

# EMERITUS

February 2012

Newsletter No 38 of the Australian National University Emeritus Faculty



Back numbers of *Emeritus* can be found here <http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/news.html>

The ANU Emeritus Faculty,  
 Fellows Lane Cottage - Building 3T. [See [www.anu.edu.au/emeritus](http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus) for location map]  
 Postal address PO Box 6050, O'Connor, ACT 2602. Phone: 02 6125 5309 Fax: 02 6125 5262

## Emeriti seizing a late licence to roam

**By Matthew Reisz,**  
*of The Times Higher Education Supplement*  
**Many scholars believe their best work  
 has come after retirement.**



Credit: Alamy

Sociologist Zygmunt Bauman's ongoing  
 University of Leeds links include an institute  
 named in his honour

Géza Vermes, professor emeritus of Jewish studies at the University of Oxford, is a world-leading authority on the Dead Sea Scrolls and the background to the New Testament. By the time his latest book, *Christian Beginnings: From Nazareth to Nicaea, AD 30-325*, is published in July, he will be 88.

Zygmunt Bauman (above), emeritus professor of sociology at the University of Leeds, which has an institute named in his honour, remains equally active at 86. Since his retirement in 1990, a stream of books about consumer society and what he calls "liquid modernity" have seen him acclaimed as one of Britain's leading sociologists. The end of his university career, with distractions including "endless and exhausting, yet barren and eminently forgettable, brawls and squabbles in and out of committee rooms", Professor Bauman once told *Times Higher Education*, enabled him to do much more of the curiosity-driven research that had brought him into the academy in the first place, but now "unimpeded, uninterfered and untinkered with".

These are just two striking examples of the ways that emeritus professors can continue to produce important work - and to contribute to the reputation of their universities - long after they could have put their feet up.

Continued Next Page

But what help and encouragement do scholars' former employers give them to keep research-active?

That was the question that Angela Thody, herself an emeritus professor at the University of Lincoln's Centre for Educational Research and Development, set out to answer. The results were recently published in the journal *Studies in Higher Education*, in a paper entitled "Emeritus professors of an English university: how is the wisdom of the aged used?"

It drew on a survey of 71 emeritus professors at an institution given the pseudonym "Borchester University" for the purpose of the study.

The difficulty Professor Thody encountered locating those academics, she suggests, may say something about how they are regarded. "The few, scattered direct emeritus references on the university's website showed the challenge for those seeking seniors' expertise," she writes.

One reader with whom she corresponded was unaware of his own emeritus status, she adds.

After contacting the institution's 71 emeritus professors, Professor Thody received replies from 31. Of these, 26 were still publishing in academic journals, 25 reviewing articles or books and 11 serving on editorial boards. Although their work was unremunerated, 21 were completing pre-retirement research projects and eight had embarked on new ones.

The pattern seemed to replicate what earlier researchers in the UK and US had found - that for 10 years after retirement most emeriti remain academically active, with a tailing-off of activity thereafter. As to the quantity of research they generated, Professor Thody's small sample was split three ways between those producing less, more and roughly the same amount as before retirement.

One says he felt he was doing the best work of his career, while another shared Professor Bauman's delight that release from teaching, bureaucracy and departmental research priorities permitted the scholar to "devote myself full-time to research which I can control to my satisfaction and in directions I consider are most important".

Such a licence to roam more widely is reflected in Professor Thody's own career. "Up to my retirement," she recalls, "I had to concentrate publications on my own discipline [of educational leadership] if only to meet research assessment exercise requirements".

Emeritus status has enabled her to explore more historical themes, different ways of writing and presenting research, and the challenges for emeritus professors considered here. For many academics, retirement means freedom to work rather than freedom from work.

The university seems to play a very limited role in all this activity.

Many of the emeriti questioned self-funded their research. Although 11 of them had publications that formed part of Borchester's submission to the 2008 RAE, five were submitted for other universities. "The v-c at my retirement made much of his desire that I should remain research-active," one comments, "but I have found it more convenient to continue research with colleagues no longer at Borchester." This statement reflects a general view that the university had little awareness of their specific needs.

A science emeritus reports doing "a lot of unrecognised work for the department in supervising, mentoring, etc. I am also an active conference organiser, etc. It would be in the university's interest to pay me a modest stipend - but they don't." Another says: "Why would I stop doing academic work? It is ongoing and I love it. The department also needs the continuity. Our graduate students certainly do."

Unfortunately, since "consideration of the individual situations of emeritus professors is totally lacking" within the university, the respondent had to take up an overseas appointment for financial reasons.

## Generational solidarity celebrated

This year marks the European Year of Active Ageing and Solidarity of Generations, which Lazlo Andor, the European Commission's commissioner for employment, social affairs and inclusion, hopes will "act as a catalyst to mobilise citizens, stakeholders and decision-makers to take action to promote active ageing, tackling the challenges of ageing in a positive way".

Many academics, as Professor Thody's research shows, are only too eager to pursue the opportunities of "active ageing". Yet former employers and funding bodies show few signs of wanting to capitalise systematically on this, with support frequently being haphazard or opportunistic.

In her own case, for example, Professor Thody "happily retired at 60 in 2003 and then, as the staff in my old department departed to other jobs, the v-c asked myself and a colleague to return for a few months to look after the doctoral students in education while new staff were appointed. They were all in place by 2006-07, but the department then expanded so quickly that we were still needed - so I am there now with 17 doctoral students to supervise."

When she put in a bid for a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship to continue the research published in her *Studies in Higher Education* article, however, she was unsuccessful. "It was not a continuation of work begun before retirement, which is a criterion for the award, so that means that there are no funds for emeriti who could develop new areas."

Asked for further details of his recent work, one of the Borchester emeriti cited in Professor Thody's article says he has been "more prolific since retirement (and I had a pretty good [publishing] record before that)", partly because of having more time and partly because of "no longer being so angry all the time about what was going on in the universities".

He adds: "Getting right away from all this has made it easier for me to think about my research if I wake in the night, rather than fume about the latest idiocy in higher education."

"The RAE never constrained the sort of research I did before my retirement and I have just continued writing the same kind of books since."

Although he says he is unsure whether the university has gained any prestige from his publications, this seems unduly modest, given that he "recently had an approach about the possibility of re-employing me so it can include me as a member of its Category A staff for the next REF".

The good news for both individual scholars and the growth of knowledge, concludes Professor Thody, is that "about half of Borchester's emeriti remain very happily active in teaching and research". Yet given that they are "not always remunerated for it, incorporated into research ratings returns or recognised by the university for it", it is more than likely that other academics have either thrown in the towel or taken their expertise elsewhere.

It remains a crucial challenge for universities to help many of their emeriti build what Professor Thody calls "flexible second-life careers".

[matthew.reisz@tsleducation.com](mailto:matthew.reisz@tsleducation.com).

## Linking emeriti around the world

ANUEF is in preliminary discussions with the Canadian **International Academic Retiree Project** to link emeritus groups in a number of universities around the world. Ken Reak, in Canada, has been in touch with ANUEF which he describes on a YouTube clip as being the most robust of emeritus groups. He has also been in touch with other such groups at Oxford, two universities in Scotland and with a contact in India. He notes that emeritus groups in the US may be interested.

To share Ken's thoughts on the project, access:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BCjURmwCjOw&list=HL1327466692&feature=mh\\_lolz](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BCjURmwCjOw&list=HL1327466692&feature=mh_lolz)

## New position filled from Dublin

Dr Erik Lithander has been appointed to the newly created position of Pro Vice-Chancellor (International & Outreach). The Vice Chancellor, Professor Ian Young, in a note to all colleagues, says, "Dr Lithander presently holds the position of Director of International Affairs at University College Dublin (UCD). Prior to holding his position at UCD, he was Associate Director for International Relations at the University of Auckland. This appointment follows an international search.

"Dr Lithander holds a BSc (Econ) from the London School of Economics and an MPhil and PhD from the University of Cambridge. His research interests lie in contemporary Latin American literature and he has a particular interest in public policy issues related to the funding of higher education.

"Dr Lithander brings many years of experience in international education to the position. During his time at UCD he has significantly expanded its international student enrolments, built productive international relationships and repositioned UCD as Ireland's most internationally engaged University.

"You will have noted that Dr Lithander's appointment is the second of three major appointments to the ANU Executive. Professor Marnie Hughes-Warrington was announced as Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) last month and a new Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research) will be appointed next year.

"We look forward to welcoming Dr Lithander to campus when he joins us in June 2012."

## The publishing cartel restricts academic access

Colin Steele and Dr Danny Kingsley addressed the ANUEF's 16<sup>th</sup> Collegiality Lunch and first for 2012 on February 1 with the theme ***"The Publishing Cartel and its Bad Effects"***.

Colin outlined the changes in serial publishing which is now dominated by a small number of multinational publishers (details below). When Colin came to the ANU in 1976 the ratio of book to serials in the Library acquisition vote was 50:50. It's now 80:20 in the Group of Eight in favour of serials which has had a profound impact on book purchasing, learned society publishing and smaller publishers. The so-called "Big Deal" in which large serial publishers bundle their material leaves little latitude for librarians to move within budget frameworks. The academic community is largely divorced from the buying back of their knowledge in universities and are caught in the cycle of publish or perish, particularly in the context of the metrics for ERA (see below) and university league tables.

Universities tend to compete rather than co-operate in areas of scholarly communication, even though a re-thinking of the knowledge acquisition and distribution process would provide significant savings for universities collectively.

Danny Kingsley outlined the benefits of open access in relation to the distribution of and access to knowledge, and the difficulties faced within the copyright regulations of publishers in depositing material in repositories such as ANU. Danny outlined a variety of ways forward but stressed the process was incremental rather than overnight change. She suggested that if the ARC required the Accepted Version of published articles for reporting (rather than the publisher's version which usually cannot be made open access) then it would be considerably easier to provide much broader access to University output.

Subsequently, the ANUEF executive committee agreed that while there was little the ANU could do as long as the publishers exercised control, ANUEF would contact the Administration and the Alumni Office to inquire whether a joint discounting deal could be arranged for alumni and ANUEF members.

In a recent article titled “**Scholarly licence to print money**”, published in the *Australian* (January 25), Colin Steele wrote:

Who pays the piper in scholarly publishing is a very hot global topic.

If scholarly publishing were to be established *de novo* in the digital era, the economics would surely be very different from the current model and taxpayers would get a better deal from their funding of university research.

Scholarly publishing, especially for the six or seven huge multi-national journal publishers, is one of the most lucrative global businesses. US based Simba Information reported on January 6 that, "Amid budgetary pressures and a slow economic recovery, the combined markets for science, technical and medical (STM) publishing grew 3.4 per cent to \$US21.1 billion (\$20bn) in 2011".

*The Economist* reported last year that Elsevier, the biggest publisher of journals, made £724m (\$1.069 billion) in 2010 on revenues of £2bn - an operating-profit margin of 36 per cent. Figures for other major publishers in 2010 or early 2011 are similar: Springer's Science+Business Media, £294m on revenue of £866m - 33.9 per cent; John Wiley \$106m on revenue of \$253m - 42 per cent; and the Academic division of Informa, £47m on revenue of £145m - 32.4 per cent.

The big publishers clearly manage the current peer review system and provide efficient electronic platforms for access but as the UK Office of Fair Trading reported in 2002, "the overall profitability of commercial STM publishing is high . . . by comparison to other commercial journal publishing".

The academic community, supported through the salaries and infrastructure of the institutions, gives away its scholarly content to commercial publishers. Peer reviewing of millions of articles is then undertaken, almost totally without charge, by that same academic community.

The publishers then impose restrictive copyright regulations on the scholarly content, which they then sell back at ever increasing profit margins to universities which originally created the material. Logical?

The situation is even more bizarre in that universities pay their journal subscriptions a year in advance, amounting annually to hundreds of millions of dollars, money which the publishers then use interest free. In the print era there was some small logic for this practice in issue control and risk management, but none in the digital era where access and distribution costs fall dramatically after initial copy production costs. One also wonders why digital journals largely replicate print frameworks, particularly as most articles in the total global journal output are rarely read or cited.

Australian universities, cushioned by the high dollar in relation to journal prices, have taken their eye off the scholarly communication ball in recent years, while overall policy in this area is fragmented across several government departments, the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Australian Research Council.

Former research minister Kim Carr's strong belief in the links between open access to knowledge and innovation in Australia was weakened by the lack of access, through publisher copyright restrictions, to material in the university repositories for the ARC's Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) exercise.

In December 2011, Britain's Science Minister, David Willetts, affirmed that government policies should "stimulate, rather than hinder, UK innovation through increasing access to public data or to knowledge created as a result of publicly funded research".

Janet Finch, a former vice-chancellor of Keele University, is working with the publishing industry and the UK Research Councils to increase such access. Mr Willetts has also reminded the Research Councils that funded research papers should be made as widely available as possible.

In the US, a veritable intellectual storm has erupted this month after a proposed Research Works Act was sponsored by two politicians who receive donations from major science publishers. This bill would prevent journal articles, which result from government-sponsored scientific research, being openly accessible. This would roll back the National Institute of Health's 2008 public access policy, which makes NIH-funded research publicly available within 12 months via the database PubMed Central.

The NIH invests more than \$US31.2bn annually in medical research. Naturally, like the UK Wellcome Trust, it sees little value in funding research only to see the subsequent research results being locked away behind high-price subscription walls.

Professor Alan Garber, the provost of Harvard University, wrote earlier this month: "The NIH policy has been good for professional researchers, good for lay readers, good for medical professionals, good for patients, good for the NIH, and good for taxpayers."

Where are similar statements in Australia to be found? The Group of Eight vice-chancellors' 2004 statement supporting open access to knowledge was never effectively implemented in their universities.

Ultimately, the prime issue is surely to disseminate university knowledge, which has been funded by taxpayers, as effectively and openly as possible, rather than for that knowledge simply to continue to be a source for large publisher profits and for manipulable metrics for research assessment exercises.

*Colin Steele is an emeritus fellow at ANU and convenor of the National Scholarly Communications Forum and a member of the ANU Emeritus Faculty.*

### **Book Review by John Molony**

**Bill Gammage, *The Biggest Estate on Earth: How Aborigines Made Australia*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 2011, 434 ps.**

Thirty years ago I was told that the Monaro begins beyond Michelago. Bill Gammage has a quote from 1820 which indicates that, at the time, the Monaro began at Canberra with 'a beautiful clear plain...very extensive. Rich soil and plenty of grass.' (p.333) But what made the plain? Some say frost and cold air on basaltic soils inhibited the growth of trees. Is there an alternative explanation to explain its development by 1844 as 'immense Downs: a Park of great magnitude and beauty'? (p.332) Furthermore, why is the Monaro still retreating south today? Frost, cold winds and basalt do not seem to impede its loss to the bush.

Bill tells us that the Aborigines, he calls them 'people', burnt the Monaro regularly and over thousands of years. There are reports of several fires near the Molonglo in 1820, north of Queanbeyan in 1822 and Weston Creek in 1824. In 1832, Black Mountain and O'Connor Ridge were both seen to have been burnt and from the summit of the mountain 'an extensive View all round' was possible. But by 1853 the plains were becoming 'dark forests.' (ps. 277-9). We had to clear its summit and build a tower a century later to see 'all round' from Black Mountain.

Thus 1788 and its aftermath had changed the Monaro and another Australia was being shaped. It also changed much else, but more was yet to come: soil degradation, pollution of the rivers and streams, erosion, the loss of fauna and flora, the invasion of pests. Need we sing a longer litany of the lost?

We have grown accustomed to thinking that the early landscape artists, Sydney Parkinson, Martha Berkeley, Eugen von Guerard, John Glover, John Lewin, Joseph Lycett and others looked at the Australian landscape through English and European eyes. Many of their works are beautifully represented in this book and often they depict a gracious park shaped to some degree in a manner favoured by the English landed gentry. But what if a stream of contemporary observers also described what they saw as park-like in its pleasing aspect? Bill Gammage quotes them on page after page. Could they all have been deluded? If not, how did such come to pass? It was not the work of the newcomers.

To explain his argument and justify the title of his book Bill goes back to the essence of Aboriginal existence. Because we cannot do more than wonder at its mystery we call it the Dreaming. Essentially the aboriginal and eternal Maker was at its heart, gave it being and sustained it. Jointly with the act of creation as it was spelt out over long ages lay the actions of a people who in culture, law, language and art 'made the continent a single estate' of farms and parks. (p.xix) Thus the template on which the overall design was developed lay in the minds of people who held the land as a sacred trust for which they were responsible. How that consciousness of land and people was born and grew is beyond our understanding, as indeed it might well be beyond that of the people who today have inherited its essence. Bill, prudently, does not address this problem.

What he does address is how the people before 1788 shouldered their responsibility and in so doing he disposes neatly of the emptiness named *terra nullius*. A people lived on, from and in unity with this land for perhaps more than 60,000 years. They did so with tenderness even when, as the times demanded, they were forced to mould its excesses by fire.

Before 1788 the people never ripped up the frail surface of the earth by ploughing. They did not rape it by exhaustive use through harvesting annual crops and they did not change its nature by manures. No animal they tended or flock they shepherded hardened its soils and thereby caused erosion. These people carefully preserved the ability of the land to produce the fruits they knew were essential to the survival of the animals and therefore of themselves.

In a later age we came to know the great artistic talent possessed by many of the people. Who is to say that the templates they created for the laying out of the land were not also instinctively shot through with that same striving to achieve a thing of beauty? On it in place after place and even at times in desert parts the land was adorned with parks and cultivated gardens.

To the people space and distance were never an obstacle, but rather an opportunity for in the Dreaming they were at one with the land and each other across the continent. They walked upon the land but not as mere nomads wandering aimlessly from place to place. Mobility was essential to them so that structured dwellings were rarely needed and equipment was kept to a minimum. They stored food such as nuts or dried fruits but mostly only in anticipation of drought or for large meetings. This proved to be a disadvantage when they were forced to wage war against the invader but it restricted organized conflict among themselves.

Often it is better for a reviewer to stop and leave the rest to those who decide to take the book in hand. Such is certainly so in this case. Bill has presented his argument with immense research, clarity and vigour and no Australian could come away unmoved or unwilling to think deeply on the implications it demands. Those who are better equipped to judge its essence than this reviewer will come upon *The Biggest Estate on Earth* and argue about or refute its details, perhaps even its essence. Indeed such has been anticipated by its author. For my part I have been enriched and the book in itself is both a joy to hold and behold and the publisher deserves our congratulations.

The last words are Bill's 'We have a continent to learn. If we are to survive, let alone feel at home, we must begin to understand our country. If we succeed, one day we might become Australian.'

John Molony





# W. A. WINDEYER

Not idle but useless? Not he!

by

J.B.Windeyer

This book, written by a grandson and ANUEF member James Windeyer, a history honours graduate of Sydney and Oxford Universities, draws not only on material on the public record but also on extensive material still in the family's possession.

William Archibald Windeyer (1871-1943) solicitor, pastoralist, long time alderman and mayor of Hunters Hill, war time patriot, political commentator, golfing player and authority, was busy in civic affairs. The subtitle comes from the challenge frequently issued by his father, of Pericles to the ancient Athenians that those who did not engage in the affairs of the city were 'not idle but useless'.

As alderman of Hunters Hill for 22 years and mayor for nine he was largely responsible for Hunters Hill having, in proportion to population, the highest number of enlistments and the highest contributions to patriotic funds and War Loans in World War I of any municipality. He was made an MBE.

He lived through two depressions as well as the political turmoil of NSW politics between the Wars. He kept up a constant commentary in the press on the premier Lang's actions and claimed credit for the Governor's eventual decision to dismiss the premier.

In the pastoral enterprise he was the city side of a partnership with his nephew in a property near Quirindi, northwest of Newcastle. While his nephew struggled with drought and falling wool prices he did so with banks and rural finance companies.

The solicitor's practice also suffered in the depression but was helped by having among its clients John Norton's *Truth* and *Sportsman* Ltd. And he was involved in the developing sport of golf as a player, administrator and especially as the authority on the rules of the game.

The author, James Windeyer, has been Teacher of History and some other subjects in secondary schools in the UK and Australia from 1964 to 2003. In the UK he taught at Wellington College Berkshire, The King's School Canterbury, and Clifton College Bristol; and in Australia at Melbourne Grammar School, Cranbrook School Sydney, and Canberra Grammar School. In the last school Deputy Headmaster from 1985.

Information and/or copies of the book can be obtained from the author who can be reached at 50 Golden Grove, Red Hill, ACT 2603. Email: [jbwindeyer@bigpond.com](mailto:jbwindeyer@bigpond.com)

## Two Ws help with two Rs

ANUEF Member **Elizabeth Manning Murphy** has written another book, *Working Words*, to help working editors, would-be editors, and people who want to "write proper". It will be reviewed by ANUEF Secretary Giles Pickford in the next edition of *Emeritus*.

For more information, access [www.editorscanberra.org/working-words](http://www.editorscanberra.org/working-words)



## Have your say...

The ANU Vice Chancellor, Ian Young, has opened a blog for comments. He writes, "Colleagues, One of the messages which came from the Staff Survey was that there is a need for better communication across the University. Of course, this is a common comment across all universities. However, the message from staff was clear, and I want to explore ways that we can address the need for better communication. Noting this, and to prove that the Vice-Chancellor is not stuck in the last century, I am launching a Vice-Chancellor's Blog. The blog will be called 'From the Vice-Chancellor's desk' and can be found at: <http://vcdesk.anu.edu.au/>. There will also be a link from the ANU home page which will list the latest posting.

"The blog will enable readers to post replies and comments. As is clear on the site, these will be moderated. Views that don't agree with mine are fine, but all comments need to conform to norms for material which is in the public domain. That is, the comments should deal with the topic under discussion, be concise, should not defame or ridicule people or organisations and be of appropriate taste.

"Under normal circumstances, I would plan to post a new item approximately once per week. After the site has been operating for a few months I will review its operation and seek feedback from staff on how it has functioned."

### Obituary by John Molony and Douglas Hassall

#### John Jude Eddy

(1933–2011)

Fr John Jude Eddy, Jesuit priest and historian, died in Canberra on November 7, 2011, aged 78. Father Eddy was in his 62nd year as a member of the Society of Jesus and in the 49th year of his priesthood. Born on March 6, 1933 at Cottesloe in Western Australia, he was educated at St Louis' School in Perth, Xavier College in Melbourne, Loyola College at Watsonia, Campion Hall at Kew, the University of Melbourne (where he lectured in History in the 1960s) and Campion Hall at Oxford University.

At 15, he obtained the highest pass in the West Australian State Leaving Examination. Being too young to enter university, he attended Xavier College in Melbourne where his academic performance topped that state. He entered the Society of Jesus and after completing his early religious studies, he enrolled at the University of Melbourne, where he received a number of accolades.

At Oxford, he came into contact with many leading public intellectuals of the day, including Martin D'Arcy SJ and Philip Caraman SJ. His keen intellect combined with unstinting application led to the successful completion of his Oxford Doctor of Philosophy thesis which was published by Clarendon Press in 1969 as *Britain and the Australian Colonies 1818-1831: The Technique of Government*. This became his best-known published work, being a thorough study of British Colonial Office administration and policy. He also had papers published in history and politics journals as well as articles and reviews in other periodicals.

After completing his Jesuit tertianship at St Beuno's in Wales, in 1968, he came to Canberra where he was associated with the Dominican House, Blackfriars, and was appointed a research fellow in history in the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University; later senior fellow until 1988. In that year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Historical Society. From 1992 to 1994 he again lectured in history at ANU, where he taught courses on Australian and British history.

Fr Frank Brennan SJ noted in his homily at the requiem mass in St Christopher's Cathedral, Canberra, on November 11, 2011, that John Eddy was "very proud of the course he designed at the ANU entitled 'The Peopling of Australia since 1788'". A former Australian history and immigration policy student said of him, "He was always most helpful and considerate to students and his knowledge of the subject was

exhaustive. I considered him a very special person; I think we all did." Fr. Eddy was a supervisor and examiner of many doctoral theses.

In 1972 he was a founder of the Jesuit community at Xavier House in Yarralumla and in 1989 he became its fourth superior, until succeeded in 2008 by Fr Brennan. Although he undertook the directorship of the Australian Institute of Jesuit Studies in 1989, Fr Eddy remained a mentor to many postgraduates and to undergraduate students, a priest to the people of Canberra and the confidant and consoler of individuals from all walks of life who sought his counsel in their difficulties of many kinds.

He was instrumental in the foundation of the Georgetown University Centre of Australian and New Zealand Studies in Washington DC where he was a consultant, professor and director from 1995 to 1998. Soon after his death the centre noted that, without his tireless advocacy to obtain funding from the Australian government, "it would not exist".

He served on the councils of St Ignatius' College Riverview and St Aloysius' College in Sydney. He was a chaplain of the Military and Hospitaller Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem and he supported the St Thomas More Society Catholic Lawyers Guild and the work of the Newman Society. In 2009 he assisted as secretary at the Apostolic Nunciature in Canberra.

John Eddy was a gregarious and extensively travelled person, with an exceptionally wide range of friends and contacts throughout the world. His learning, perspicacity, discernment and great tact enabled him to achieve positive outcomes for significant projects and causes. He had a strong commitment to social justice and a particular concern about the treatment of people seeking asylum in Australia. He maintained a practical and pastoral outreach to immigrants, and to marginalised persons and groups, including prisoners and needy people.

Equally, much like the semi-fabled Jesuits of the 17th and 18th centuries who moved with ease among the mighty in Europe, Fr. Eddy was, both in Canberra and as Professor at the Georgetown University Centre, a greatly valued adviser and consultant, whose counsel was frequently sought by prime ministers and other national leaders, by ministers of state and other parliamentarians. Fortright and courageous, he voiced inconvenient truths, especially when Governments, of whatever hue, did not want them heard. In such contexts, he sought to persuade his hearers to seek the good, the true and the beautiful. His Oxford studies on the British Colonial Office noted that its policy had constantly emphasised the conciliation of native peoples and that "relations with aborigines be always governed by 'amity and kindness'". Those qualities were always present in his relations with the first people of Australia, the Aborigines.

In private life, although by no means a bon vivant, he enjoyed good fare and conversation and he was always pleasing company, as well as an ever welcoming host at Xavier House. Consistent with a venerable Jesuit tradition, he delighted in the arts, especially music, and particularly the opera and song. He enjoyed cinema and theatre, as well as military bands such as that of the Royal Military College at Duntroon.

He was the son of commonwealth public servant and AIF returned soldier Lieutenant William Eddy, who also served as a captain in the Australian Army during World War II, and of Mary Crosse, both deceased. John Eddy was the much loved uncle of the children and grandchildren of his sister Margot and the late John Traill of the Sydney Bar. After the latter's premature death in 1983, Fr Eddy ably fulfilled the roles of family head and counsellor and as 'in-house' baptiser.

In his deeply moving eulogy after the requiem, Professor Pierre Ryckmans spoke of him as "priest and friend".

He is survived by his sister, Margot Traill, of Sydney, one nephew, and five nieces and their families.

Molony, John N., 'Eddy, John Jude (1933–2011)', *Obituaries Australia*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/eddy-john-jude-14205/text25217>, accessed 8 February 2012.

**Lynn Margulis  
1938-2011**

Extract of an obituary by **John Brockman**

Biologist Lynn Margulis died on November 22, 2011. She stood out from her colleagues in that she would have extended evolutionary studies nearly four billion years back in time. Her major work was in cell evolution, in which the great event was the appearance of the eukaryotic, or nucleated, cell — the cell upon which all larger life-forms are based. Nearly 45 years ago, she argued for its symbiotic origin: that it arose by associations of different kinds of bacteria. Her ideas were generally either ignored or ridiculed when she first proposed them; symbiosis in cell evolution is now considered one of the great scientific breakthroughs.

Margulis was also a champion of the Gaia hypothesis, an idea developed in the 1970s by the freelance British atmospheric chemist James E. Lovelock. The Gaia hypothesis states that the atmosphere and surface sediments of the planet Earth form a self-regulating physiological system — Earth's surface is alive. The strong version of the hypothesis, which has been widely criticised by the biological establishment, holds that the earth itself is a self-regulating organism; Margulis subscribed to a weaker version, seeing the planet as an integrated self-regulating ecosystem. She was criticised for succumbing to what George Williams called the "God-is good" syndrome, as evidenced by her adoption of metaphors of symbiosis in nature. She was, in turn, an outspoken critic of mainstream evolutionary biologists for what she saw as a failure to adequately consider the importance of chemistry and microbiology in evolution.

I first met her in 1995 when I interviewed her for my book *The Third Culture: Beyond the Scientific Revolution* (1995). In remembrance, please see her chapter, "Gaia is a Tough Bitch". One of the compelling features of *The Third Culture* was that I invited each of the participants to comment about the others. In this regard, comments on Margulis and her work were made by Daniel C. Dennett, the late George C. Williams, W. Daniel Hillis, Lee Smolin, Marvin Minsky, Richard Dawkins, and the late Francisco Varela. Interesting stuff.

As I wrote in the introduction to the first part of the book ([Part I: The Evolutionary Idea](#)): "The principal debates are concerned with the mechanism of speciation; whether natural selection operates at the level of the gene, the organism, or the species, or all three; and also with the relative importance of other factors, such as natural catastrophes." These very public debates were concerned with ideas represented by George C. Williams and Richard Dawkins on one side and Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge on the other side. Not for Lynn Margulis. All the above scientists were wrong because evolutionary studies needed to begin four billion years back in time. And she was not shy about expressing her opinions. Her in-your-face, take-no-prisoners stance was pugnacious and tenacious. She was impossible. She was wonderful.

Lynn Margulis was Distinguished University Professor in the Department of Geology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. She was the author of *Symbiotic Planet*, *The Origin of Eukaryotic Cells*, *Early Life*, and *Symbiosis in Cell Evolution*. She was also the coauthor, with Karlene V. Schwartz, of *Five Kingdoms: An Illustrated Guide to the Phyla of Life on Earth* and with Dorion Sagan of *Acquiring Genomes*, *Microcosmos*, *Origins Of Sex*, and *Mystery Dance*.

<http://www.edge.org/documents/ThirdCulture/d-Contents.html>

<http://www.edge.org/documents/ThirdCulture/g-Pt.1Intro.html>

## ANUEF Snippets

Jeannie Rea, National President of the National Tertiary Education Union (NTEU) is inviting colleagues to register for the NTEU's ***Future of Higher Education Conference, Australian Universities Today and Tomorrow*** to be held at the University of Sydney, on Wednesday, February 22 and Thursday, 23 February.

She says, "This timely conference has been organised by NTEU to debate the big issues facing universities and higher education with a focus on where the decisions of today will take us tomorrow.

"With a limit on participants and organised around six core sessions over two days, involving leading thinkers and actors from in and outside the sector, this will be a high level, controversial, intensive and interactive forum. The themes are students, staff, money, regulation, the public intellectual and the international context. The elephant in the room – Is the university as we know it dead?"

For more information and to register go to <http://www.nteu.org.au/todayandtomorrow> Full registration is \$200, but there is a discount for NTEU members of just \$80. There are limited discounted places left, so do register quickly.

Keynote speakers: Professor Steven Larkin, Chair of the Indigenous Higher Education Advisory Committee (IHEAC), and David Robinson, Associate Director, Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT).

Confirmed chairs and panellists include: Professor Dennis Altman, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University; Anna-Maria Arabia, CEO, Science and Technology Australia; Professor Jim Barber, Vice Chancellor, University of New England; Dr Andrew Bonnell, University of Queensland; Professor Scott Bowman, Vice Chancellor, Central Queensland University; Dr John Byron, former Senior Advisor to Senator Kim Carr; Dr Meredith Burgmann, former President, NSW Legislative Council; Dr Emmaline Bexley, Centre for the Study of Higher Education, University of Melbourne; Dr Ian Dobson, Editor, *Australian Universities' Review*; Jamie Doughney, Victoria University; Dr Sandra Grey, President of NZ Tertiary Education Union; John Kaye, Greens MLC, NSW; Professor Simon Marginson, Centre for University of Melbourne; Stephen Matchett, *The Australian*; Professor Greg McCarthy, Head of School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide; Grahame McCulloch, NTEU General Secretary; Jillian Miller, University of South Australia; Arfa Noor, President, International Students Australia; Andrew Norton, Grattan Institute; Deborah O'Neill, Member for Robertson; Professor Belinda Probert, former DVC La Trobe University; Jeannie Rea, NTEU President; Belinda Robinson, incoming CEO, Universities Australia; Professor Glenda Strachan, Griffith University; Michael Thomson, Sydney University; Professor Margaret Thornton, Australian National University College of Law; Professor Peter Van Onselen, Winthrop Professor, University of Western Australia; Amanda Vanstone, former Minister for Education; Dr Julie Wells, Vice President, RMIT University.

Jeannie Rea can be reached at [rea@nteu.org.au](mailto:rea@nteu.org.au) or Paul Kniest [pkniest@nteu.org.au](mailto:pkniest@nteu.org.au) for feedback or questions.

## Europe's fashionable periphery

by ANUEF member Karis Muller

Since retiring from ANU in late 2007 I have been astonished to discover that my two decades-long interest in Europe's periphery has suddenly become fashionable.

First I was invited, in 2009, to take part in a project on EU law overseas, ie in the remaining imperial remnants of member states. The project leader is an international expert on EU law overseas at Groningen University, Netherlands, and that lovely North Sea town is where we had our late 2009 symposium. *Europe in the Pacific*, published in 2011, includes my chapter on how France encourages the European Union to adopt its new/old geopolitical priorities.

A Danish academic present at the Groningen event subsequently invited me to take part in another international project on the EU's overseas' interests, this time to analyse the curious case of Mayotte, a French island off Mozambique, that is probably to become part of the EU in 2014. This second project is not legal in focus, but rather uses a concept called 'sovereignty games'. A first meeting of participants

in Copenhagen in 2010 was followed by a second in Nuuk, Greenland, in early 2011. My article is called "Mayotte between Europe and Africa". That book is being finalised at present.

As a result of the second project, a participant who is the world's expert on non-sovereign islands asked a group of international experts to write about their particular non-sovereign island for a book or the journal he edits. I am doing Mayotte once more, but from another angle.

I am an associate of the ANU's European Studies Centre, and have given talks there on Gibraltar, the Euro in Africa, Europe in the Pacific, and on airships among other topics (a group of us were going to fly in the EU balloon over Canberra, but it was too windy!)

In 2011 I gave a talk at the CONFLUX fantasy/science fiction convention in Canberra, on a 1938 German fantasy novel assuming a future United Europe whose leaders tour the Med on airships; I'd published an article on that novel a few years before. As part of this convention there was a dinner in a Woden hotel, from which venue the Graf Zeppelin was about to head off round the world. Guests wore some impressive costumes!

\*\*\*

Karis lived mainly in Africa in her youth. Later she taught French politics and language at ANU 1985-2007, as well as European Studies there between 1990-2003, plus guest lectures and seminars at ANU over the years on French Enlightenment, airships, Nazi science-fiction, and EU language policy. Her research in recent years has been mainly on Eurafrica and the past and present periphery of the EU.

### Monthly get-together

ANUEF Collegiality lunches are usually held monthly on the **first Wednesday of every month** for members to get together informally. The meetings are held in the Molony Room. Members can bring their own lunch, but be aware that neighboring Caterina's Cafe has closed permanently. Drinks are available for a donation of \$2 and tea, coffee and juice are available. There is sometimes a theme for these lunches. Please come if you can. There is no need to RSVP.

All the established ANUEF programs will continue with our journey of discovery, but there are two new ones. We will run a session on UniSuper early in the year and we intend to run a one or two day Colloquium on *Universities under Attack* in the second half of 2012.

### Allocation of Duties for 2012

The Committee confirmed following allocation of duties. Non-committee members are in italics:

Executive	
Chair	John Molony
Deputy Chairs,	Mike Rickard and Jim Fox
Treasurer	Peter Scardoni
Secretary	Giles Pickford
Assistant to the Secretary	Judith Caton
Lecture Series	Ian Buckley, Shirley Pipitone
Audio Visual	Shirley Pipitone
Web Site	Nik Fominas
<i>Emeritus</i>	<i>Ian Mathews, Barry Ninham, Giles Pickford</i>
Membership	Di Riddell
East Coast Project	John Molony, Brian Lees, Verna Rosling, Di Riddell, Judith Caton
Kioloa Excursion	Judith Caton, Mike Rickard
Expansion	<i>Don Anderson, Giles Pickford</i>
Colloquium	John Molony, Jim Fox, Giles Pickford, <i>Colin Steele</i>

Obituaries	<i>James Grieve, John Molony</i>
Oral History Project	<i>Peter Stewart</i>
E-Texts	<i>Adrian Gibbs, Jim Fox</i>
Centenary of Canberra 2013	<i>Angela Giblin, Patrick Troy, Ken Taylor, Don Anderson</i>
UniSuper	Peter Jubb, Giles Pickford
Office Manager	Unallocated.

### New ANUEF Members February 2012

#### **Margot Lyon, Senior Lecturer, 30 years ANU**

Medical Anthropology, Emotion and Social Theory, Anthropology of Pharmaceuticals South East Asia, Indonesia.

#### **Bernd Heubeck, Senior Lecturer, 20 years ANU**

Clinical Psychology, Child, Family, School Psychology

#### **Michael Young, Senior Fellow, 15 years ANU**

Anthropology of Melanesia

#### **Robert Barnes, Senior Lecturer, 35 years ANU**

Biblical Studies, Classical Studies History of Books and Libraries

#### **Gerald O'Collins, Professor of Theology, Gregorian University, Rome, 33 years**

Jesuit Theological College, Melbourne. Theology and Biblical Studies.

#### **Darrell Tryon, Professor Emeritus, 35 years ANU**

Language & Society in Asia – Pacific

#### **Martin Canny, Professor, Visiting Fellow, SBS 12 years**

Whole Plant Physiology

#### **Margaret McCully, Professor, Hon. Research Fellow CSIRO 12 years**

Plant Structure/function and microscopy

\*\*\*

The new **Room Bookings Diary** is on the Committee Room table. Those members who use the room are invited to come in and book what they want. The room is booked on a first-come-first-in basis. So don't leave it too late..

### 2012 ANUEF Lecture Series

Here are the first two in the 2012 series.

**15 February:** *Fishing With a Hammer* by Alex Ritchie

**21 March:** *From Anthropocene to Sustainocene - Challenges and Opportunities* by Bryan Furnass

### Diary dates

<http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus>

[http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/events/Past\\_Events.html](http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/events/Past_Events.html)

More details can be found here: <http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/events.html>

\*\*\*

### Peak oil and deflation



Nicole Foss will speak on 'Preparing the nation, your community and family for peak oil and deflation in the coming economic environment' on Monday, February 13 at the CSIRO Discovery Centre.

Her talk will address "A decades-long credit expansion based on a credit bubble grounded in 'Ponzi dynamics,' which is ending. As a consequence, we are in the grip of a serious deflationary financial crisis. The challenges of peak oil among other energy shortages occurring at the same time as climate change, population growth, food insecurity and political unrest are forming a 'perfect storm' and lead many to think that the world they are familiar with is on the verge of disappearing, with no proposals that will help to develop strategies to secure their future."

Nicole Foss is a polymath who ties together observations of economics, society and the environment so we can better understand our present financial predicament. She is academically well qualified, with a degree in biology, neuroscience and psychology and a later degree in international law. Nicole is co-editor of *The Automatic Earth*, writing under the name Stoneleigh.

Her formidable powers of analysis gives us the background we need to make plans at an individual, business and community level to deal with the period of transition we are now entering, where the old policies being promoted by our leaders are no longer working and we need to re-vision our future.

The evening will be chaired by Dr Richard Denniss, Executive Director, The Australia Institute  
Monday 13 February, 7pm - 9pm Entry by gold coin donation.

CSIRO Discovery Centre, Clunies Ross Street, Acton

(turn up the hill at the roundabout in Clunies Ross Street)

Further information: Jenny Goldie [jenny.goldie@optusnet.com.au](mailto:jenny.goldie@optusnet.com.au) 0401 921 453 and Gillian Helyar [kghelyar@hotmail.com](mailto:kghelyar@hotmail.com) 0404 915 449

Sponsored by: Nature and Society Forum, the Australia Institute, Sustainable Population Australia and ACT Peak Oil

\*\*\*

## Coal industry subsidies

**Jeremy Tager**, who stepped down in January from his post as senior political advisor to Greenpeace Australia, gave a talk at the Finkel Theatre, John Curtin School of Medical Research, ANU on February 7, addressing the present anomaly of massive government subsidies to the coal industry and Australia's responsibility as a major coal exporter to other countries at a time when we are ostensibly committed to reducing global carbon dioxide emissions.

## What's on at the ANU

*What's On at ANU* is a fortnightly email for staff and students that aims to highlight many of the interesting, enlightening and engaging public lectures, seminars and events happening around the university. All of these events are open to the public. Please check if reservations are needed.

For more information on any of the events listed, or to see a calendar of upcoming events, go to <http://billboard.anu.edu.au/events.asp>

## ...And elsewhere

**Exhibition: Handwritten - Ten Centuries of Manuscript Treasures** - A European-Australian exhibition project, 26 November 2011 - 15 March 2012, National Library of Australia, Canberra

## Your benefits

Check this web site for a list of benefits enjoyed by members.

<http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/benefits.html>



## Current Affairs

### Refugee, youth and migrant education groups give evidence

The Refugee Council, Adult Migrant Education Service, Multicultural Youth, and the Municipal Association of Victoria appeared before the Migration Committee's inquiry into multiculturalism in Melbourne on February 3. The federal parliamentary committee also visited ethnic community radio station 3ZZZ.

Committee chair Maria Vamvakinou said the post war settlement of millions of new migrants is a story of success, but settlement and integration is now more complex with greater diversity among new arrivals, the integration of the younger generations and the continuing needs of older migrants.

The federal member for Calwell said while Australia's economy has survived well during the global downturn, language tuition, and access to employment, health, affordable housing all need continued support from government and the community.

"Local government and grass roots services are on the front line, and their firsthand accounts of arrival and settlement, as well as the ongoing needs of migrant communities is crucial to making multiculturalism really work," Ms Vamvakinou said.

"The committee is focused on practical measures, and welcomes innovative ideas from the community."

Full program and other information about the inquiry can be obtained from the Committee's website [www.aph.gov.au/mig](http://www.aph.gov.au/mig) or from the secretariat on (02) 6277 4560

### Sydney hearing for human rights talks

The federal parliament's Human Rights Sub-Committee met with human rights groups in Sydney on February 1, to discuss Australia's human rights dialogues with China and Vietnam.

Human Rights Sub-Committee chair Laurie Ferguson said, "Australia's human rights dialogue process is now well-established with 13 rounds of talks between Australia and China and eight between Australia and Vietnam since 1997. This inquiry is a chance to examine the effectiveness of the dialogue process to date".

The Human Rights Sub-Committee discussed the involvement of non-government organisations and the roles of participating agencies including:

- Australian Human Rights Commission;
- Sydney PEN Centre;
- Turkish Welfare Association; and
- United Vietnamese Buddhist Congregation.

There is still an opportunity to contribute to this inquiry as the Committee will continue to accept submissions.

**For further information:** contact the Committee secretariat on (02) 6277 2313, via email at [jscfadt@aph.gov.au](mailto:jscfadt@aph.gov.au) or visit the inquiry website at: <http://www.aph.gov.au/jfadt>

### Tasmania's unique biodiversity

The House Committee on Climate Change, Environment and the Arts visited Tasmania in January as part of its inquiry into Australia's biodiversity in a changing climate.

The inquiry is examining biodiversity and climate change in relation to nationally important ecosystems, with particular regard to terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems; the role of connectivity between ecosystems; impacts on human communities; and strategies for adaptation, sustainable resource use, and enhancing community engagement.

The Committee Chair, Mr Tony Zappia MP, said ‘the Tasmanian Wilderness is a World Heritage listed area. Tasmania has an unusually high proportion of endemic species, and its fauna is of world importance. And with geographic features quite distinct from those of the mainland, managing Tasmania’s biodiversity in a changing climate will provide local researchers, policy-makers and land managers with some unique challenges and opportunities.’

Among those giving evidence at a public hearing on January 31 were:

- Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre
- Associate Professor Neil Holbrook, Dr Julie Davidson, and Laura Purcell
- Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
- Australian Marine Sciences Association; and
- CSIRO

Further details about the inquiry, including the terms of reference, can be obtained from the Committee’s website at: <http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/ccea/ccbio/index.htm> or the secretariat on (02) 6277 4580, email [ccea.reps@aph.gov.au](mailto:ccea.reps@aph.gov.au) or visit the committee’s webpage at <http://www.aph.gov.au/ccea>

### Hundreds respond to strata insurance inquiry

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs has been overwhelmed with the response to its inquiry into residential strata title insurance. The Committee has authorised more than 380 submissions for publication, with more to be added to the inquiry website in the coming weeks.

Committee Chair Graham Perrett MP said he appreciated the time and effort so many people had taken to alert the Committee to their concerns. The committee has been taking evidence in Queensland. “I have been shocked by the scale of some of the insurance premium increases and I know the Committee is keen to gather more evidence on this concerning issue during the hearings in North Queensland,” he said.

Programs for the hearings and full terms of reference for the inquiry can be found on the inquiry’s website at [www.aph.gov.au/strata](http://www.aph.gov.au/strata). For further information please contact the Secretariat on [spla.reps@aph.gov.au](mailto:spla.reps@aph.gov.au) or ph 02 6277 2358. Submissions authorised for publication by the Committee can be viewed at: <http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/spla/strata/subs.htm>. Further submissions received will be authorised for publication in the coming weeks.

### UN Academic Network finds a volunteer

The United Nations Association of Australia (UNAA) has appointed **Dr Martine Hawkes** as Co-ordinator for the UN Academic Network in Australia. She is currently a Postdoctoral Research Fellow (Historical Justice and Memory) at Swinburne University of Technology and Editorial Assistant: *Australian Historical Studies* at The University of Melbourne.

The UN Association of Australia is a national non-profit organisation which aims to educate and engage the community in the work of the United Nations. The UN Academic Network was established in 2008, and aims to:

- Build networks amongst academics around Australia with UN-related expertise and interests;
- Strengthen and enhance discourse through teaching and research on the UN in universities and other educational institutions; and
- Provide opportunities for academics to promote the UN within the broader community.

The Network has approximately 60 academic members across Australia and has met on several occasions, usually as part of UNAA National Conferences each year, where academics are invited to present recent papers on UN and related issues.

The role of the UN Academic Network Co-ordinator is to work with Academic Network founder Professor John Langmore and UNAA Executive Director Elizabeth Shaw to:

- Develop a Strategic Plan for the Academic Network;
- Organise regular meetings of the Academic Network, new opportunities to bring members together and the Academic Network meeting as part of the UNAA National Conference;
- Engage new and existing members in the activities of the Network;
- Promote UN –related academia throughout the community.

Established in 1946, the UNAA is run by volunteer branches in each state and territory of Australia and a national board, led by former Australian Ambassador to the United Nations, Robert Hill. The UNAA educates the community about the work and goals of the UN through speaker events, panel discussions, award programs and model UN activities in schools and universities. UNAA publishes *UNity*, a weekly on-line magazine of UN news and on Australia's obligations and responsibilities as a UN member-state.

**Next edition of *Emeritus*, the ANUEF Newsletter, will be published in March 2012**