

EMERITUS

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

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NOTE: This edition of *Emeritus* has partly been produced by Giles Pickford, the Faculty Secretary, as Ian Mathews is holidaying in the UK.

Change – a message from Giles Pickford

One of the absolute certainties in this world is that change happens. It happens gradually and relentlessly. One of the good things about change is that it keeps us young. The other thing is that it eventually destroys us. A few weeks ago I said to my doctor, "Old age is a bastard". He agreed, but added that one of the good things about it is that it doesn't last long. He then directed me to have two fingers of whisky every day at 11am "to improve the circulation in your lower limbs." It was one of the nicest things he ever told me.

Change is happening in our faculty. Our founding Chair, John Molony, has stood down after creating the Faculty with Barry Ninham in 1998-9. We owe a great debt to both of them. They created something entirely new in Australian higher education. The leadership has passed to Mike Rickard (Geology) and Jim Fox (Anthropology).

Nik Fominas, the second member of our pioneers, who invented our web site and all the incredible machinery that sits behind it, has stood down after ten years of hard work to pursue his many interests. We are looking for someone who can take over. The third one to go will be the founding Secretary Giles Pickford who will not be nominating again at the AGM in December 2012. He was shaken by a brush with death (blood poisoning) in March and he has been weakened by it. The last of the four, Peter Scardoni the founding Treasurer, is the only one still standing. He has kept us honest and solvent from the beginning.

Please search your inner being and ask if you are prepared to serve the Faculty into the future. If you have something to offer please talk to Michael Rickard (Chair), Jim Fox (Deputy Chair) or Peter Scardoni (Treasurer).

The Faculty has been warmly accepted by the ANU establishment. We have an assured future here on the Campus. We need volunteers to keep it going.

Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale (But now for all time, my brother, hail and farewell) Gaius Catullus

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New Dean of the ANU College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

Vice-Chancellor Ian Young AO has announced that Professor Andrew Roberts has been appointed as the new Dean of the ANU College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Professor Young said, "Andrew is currently the Director of the Research School of Earth Sciences. He begins his new role in August, replacing Professor Aidan Byrne who has been appointed CEO of the Australian Research Council.

"Andrew is an excellent appointment to this very important role. He has been with ANU since 2010, and was previously Head of the School of Ocean and Earth Science at the University of Southampton and Associate Director of the UK's National Oceanography Centre.

"His research interests include; analysis of the ancient behaviour of the Earth's magnetic field; the magnetic properties of rocks and minerals; past climatic, sea level and oceanographic change, and dating of rocks. Andrew is, by any measure, an exceptional and high-achieving researcher.

"Receiving his Doctor of Philosophy in Geophysics from Victoria University of Wellington in New Zealand in 1990, he has had a career of distinction with 150 papers published. He is Chief Investigator on four ARC grants, and his publications over the last decade are among the most cited in his discipline of paleomagnetism.

"He is widely respected in his discipline and his Research School, and he will bring to his new role a combination of enthusiasm and experience. He will be a flag bearer for the College, and lead by example. On behalf of the ANU community, I congratulate him on his new role and look forward to working with him as part of the University's leadership group."

School of Music talks continue

Director - Human Resources, Ron Watts, and the ACT Division Secretary, National Tertiary Education Union, Stephen Darwin, have issued the following statement regarding staff at the ANU School of Music.

"The University has been meeting with the NTEU and other stakeholders over concerns raised by the Union around planned changes to the School of Music.

"It is accepted that the staffing aspects around the changed working arrangements are complex and have potentially significant implications for School of Music staff. It has therefore been agreed that it is important that we exhaust all options to minimise adverse aspects on staff. It is also agreed that it is important to actively develop agreed mechanisms to transition some displaced staff into contract/sessional employment within the School for Music tutoring in preference to engaging external private providers for performance training.

"As a consequence we are pleased to advise that the ANU and the NTEU have agreed that a small working party with ANU representatives and NTEU representatives of the School of Music staff be immediately convened to help plan and review transitional staffing arrangements that need to be developed to support the transition of existing students as well as to implement the intended new curriculum - a process that will take many months. The working party will allow us to jointly resolve and develop the detail of the likely actual staffing needs and the specific impacts and timing for staff consistent with the overarching provisions of the ANU Enterprise Agreement 2010-2012.

"This has been a difficult process and it is a significant outcome that we have been able to find an agreed way forward for the staff and students affected."

Adam Smith: Misquoted and misunderstood

By Ian Buckley

Ian Buckley, a member of the ANU Emeritus Faculty, has written a wide-ranging article on Adam Smith and his on-going impact on economic thought. The introduction is published below, and the whole article, size 407KB, is attached to this e-mail.

While the name and works of Adam Smith (1723 –1790) are widely recognised across Western societies, they conjure up a broad range of interpretations and contradictory views. Strikingly, for many within the world's business communities this 18th century author is the champion not only of 'Free Trade' but of the idea that a purely self-serving approach to trade and 'wealth creation' is in the best interests of societies and nations everywhere. Yet, as economic historian John Kenneth Galbraith cautions, *"Corporate executives and their spokesmen who cite Smith today as the source of all sanction and truth without the inconvenience of having read him would be astonished and depressed to know he would not have allowed their companies to exist."* (JKG, 43)

Indeed, still today it is falsely ascribed to Smith that unalloyed selfishness aimed solely at the maximisation of production, trade and profit is in the best interests of all, hence laudable, fully justified. For example, that view remains firmly embedded in some of the world's most revered business text books, such as Paul Samuelson's Essay, *Learning from Adam* and William Nordhaus's *Economics*, a leading text since the 1950s.(JSc; JKG)

However, such representations of Smith's views are based either on limited selections, mere fragments cobbled together, - or quotes like the above through which, by overlooking the two vitally important qualifications "...when suffered to exert itself with freedom and security..." and, the critical need to surmount the "...hundred impertinent obstructions with which the folly of human laws too often incumbers its operation;...", they can be falsely represented to others.

Indeed, unless those qualifications apply there can be no honest long term sustainable trade between people. Moreover, as illustrated below [see attachment], there exists clear evidence that every 'blind selfishness serves all' interpretation of Smith's views runs contrary to his central message. (See Jeffrey Sach's 2007 Reith Lectures (JSa, 5); also Gavin Kennedy's *Adam Smith's Lost Legacy*. (GaK))

So it's most important we see Smith, product of the Scottish Enlightenment, as fully revealed through his own writings. First as moral philosopher, then as informed economist critiquing the world of politics, commerce and trade at home and abroad, a world he knew so well, the good with the bad, wars and all! But no mere pessimist, ever seeking the best for society, in *'The Theory of Moral Sentiments'* Smith aims to show human thought processes as they evolved over past millennia with a view to making them work for all; for he recognised their many good features, the possibilities of more effective cooperation within and between different societies, their potential for mutual benefit across the board. (AS_MS, I.I.1-49; VI.II. 54-55) At the same time, aware that the long-term undermining activity of fair trade by powerful special interest groups, both at home and abroad, posed a very serious threat to the realisation of such hopes, he could see another possible outcome. Thus in *'The Theory of Moral Sentiments'* we see how Smith sought answers to the outstanding problems of the 'practical world', with its unfair exploitation, grossly unequal rewards, and consequent unnecessary suffering. Accordingly we can imagine how Smith's understanding of the sentiments of humankind, always prime movers in generating both thought and action, played a key role in his treatment of the economy. (AS_MS, I.II.28-35; IV.I.12-17; VI.II. 54-55; VII.III.30-32)

As we know, one of the strongest human feelings is towards survival of self. Guided by thirst, hunger and the need for warmth and physical protection, the urge for personal 'security' has ever remained

paramount. At the same time we know that individuals have similar feelings towards the survival and well-being of close family members and, in hunter-gatherer societies, members of the group. (AS_MS, I.I.1) Indeed these feelings may have evolved together in an altogether logical way from the high interdependency of small group survival under hunter-gatherer conditions. At all events, in larger societies human imagination developed the capacity for sympathy towards the fate of more remote 'others'. While that could be strong towards those suffering, it also came as shared happiness with those enjoying good fortune. In both modes such sympathies provided for sharing and other essential cooperative behaviour which, favouring mutual bonding and acting as a counter to narrowly selfish behaviour, could work to promote both cohesion and survival of the group. (AS_MS, I.I.4-6; VI.II. 54-55)

Indeed, in terms of the survival of today's *Homo sapiens* it is easy to see the need for many such balances without which species survival cannot be assured. For without certain essential cooperative behaviours, the urges of just so many of the world's elite groups to maintain excessively privileged positions must result in more and more counter-productive situations that will undermine human societies (including their own) along with the world of Nature on which *all* life depends. This is partly because, both in trade terms and militarily, elite groups around the world are at war with one another in increasingly destructive ways. Partly also because, depending as they do on the principle of 'exploit for gain the underdog majority', their markets finally fail for lack of solvent customers. And more and more critically because of their determination to go on mindlessly exploiting the natural world, our essential life-support environment, which now is clearly in the direst peril.

Centred primarily on *The Wealth of Nations*, I will quote Adam Smith's thoughts and judgements on a range of topics as set down at the beginning of Europe's Industrial Revolution, - still highly-relevant insights which one hopes will act as a caution and critical guide in our present time of economic and environmental disorder. For in the current state of world-wide blundering, dismay and confusion, there's much to be learned from the life and writings of Adam Smith, - as well as certain other economists who represent an intelligently far-sighted view of what in economic life should best serve and preserve humankind, - namely to serve not just today's go-getting 'winners' but through fair-trading, to best serve all. (e.g., JH;JMK; JKG; JSa; RG_LS, 198-203)

Writing in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, Smith was most concerned that all should receive their just recompense for whatever contribution they made to society. Thus, no matter what each could best do, whether skilled or unskilled, he/she should obtain proper recognition and a fair material share of what was produced, including a fair share of the benefits emerging from the highly productive industrial age. That was the broad principle. But Smith recognised also that since no individual (indeed no single family) had the skills and means to produce all of their essential 'necessaries', the solution had to include specialisation, plus person-to-person trading of the goods and services produced so that all would have access to the necessary *variety* of their needs. And, seeing already both specialisation and trading as ongoing features of human societies, Smith sought to define some 'ground rules' that might ensure all-round justice and 'fair play' introduced into the process. As you may well agree, that sounds entirely reasonable!

[See attached pdf document for full text]

Vale Ralph Elliott

A memorial ceremony to celebrate the life of Emeritus Professor Ralph Warren Victor Elliott AM, who died on June 24 aged 91, was held at University House, of which he was a former Master, on July 5. An obituary will be published in a future edition of *Emeritus*.

Obituaries

Allan Barton

3 March 1933 - 9 June 2012

Emeritus Professor Allan Barton, the scourge of poor accounting and fuzzy economic thinking, passed away on Saturday, 9 June 2012 at St Andrews Village in Canberra. Allan Barton was Professor of Accounting at ANU for over 30 years and taught accounting to nearly three generations of Canberra economics and accounting students. He was a tireless advocate of Keynesian economics and a critic of the Chicago school free-market tradition. His sharpness of insight and strength of opinion remained undiminished as did his output in academic publications and newspaper releases, challenging any issue Allan regarded as an example of poor thinking.

Allan was born in Melbourne and educated at Melbourne High School. In 1950 he began a Commerce course at the University of Melbourne, where he was the first person to do double honours in economics and accounting. After completing his honours year, Allan tutored at Melbourne before going to Cambridge, where he completed a PhD under the supervision of Professor Sir Austin Robinson. Allan acquired the Cambridge view of economics and accounting, always seeing accounting as an economic measuring system, and his bent towards Keynesian thought on the roles of government. In 1959 he returned from Cambridge to teach economics at Adelaide and was asked to design and deliver one of the first MBA programs in Australia. In 1967 he was invited to be the foundation Professor of Accounting at Macquarie University, a position he held until moving to ANU as Professor of Accounting and Public Finance in 1975.

Allan held a number of University administrative roles as Head of the Department of Accounting and Public Finance (1975-1980), the Dean of the Faculty of Economics (1979-1983), a member of the University Council (1983-1986), ANU University Treasurer (1984-1994) and Pro Vice Chancellor (Finance and Development, 1992-1996). He served the University and the wider community on many advisory committees and boards and was formative in the establishment and operation of the Cambridge Australia Trust. Though he formally retired in 1998, he continued to contribute as an Emeritus Professor and as an active member of the School of Accounting and Business Information Systems.

Allan was strongly interested in and directly engaged with the policy debates on issues such as accrual accounting and the relationship between accounting reports and government financial statistics, regularly advising governments on these matters. Allan was always quick to draw on this background in both accounting and economics to argue that accounting practices should serve the public interest and the needs of macro-economic management. While Allan's academic output was prolific and maintained throughout a challenging and diverse career, he is best known for his book *The Anatomy of Accounting*, which was first published in 1974. It was one of the most popular and widely used accounting textbooks in Australia, New Zealand and Britain. His influence on the thinking of successive generations of public administrators, policy makers, academics and accountants has been substantial.

Allan was a long-term member and treasurer of St Andrews Presbyterian Church in Forrest and is survived by his much loved daughters, Belinda and Kim, and grandchildren, Abby, Ryan, Lara and Haley. He will be missed by his many friends and family. Allan was a man and colleague with great gifts of warmth, generosity, loyalty and companionship, all of which he shared with his family and friends. Family have agreed that University colleagues and friends may choose to make a donation to the Australian Cambridge Trust (Cambridgeaustralia.org.au) in memory of Allan.

Kerry Jacobs

JÖRG GISELHER SCHMEISSER

20 April 1942 - 1 June 2012

A devoted, loving, family man, fine artist, printmaker, wonderful teacher, generous colleague and friend will be greatly missed by his extended family, his students and many friends around the world.

Jörg was born in Stolp, Pomerania (now Poland) in 1942. In 1944 he and his family made a perilous journey to Germany. They settled in Hamburg where Jörg completed his schooling and went on to study as an art teacher at the Academy of Fine Arts (Hamburg, 1962 - 67). In 1968, he was awarded a scholarship for Graduate Studies at Kyoto City University of Arts in Japan to further his artwork and research into woodblock printing. In 1970, he met Keiko Amenomori, and in 1972 together they returned to Hamburg. Jörg had a teaching position at the Academy of Fine Arts, enabling regular participation in archaeological excavations as artist for the University of Missouri Expeditions in Israel and Greece.

Keiko and Jörg were married in Hamburg in December 1972.

In 1976 Jörg was invited as a Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University Humanities Research Centre (HRC) where he received a warm welcome and conducted a successful workshop at the recently formed Canberra School of Art. This was followed, after his return to Germany, by a residency at Bezalel Academy of Fine Arts & Design, Jerusalem.

In 1978, Jörg was appointed Senior Lecturer and Head of the Printmaking Workshop at the Canberra School of Art. Maybe it was the HRC welcome, the well-resourced facilities and exciting potential of the Canberra School of Art in Australia's national capital city which attracted Jörg to this position. Together with Keiko and their three-year-old daughter Aya, they made the permanent move to Canberra, where their second daughter, Tae, was born. The family soon discovered the beauty of the southern coastal region and a place at Rosedale as an inspirational retreat.

Jörg brought with him a love of literature, philosophy and fine music together with his remarkable intaglio printmaking and drawing expertise, and highly developed interpersonal skills. These qualities and his experience made Jörg an outstanding teacher much loved by his students. He was a significant contributor to the senior management of the School and with his sense of humour, compassion, constructive ideas and spirit of team-work, his presence was greatly appreciated by all his colleagues.

During his time as Head of Workshop, he played an important role in developing School curriculum and teaching policies. He was a strong advocate and mentor for his students, encouraging them to embrace all the arts, think laterally and travel abroad. His systematic work practice, commitment and attitude to his printmaking provided a professional role model.

As an artist-traveller, Jörg always formed networks and established strong connections during his numerous world-wide residencies and fellowships. Experiences in Japan, Ladakh, Angkor, and in Antarctica were the sources of his imagery, inspiration for his artwork and for his teaching. These travel experiences were particularly significant, resulting in major exhibitions seen nationally and internationally. Academic links with Kyoto Seika University Faculty of Fine Arts and Hangzhou's Zheijiang Academy of Fine Arts resulted in the establishment of exchange opportunities for students and staff at the Canberra School of Art, which continue today.

A trip to Arnhem Land in 1978 sparked Jörg's initiative for collaboration between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal artists. This idea was realised at the Canberra School of Art Printmaking Workshop and continued for more than a decade with the completion of editions and print portfolios. For these activities, Jörg mentored colleagues who continue this work with indigenous communities elsewhere today. The 1996 touring exhibition, *Groundwork*, documented these prints done during the late 1970s and 1980s.

Editioning was a regular feature of the School's Workshop program with students and staff who produced a number of portfolios. They remain as examples of work produced at that time. In the community outside the School of Art, Jörg was an active participant in the Canberra-Nara Sister City relationship and was always interested and supportive of Canberra's access print studios, especially Studio One. Earlier this year, in the Canberra Museum and Art Gallery group exhibition *The Legacy of Ruth Prowse*, Jörg's work highlighted the range of his artwork, his teaching successes, and long association with Ruth Prowse at Gallery Huntly.

In 1997, Jörg resigned from the School and took up a Humanities Fellowship at Princeton University, USA. In 1998, he was awarded an Australian Antarctic Division Arts Fellowship for travel to Antarctica; and a selection of this work was included in the ANU Drill Hall Gallery mid-year exhibition *Antarctica*. Jörg Schmeisser's oeuvre is impressive. His images capture the essence of the many places he visited, often combining archaeological, architectural, plant-form and anatomical references in detail. Sometimes the images include diary texts confidently doubling as graphic elements embedded or overlaid in a personal narrative. Characteristic velvety blue-blacks, burnt orange-yellows and web-like hatching are hallmarks of many of his prints.

A return trip to Arnhem Land in 2010 associated with the *Djalkiri* project in which Jörg and three other distinguished artists collaborated with leading artists from Arnhem Land produced a series of editioned prints. This trip was the inspiration for Jörg's exhibition, *Blue Mud Bay & Other Journeys: Drawings and Etchings* at the Australian Galleries in Melbourne 10 October - 13 November 2011. The exhibition was shown earlier in Sydney. In the catalogue, Peter Haynes wrote: '*Schmeisser's pictorial vocabulary exploits intricate and meticulous detailing often overlaid onto, or interwoven through beautifully realised backgrounds depicting topography or buildings that populate the places visited. The details add a note of personal intervention, a diary of thoughts, events or reactions, visualised pictorially or graphically in the artist's vehemently individual hand.*'

And what a hand it was!

During his distinguished professional career as an artist, Jörg Schmeisser participated in many important group exhibitions including the International Print Biennales in Germany, Taiwan and Poland and Print Triennials in Norway and Japan.

He had more than 130 solo exhibitions world-wide, his last being in Melbourne late last year. He is represented in major public and private collections in Australia including State and Regional Galleries, the Canberra Museum and Art Gallery and the National Gallery of Australia. Overseas, his work can be seen in the Victoria and Albert and the British Museum, London, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, the Staatliche Sammlungen, Dresden, and the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

He is survived by his wife Keiko, daughters Aya (and Dylan) and Tae (and Craig), grandchildren Hannah, Emiko and Hugo and his brother Dierk and niece Ulrike in Hamburg.

Emeritus Professor David Williams AM

Kenneth Herbert James Gardiner 1932 to 2011

Kenneth Herbert James Gardiner, scholar, teacher, poet, actor; died in Canberra on 1 August 2011

Ken was a first-class storyteller and loved most of all to be in command of a rapt audience, whether among friends, before a university class or on stage. To know Ken was to be introduced over the years to a stellar cast of curious characters and a bounty of intriguing tales. He could also, it must be added, be a good listener.

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His total of seventy nine years arched between the East End of London, where he was born in 1932, and Canberra on the other side of the world. From the vantage point of Canberra's leafy spaciousness, he liked to reminisce about his early years in the East End, from an infancy in the depths of the Great Depression to a boyhood under the blitz, with only one brief period of evacuation, and so to marvel at the distance he had travelled.

Herbert Gardiner, Ken's father, was a carpenter and cabinet maker who supported his family one way or another throughout these difficult years, among other things by making most of the family's furniture and by serving as a rescue warden. Ken's mother, Lilian, kept house and wrote most of the letters.

Ken was an only child and had few playmates but, like his father, loved books. Among his favourites was a children's version of ancient India's two great epics, which one of his aunts found for him, in his seventh year, at a jumble sale. He was fascinated by pictures of prehistoric animals, encyclopaedias and mythical king-lists. In his eleventh year, he began to work his way through his father's collection of Dickens. He recalls a vivid childhood imagination and dreamt from an early age of adventuring in exotic lands.

Young Ken attended the local primary school and then East Ham Boys Grammar. The headmaster of the latter for most of Ken's time there was a Latin scholar, J L Whiteley, who actively promoted drama and other creative activities within the school. It was here that Ken first developed his love of Latin, published his first poem and acted in his first play, as Lear. He continued to read Latin, write poetry and act for the rest of his life.

With the support of a scholarship scheme established by the post-war Labour government, Ken gained admission to SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London). Inspired among other things by his aunt's gift, he specialised in Indian History under the benevolent eye of A L Basham. To do this he had to learn Sanskrit, although the grammatical intricacies of this language gave him an uphill struggle. When a contact of his at SOAS, Jerome Ch'en, introduced him one day to Chinese characters, Ken experienced these as 'a breath of fresh air', finding them not only fascinating but also easy to learn.

The two years following his graduation from SOAS went on National Service. Narrowly missing out on the Korean War, he spent most of his time guarding the key of the map room on an RAF base in the Fens. This task left plenty of spare time for, among other things, reading world literature and learning Chinese.

On regaining his liberty in 1956, he returned to SOAS, now to undertake a PhD, and started off with courses on Chinese Philosophy from D C Lau and Classical Chinese from Angus Graham, another two inspiring teachers. After embarking upon a thesis topic in Indian history, which proved unfruitful, he chanced one day in the library on the *Samguk Sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms, 12th century CE) and found to his delight that he could follow its Chinese script. This document, the oldest extant chronicle of an area which encompasses the Korean peninsula and a large adjoining section of NE China, gives a more or less mythical account of the three kingdoms which dominated this area across the first six centuries of the Common Era. He asked to be allowed to desert Indian for Far Eastern Studies and, on being granted permission to do so, embarked on translating and exploring his new find.

Seeking to corroborate, or otherwise, the *Samguk Sagi's* account of events, he began also to familiarise himself with Korean archaeology. A while later, he applied for and won a Japanese government scholarship to study this subject in greater depth with an authority, Prof. Arimitsu of Kyoto University.

On reaching Japan, Ken took student lodgings in Osaka, where he supplemented his scholarship by giving lectures in English literature, and commuted by train to Kyoto. On returning to Osaka one day, he asked a young woman called Ogura Nobuko ('Moko') the way, and told her before they parted that she was just the kind of girl whom he might one day want to marry. Over the following months, Ken introduced Moko to the Buddhist temples and other wonders of Kyoto, while both of them enjoyed

learning more about each others' languages and cultures. Just over a year later, they got married in Kyoto.

Early in 1961, the young couple sailed from Japan to the UK, where Ken finally completed a thesis on the history of Goguryeo, the northernmost and largest of the three kingdoms, whose name subsequently evolved into 'Korea'. The thesis comprised his translation and critical analysis of the relevant parts of the *Samguk Saki*. In preparing it, he had not only to draw on various archaeological and other sources but also to find his way through a 'minefield' of competing national chauvinisms. Ken felt eternally grateful to Michael Loewe, who acted as his unofficial supervisor and, among other things, worked through a penultimate draft 'with a fine tooth-comb'.

Soon after Ken had submitted his thesis, the couple, now with a toddler (Helen) and Moko seven months pregnant (Kai), moved to Japan, where Ken had secured a post in Tokyo, again as a university lecturer in English literature. Two years later, Ken's former mentor, A L Basham, now recruiting staff for a Department of Asian Civilizations in the newly founded ANU, let Ken know that he wished to appoint a new lecturer in Ken's area of interest. Ken applied for and won this position, and the couple now moved to Canberra and a further bout of culture shock, this time for both of them. A third child (Edwin) was born shortly after.

Ken soon published his thesis in book form and, subsequently, a series of papers on related topics, as well as one of the early Korean legends in the form of a children's book. Most of his papers came out in the seventies and eighties, a few more later on. Ken's oeuvre makes important contributions to current understanding of the dawn of history, across the early centuries of the Common Era, in the territories which abut China's frontiers to NE and also those to the SE, in Vietnam. He pioneered the historical study of the first of these areas across the period concerned.

He was also to complete two other monographs, each with a co-author and each inspired in some large part by his love of Latin. Both monographs found publishers although an inopportune death brought the publication of one of them to a premature halt. As a result, Ken and Igor de Rachewiltz's extensively annotated, translation of Paul the Deacon's *Historia Langobardorum* (8th century CE) still lies neglected in a drawer. The published work, completed with Donald Leslie, gathers together and translates all of the references which Han and later Chinese sources make to Rome and the Roman Empire.

As a university teacher, Ken was in his element. At the ANU, he taught pre-modern Chinese and Korean history and also Classical Chinese. Over the years, he also gave many occasional lectures and broadcasts on a variety of related subjects not only elsewhere in the University but also to a wide variety of community groups. Ken's love of storytelling, poetry and the stage all conspired to make him a brilliant lecturer and teacher. Across his time at the ANU, Ken also raised a clutch of able graduate students.

Ken never visited China. He attributed this neglect to the fact that he was resolutely opposed to Beijing's oppressive Tibetan policy. Yet, despite an early fascination with India, he never went there either, while he visited Korea only twice, but never for long. In similar vein, he was more interested in literary languages - Latin, Sanskrit and Classical Chinese - than in any modern, spoken, ones. One of Ken's favourite mottos was 'Never after 1000', referring of course to the year 1000 CE. His childhood fascination with the faraway and long ago undoubtedly seeded his scholarly interests but may also have helped set their limits. None of this should be taken as criticism, given that scholarship leads nowhere without adequately focussed attention and effort.

On the home front, things ran less smoothly. In 1973, after thirteen years of marriage and three children, Ken and Moko separated, and later divorced. Moko, after moving to Canberra, dreamt of becoming a good Australian wife, whereas Ken, it would seem, wanted rather to believe that he had found himself a traditional Japanese one.

Ken wrote poetry and acted throughout his life, and loved to recite his own verse in public. He also published his poems widely as well as contributing to two collections of verse by local poets, and publishing two collections of his own.

Ken's favourite poem was perhaps one of Wang Wei's (8th century CE), which Ken rendered into English as follows and included as epigraphs, two lines to each, in the poetry collections to which he contributed:

*Empty mountains - no-one to be seen
only the sound of people's voices can be heard.
The returning sunlight enters the deep forest
and shines again on the green moss*

Does this haunting verse describe a lonely night-long vigil in the mountains, followed by the dawn of a new day, by way of expressing the poet's own innermost feelings across a period of lonely adversity, followed by some kind of rebirth? If so, these lines may well have resonated more than he realised with a sea-change which Ken himself underwent during the eighties.

In 1979, he met Merrill Cook through the ANU Atheist Society. They married three years later. The two of them shared a deep commitment to poetry, drama and Buddhism and they threw themselves, Ken with renewed vigour, into composing verse, acting, bushwalking, some travel and the activities of a local Tibetan Buddhist congregation.

The last CV which Ken submitted to the ANU dates from 1983, soon after his remarriage, although he continued to publish papers and served for a year as acting head of his department. While Ken never had much time for the politics or formalities of university life, the lack of further updated CVs may have had more to do with the fact that he never learnt how to use a computer.

Early in 1992, Merrill gave birth to Ken's fourth child, a second girl (Morgan). He became a doting parent and, shortly thereafter, took early retirement from the University. Both parents now became regular meditators and also redoubled their efforts in support of various liberal causes, first and foremost among these, the Dalai Lama.

Across Ken's last five years or more, both his health and his memory progressively failed him, forcing him to relinquish, one after another, most of his lifelong passions. The saddest moment of all came when he could no longer muster his delightful, impish, humour.

One evening in 2010 at the ANU, Ken experienced a 'last hurrah', an event which meant a great deal to him. One of his former undergraduate students, Kevin Rudd - now PM (2007-10) - was on the ANU campus to deliver the 70th Morrison lecture. Mr Rudd not only listed Ken together with eight other Australians who had made important contributions to sinology but also, in the *mêlée* which followed the lecture, reminisced about how Ken's undergraduate lectures had first inspired his own well-known engagement with China.

Ken died at Kankinya Nursing home, and is survived by his widow and their one child, as well as by the three children of his first marriage.

**Jeremy Evans,
Geneva, 10 June 2012**

Ian Proudfoot
26 August 1946 - 23 September 2011

Ian Proudfoot first came to ANU as an Asian Studies scholar. He lived up to the high expectations of this scholarship by regularly topping his class (not just in Asia-related subjects but also in other subjects such as French) and was awarded a University Medal on graduating in 1967. He then undertook a Ph.D. on Sanskrit ethical philosophy, awarded in 1977. It was examined by the eminent *Mahābhārata* translator and commentator J.A.B. van Buitenen, who said that it was the best study of its kind he had ever read.

Published as *Ahimsa and a [Mahābhārata Story](#), Asian Studies Monograph Series 1987*, his thesis was reviewed by James L. Fitzgerald who described it as ‘an impressive blending of technical philosophical expertise with a concern for and sensitivity to the charting of the logic and history of important ideas ... packed with interesting and provocative insights into a host of issues of philology and intellectual history’ and as an important contribution to our understanding of the Indian intellectual traditions. Fitzgerald also commended Proudfoot not just for an insightful, thoughtful and provocative commentary but for his care to identify and consider a multiplicity of ideological themes and motives at work in the different textual layers, a ‘multiplication of voices’ which constituted an outstanding and indeed the paramount value of the work. In this respect, Proudfoot was very much ahead of his time, which was one when prominent academics freely indulged in simplistic essentialising of Asian cultures and traditions on the basis of the most minimal evidence. Though published in a very obscure publication series, the work achieved a surprising currency and influence. Despite the numerous better-known studies of the *Mahābhārata* that were available, it was chosen by the public intellectual Gurcharan Das as one of the main sources for his acclaimed book, *The Difficulty of Being Good*.

Ian first joined the academic staff as a Senior Tutor in 1972, and held a series of one-year appointments until 1980, when he was appointed Lecturer. In 1990 he was promoted to Senior Lecturer. Though the reception of his doctoral thesis as the work of a mature scholar augured a bright future as a Sanskritist, Ian’s later work was to be on Malay texts (the subject of his honours thesis) and in calendrical studies. His major works on Malay texts are:

Concordance to Hikayat Inderaputera: A Complete Lemmatized Concordance with Indexes and Frequency Tables, Malay Concordance Project, Australian National University, 1990. liv, 914pp.

Early Malay Printed Books, Kuala Lumpur: The Academy of Malay Studies and the Library, University of Malaya, 1993. xxvi, 858pp.

One of the besetting problems impeding the development of a well-grounded, rich and interesting historiography of Indonesia, Malaysia and other countries of the region has been the lack of a basic scholarly infrastructure, i.e. the text editions, concordances, catalogues and bibliographies of works in the languages of the region that must form the basis of any well-grounded history. Proudfoot’s concordance completely changed the way Malay history could be written, opening many new possibilities to other scholars.

He had a particular interest in changes in the production and distribution of manuscripts and books and the interaction between technology and social change in the emergence of Malay modernity, on which he published a number of immensely well-grounded and illuminating articles.

In the field of calendrical studies, he produced the magisterial study, *Old Muslim Calendars of Southeast Asia*, Leiden: Brill, 2006. Handbuch der Orientalistik. III. Southeast Asia, ed. V. Lieberman, M.C. Ricklefs, D.K. Wyatt, vol.17. The ‘gold standard’ character of this work and the demands it must have made on the author were not lost on reviewers. The accompanying wonderful software which produced conversions between Javanese, Malay and Western calendars, has been of immense assistance to those of us struggling with this highly complex and problematic calendrical material.

Ian published many articles on the above and other subjects and his *oeuvre* was characterized by a remarkable ability to combine qualities that too rarely go together: a well-developed mathematical analysis paired with the perceptiveness that springs from a humanistic insight into the subtle and complex workings of ethical systems; and a formidable precision, for once accompanied by an ability to make what most people would consider a dull and intractable corpus of heavy data reveal its secrets about social, political and intellectual subtleties and changes.

A review of the above achievements makes one ask how one man could have done all this in one lifetime, while also doing so much for his undergraduate and postgraduate students and never shirking the less interesting and prestigious academic tasks. Many a timid enrolling First-Year student was made to feel at home by Ian in his role of Sub-Dean. He spent much of his career shouldering this responsibility or that of Deputy Dean, jobs which are essential to maintaining the quality of student education but bring none of the kudos that research does. He was not promoted to Reader until 2002, three years before he resigned due to ill-health. Local recognition of his international reputation was finally made in 2008 by Prof. Robin Jeffreys, who appointed Ian to a Visiting Professorship.

Ian set himself the highest standards and had, as an English colleague put it, 'a backbone of steel'. Yet, unlike many intellectual high flyers, he was never arrogant or intimidating. He was invariably unassuming, kind and generous. Though so quick to acquire and make excellent use of sophisticated computer skills, Ian was also something of an old-style Mr-Fixit. He was as likely to offer to fix a toaster which you had thought dead as to help you convert a problematic date using a program he had written or to fix the argument of a difficult piece of work. Despite his international status, he remained all his life a person who enjoyed sharing simple pleasures: making a great chocolate cake for a colleague's birthday, or sharing his list of malapropisms from student essays. With the support of his all-important family he courageously kept a terminal illness at bay for seven years during which he continued his academic work with astounding cheerfulness, and was unfailingly generous to his colleagues, friends, and students.

Ann Kumar

Current Affairs

IT price discrimination

Do Australians pay more for IT software and hardware than consumers in overseas markets? If so, why?

These key questions are being asked in an investigation into IT pricing in Australia, now being conducted by the House Committee on Infrastructure and Communications. The committee is holding its first public hearing in Sydney on 30 July, 2012.

"The inquiry into IT price discrimination has generated a great deal of interest, judging by submissions, but also by comments on social media, including twitter. The committee hopes to hear from consumer and industry groups in Sydney, including CHOICE," Committee Chair, Mr Nick Champion MP said.

In Sydney, the committee will also host a forum to discuss these issues, and encourages public engagement. "The committee wants to understand the extent of concerns of Australians about IT price discrimination. I encourage anyone who wants to be involved in this inquiry to register their interest via the committee's website. That way we can let people know how they can be part of it," Mr Champion said.

"As part of the program in Sydney, the committee wants to include a focus on the music industry – looking at the impact on retailers and consumers of music downloads, and about price disparities between here and overseas."

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The public hearing will take place from **9.30 am, in the Macquarie Room, in Parliament House, Sydney**. More information will be posted to the website as it becomes available.

For inquiry information: including the terms of reference and submissions, go to: www.aph.gov.au/itpricing or contact the secretariat on (02) 6277 4580.

Changes to improve electoral procedures

Federal Parliament's Electoral Matters Committee held a roundtable hearing on July 16 in Parliament House, Canberra, as part of its review of the Electoral and Referendum Amendment (Improving Electoral Procedure) Bill 2012.

The committee heard from the Australian Electoral Commission and other interested groups on key aspects of the Bill which implements the Government's response to recommendations 12, 31 and 32 of the committee's report entitled *The 2010 Federal Election: Report on the conduct of the election and related matters*. The changes will involve:

- removing the prescription relating to how postal votes are currently processed and allowing for the automated issuing of postal voting packages; and
- increasing the sum to be deposited by or on behalf of a person nominated as a Senator from \$1 000 to \$2 000, and as a Member of the House of Representatives from \$500 to \$1 000.

The Bill also contains provisions to:

- increase the number of nominators required by a candidate for the Senate or the House of Representatives who has not been nominated by a registered political party from 50 to 100 electors;
- require unendorsed candidates for the Senate who have made a request to be grouped to each be nominated by 100 unique electors;
- amend the reference to 'unsound mind' and introduce a requirement to obtain a letter or certificate from a 'qualified person' with respect to a person's capacity to vote; and
- make a number of minor and technical amendments.

Stakeholders, members of the public and interested groups were invited to make submissions to the inquiry by Friday, 13 July 2012, but late submissions are often accepted.

The Bill, Explanatory Memorandum and information on the inquiry are available from the committee's webpage: <http://www.aph.gov.au/em>.

For more information: Contact the secretariat on 02 6277 2374 or jscem@aph.gov.au

Submissions on asylum seekers

Submissions to the Expert Panel on Asylum Seekers' safety, from interested organisations or members of the public, close on July 19.

On 28 June 2012, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Immigration and Citizenship announced that the Government had invited [Air Chief Marshal Angus Houston AC AFC \(Ret'd\)](#), the former chief of Australia's defence force, to lead an Expert panel to provide a report on the best way forward for Australia to prevent asylum seekers risking their lives on dangerous boat journeys to Australia. The full [transcript](#) of the announcement is available on the Prime Minister's website.

The panel also includes **Mr Paris Aristotle AM**, the Director of the Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture Inc (also known as Foundation House) and **Professor Michael L'Estrange AO**, the Director of the National Security College at the **Australian National University**.

The Panel has been asked to provide advice to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Immigration and Citizenship before the start of the next Parliamentary sitting period in August 2012.

The Panel will consult the Parliament (through a Multi-Party Reference Group), government, non-government organisations and individuals. Under the Terms of Reference, the Panel is able to consider any information it wishes to support its deliberations and its advice.

For more details access: <http://expertpanelonasylumseekers.dpmc.gov.au/>

Submissions can be lodged electronically by email to expertpanelonasylumseekers@pmc.gov.au or by post to: Submissions
Expert Panel on Asylum Seekers; PO Box 6500; Canberra ACT 2600

Potential reforms of national security legislation

The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security has commenced an inquiry into potential reforms of national security legislation and is seeking public input.

The Government has asked the Committee to consider a package of national security ideas comprising proposals for telecommunications interception reform, telecommunications sector security reform and Australian intelligence community legislation reform. The Inquiry will include examination of:

- Lawful access to telecommunications, to ensure that investigative tools are not lost as telecommunications providers change their business practices and begin to delete data more regularly.
- Safeguards and privacy protections, including clarifying the roles of the Commonwealth and state ombudsmen in overseeing telecommunications interception by law enforcement agencies.
- An authorised intelligence operations scheme, to afford ASIO officers the same protections which currently apply to officers of the Australian Federal Police for authorised operations.

Among a range of other matters, the Committee will consult on measures to address security risks posed to the telecommunications sector, and whether the Government needs to institute obligations on the Australian telecommunications industry to protect their networks from unauthorised interference.

The Chair of the Committee, Anthony Byrne MP, says that: "It is vital that our security laws keep pace with the rapid developments in technology". Commenting on the importance of public input into the Parliament's examination of the potential reforms, Mr Byrne said the Committee's inquiry will give the public an opportunity to have a say in the development of new laws in the critical area of national security.

The Committee invites interested persons and organisations to make submissions addressing the terms of reference by **6 August 2012**. The full terms of reference are available on the Committee's website at: www.aph.gov.au/pjicis.

The Government has provided the Committee with a discussion paper which accompanies the terms of reference and describes the reform proposals. The discussion paper is available on the Committee's web site. Submission writers are strongly encouraged to have regard to the discussion paper in the preparation of submissions for the Committee's inquiry.

For more information, visit the Committee's website at www.aph.gov.au/picis or contact the Committee Secretariat on 02 6277 2360.

Coral reefs and the wet tropics in a changing climate

The House Committee on Climate Change, Environment and the Arts has visited the Northern Territory and North Queensland as part of its inquiry into Australia's biodiversity in a changing climate. While in the NT, Committee members learnt more about how future climate change is expected to affect the Top End's plants, animals and ecosystems, especially in Kakadu National Park.

The Committee had briefings on a range of issues from park managers and representatives from local Indigenous communities, including sea level rise, increasingly severe weather events, changes in rainfall and fire patterns, and saltwater intrusion into Kakadu's wetlands.

During its North Queensland visit, the Committee held a public hearing in Townsville, to gather evidence from researchers, scientists and government organisations on the impacts of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef and the Wet Tropics rainforests of North Queensland. The Committee learnt about the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's National Reef Education Centre, Reef HQ Aquarium, and its contributions to biodiversity conservation research and community engagement on the impacts of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef.

The Committee received briefings from the Wet Tropics Management Authority on the biodiverse landscape in and around the Daintree National Park, including on the connectivity and buyback programs that have been implemented in the area. The Committee met with representatives from James Cook University to discuss the purpose of the Daintree Rainforest Observatory, its relation to other facilities in North Queensland, key planned experiments focussing on climate change and broader issues concerning climate change and the Wet Tropics rainforests. The Committee heard about the canopy crane research facility, used by scientists from around the world to undertake a range of rainforest canopy related research projects.

For inquiry information: contact the secretariat on (02) 6277 4580, email ccea.reps@aph.gov.au or visit the committee's webpage at <http://www.aph.gov.au/ccea>

2012 ANUEF Lecture Series

Venue: 204A Lecture Theatre, Innovation Building, Eggleston Road ANU

18 July Emeritus Faculty Public lecture at 4pm –5pm (**Venue as above**) **John Molony**, will present his lecture on, **Australian East Coast contact before 1770**

For more detail: <http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/> or, http://billboard.anu.edu.au/event_view.asp?id=91473

August and September: to be announced

17 October, 4.00 – 5.00 pm Julian Cribb, Science Journalist
Title "Why *Homo Sapiens* needs to be Reclassified"

Diary dates

7pm Friday 21 September 2012

Richard Heinberg public lecture

The End of Growth: Peak Oil and the Economy of the Future

Senior Fellow of the Post Carbon Institute and author of ten books, including "The End of Growth".

Manning Clark Theatre 2, Australian National University, Canberra

Chaired by Richard Denniss of the Australia Institute.

Entry by gold coin donation. Bookings through

<http://richardheinbergincanberra.eventbrite.com/>

Inquiries: Jenny Goldie jenny.goldie@optusnet.com.au

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

The **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.

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>

Your benefits

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

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

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