts.

Currently there are more than 350 community broadcasters in Australia, broadcasting diverse, independent and local content that reflects the character of Australia and its cultural diversity.

The report, *Tuning in to Community Broadcasting*, makes a total of 14 recommendations, on key issues such as funding and management training.

Copies of the report can be obtained by contacting the Committee Secretariat on (02) 6277 4601, emailing cita.reps@aph.gov.au, or on the Committee's website at: http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/cita/community_broadcasting/index.htm

Security treaty and human rights

Federal parliament's Treaties Committee, in its report recommending the Australian Government ratify the Lombok security Treaty between Australia and Indonesia, has recommended that the Australian Government:

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*Continue to address widely expressed concerns about human rights in Indonesia with the Indonesian Government and in appropriate international fora;

*Increase transparency in defence cooperation agreements to provide assurance that Australian resources do not directly or indirectly support human rights abuses in Indonesia;

*Encourage the Indonesian Government to allow greater access for the media and human rights monitors in Papua; and

*Engage in a campaign to increase public support for the Australia-Indonesia relationship.

Report 84 is available on the Committee's website:

<http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/jsct/6december2006/report.htm> or by contacting the Committee Secretariat on (02) 6277 4002.

Universities and defence

A decision on the make-up of a Defence Future Capability Technology Centre will be taken before the end of the year, according to the federal government which says it wants a closer working relationship between Defence, academia and the private sector.

The centre will adopt many of the successful attributes of the Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) Program administered by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST). A key element of collaboration is to pool the expertise and resources of industry, universities and publicly funded research agencies to develop defence technology.

Applications for participation in the centre, closing on September 14, will be accepted from universities, industry and publicly funded research agencies along one or more of the following themes:

- * Integrated battlespace and systems integration
- * Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE)
- * Autonomous systems and robotics
- * Materials sciences
- * Electronic warfare self-protection

* High-energy electromagnetics

For more information and how to apply, visit www.dsto.defence.gov.au, call 02 6240 5174 or email dfctc@dest.gov.au

ANUEF Members' Benefits

ANUEF secretary Giles Pickford reports that the ANU Library System has advised that access to e-Journals is restricted to Affiliates of the ANU. The computers in the Molony Room are regarded as affiliates, so if you have any difficulty logging on to e-Journals you should come to the Molony Room. The room is open most mornings, but it is advisable to ring to check that the doors are open. We are all volunteers, we have no employees. The number is 6125 5300.

Your benefits

- 1 Library borrowing rights are free for financial members with a membership card. Also access to e-journals in the ANU Library system is available through the computers in the Molony Room, Fellows Lane Cottage, ANU.
2. The right to buy
 - i. Staff parking permit at the student rate, or
 - ii. Packs of one-day parking scratchies which entitle you to park all day in Permit Parking spots at ANU for a few dollars a day, and the right to park in the designated parking areas in the Fellows Lane
 - iii. Cottage car park, and in adjacent car parking spots if you display your membership card on the dash board.

Also, the right to apply for free parking for special events such as Conferring of Degrees Ceremonies and other high days.

3. The right to be posted ANU Reporter.
 4. Staff discounts from PCTech & buy certain products (eg, software) at Academic/Education pricing from Harris Technologies, Fyshwick.
 5. The right to use University House Library.
 6. \$2 tickets to concerts given by the Canberra School of Music. This does not apply to concerts by outside organisations in Llewellyn Hall.
- Ideas for other benefits that ANUEF could pursue? Contact. Giles Pickford, ANUEF Secretary & Events Tel: 0411 186 199
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ANUEF Newsletter out again in December 2007

**KIOLOA WEEKEND
16-18 November 2007**

AGENDA

TIME	ACTIVITY	NOTES
Friday (16 November)		
3:00 – 5:00pm	Arrival and informal socialising.	
5:00 – 6:00pm	Free time.	
6:00 – 7:00pm	Pre-dinner drinks and nibbles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BYO drinks.
7:00 – 9:00pm	Bush BBQ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Scardoni, ably assisted by EFTT (the Emeritus Faculty Tucker Team) will present a bush BBQ.
9:00 - Late	Camp Fire Reverie.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If weather permits there will be an out-door fire to gather around, drink red, tell stories, and toast marshmallows.
Saturday (17 November)		
7:30 – 8:30am	Breakfast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Scardoni (ably assisted by EFTT) will prepare and serve a light breakfast.
8:30 - 8:45am	Free time.	
8:45 – 10:15am	Planning Workshop – Session One.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The session will briefly look at past ANUEF projects/activities and lessons learned and then brainstorm possibilities for the next 24 months. • Paul Coker to facilitate.
10:15 – 10:30am	Morning Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple help-your-self tea and bikkies.
10:30am – 12:30pm	Planning Workshop – Session Two.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The session will prioritise the possibilities developed in the previous session and work on action plans for three of these. • Paul Coker to facilitate.
12:30 – 2:30pm	Lunch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Scardoni (ably assisted by EFTT) will prepare and serve a salad/ham/chicken style lunch.
2:30 – 4:30pm	Walk or drive to the highest point on the Kioloa property &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All those interested in playing “the didge” should

	Didgeridoo Reflection.	<p>take this opportunity to entertain their colleagues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-players may be well advised to bring suitable ear protection!
4:30 – 5:00pm	Free time.	
5:00 – 6:00pm	ANUEF Website Demonstration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nik Fominas to expose the benefits and ease of operation of the website to members. • The nature of the demonstration may be dependent on the availability of appropriate technology and infrastructure.
6:00 – 7:00pm	Pre dinner drinks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BYO drinks.
7:00 – 11:00pm	Formal Dinner & Musical Interlude.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Scardoni (ably assisted by EFTT) will prepare and serve a gourmet meal. • Angela Giblin to arrange the musical interlude.
Sunday (18 November)		
7:30 – 9:00am	Farewell Breakfast & Poetry Reading.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Scardoni (ably assisted by EFTT) will prepare and serve a hearty breakfast. • Giles Pickford will delight breakfasters with poetry readings of his choice. • John Molony to respond, thank our hosts and farewell participants.
9:00am onwards	Settle account and departure.	

1. **BYO drinks.**
2. ***Those who have not visited Kioloa before may be interested to know that the property abuts the Pacific Ocean and that there are plenty of opportunities for beach-related activities including fishing.***