

EMERITUS Vol 4 No 8

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine
September 2013



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Meetings venue Molony Room*
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ANU's 2014 preliminary budget

In a note to colleagues, Chris Grange, Executive Director, Administration and Planning, wrote:

I've released the [preliminary budget for 2014](#) which shows how the federal government's cuts, combined with the other pressures discussed at the budget solutions forums, will be distributed across the University. The Executive and College Deans recently spent two full days working on the budget allocations across central areas and colleges.

The figures are indicative only — the university's 2014 budget will not be approved until November. The numbers include the budget solutions package; the funding cuts and the cost of the voluntary early retirement program, as well as projected increases in income through growth in student numbers, increases in international fees and changes to parking.

Administrative areas will receive \$3.7 million less than 2013, and the colleges combined will have \$760,000 less, reflecting our commitment to the protection of education and research at the university. All areas will also need to cover the cost of the two per cent salary increase in 2014 a cost of \$8.6 million to colleges and \$3 million to administrative and support areas.

Taken together, these impacts require us to save over \$16 million in 2014.

These budget numbers are a reflection, by area, of the announcements made at the all staff forum on 2 July. Most areas will have less money in their budget than last year but because of the voluntary early retirement scheme, they will also have a lower salary bill. We'll shortly be announcing the staff renewal scheme that will help manage the changes to staffing, and ensure career development opportunities for current staff.

The next two years will be difficult as we cope with the changed funding environment, and in 2014 we will record a \$32 million loss. The package is aimed at building a stronger future for ANU by getting us back to a balanced footing by 2015. A healthy budget enables us to invest in our staff, our education and our research.

Progress towards a better ANU has already begun. Today our new online course catalogue, [Programs and Courses](#), is live replacing the old *StudyAt* website. The new website provides a tool for the promotion and creation of flexible double degrees in time for Open Day, a degree finder and an improved platform for the delivery of future projects to enable academic advice for commencing students and to track progress towards completion and graduation. This project represents one of many changes to the way we operate. Its quick implementation has been a remarkable achievement by university staff in the ANU colleges, DSA, ITS and Marketing, along with key external partners.

The budget solutions [website](#) contains more information on the preliminary budget and the implementation of administrative improvements, but you are also welcome to email any questions you have to suggestions@anu.edu.au. I'll also be hosting [two implementation forums](#) in September that you are welcome to participate in them.

And talking of retirement ...

The ANU Emeritus Faculty is conducting a Research in Retirement Forum in the near future and wants your cooperation.

We invite you to join colleagues in the ANU Emeritus Faculty to talk about the research you have been involved in since your retirement. We expect that much of this is on-going research and are confident your colleagues would be interested in hearing about it and discussing it with you.

This is a new initiative and so we begin by inviting members to indicate their willingness to make a presentation. We suggest presentations of 20 minutes to be followed by 10 minutes of discussion after each presentation. We propose to hold a full day Forum in the Molony Building if there is sufficient interest and will provide suitable convivial breaks for tea and coffee and a decent lunch as well.

*We would like to hold our first Research in Retirement Forum on **Friday, November 15.***

If you wish to make a presentation, give us a title and short abstract and send it by email to either one of us:

james.fox@anu.edu.au

adrian_j_gibbs@hotmail.com

Since this is a new initiative, we have no idea how this proposal will fare and whether there will be enough interest among members to hold a day's forum. Please, if possible, respond as soon as you can. We will proceed with the "Research in Retirement Forum" if we have a

dozen members who respond to this invitation. We will compile a program and inform members of our proposed proceedings well in advance of November 15.

Of course you know how to vote...

At noon on Wednesday, September 4 — ANUEF Collegiate lunch's topic holds a "How to Vote Debate". The discussion starts at 12.30 in the Molony Room ANUEF, 24 Balmain Crescent, ANU

Link to the ABC Vote Compass as a prelude to the lunch discussion is at

[Australian Election 2013](#)

The organisers of the Vote Compass write:

There's abundant evidence for the need of it. The old one-dimensional categories of 'right' and 'left', established for the seating arrangement of the French National Assembly of 1789, are overly simplistic for today's complex political landscape. For example, who are the 'conservatives' in today's Russia? Are they the unreconstructed Stalinists, or the reformers who have adopted the right-wing views of conservatives like Margaret Thatcher?

On the standard left-right scale, how do you distinguish leftists like Stalin and Gandhi? It's not sufficient to say that Stalin was simply more left than Gandhi. There are fundamental political differences between them that the old categories on their own can't explain. Similarly, we generally describe social reactionaries as 'right-wingers', yet that leaves left-wing reactionaries like Robert Mugabe and Pol Pot off the hook.

That's about as much as we should tell you for now. After you've responded to the following propositions during the next 3-5 minutes, all will be explained. In each instance, you're asked to choose the response that best describes your feeling: Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree or Strongly Agree. At the end of the test, you'll be given the compass, with your own special position on it.

The test presented on this website is entirely anonymous. None of your personal details are required, and nothing about your result is recorded or logged in any way. The answers are only used to calculate your reading, and cannot be accessed by anyone, ever.

Our sister application on Facebook does log scores, but the information is used only for social networking purposes, and is visible only within the user's personal network. We do not give anyone's score to outside organisations. If you don't want your score logged, don't use the Facebook app. The idea was developed by a political journalist with a university counselling background, assisted by a professor of social history. They're indebted to people like Wilhelm Reich and Theodor Adorno for their ground-breaking work in this field. We believe that, in an age of diminishing ideology, a new generation in particular will get a better idea of where they stand politically — and the sort of political company they keep.

So are you ready to [take the test](#)? Remember that there's no right, wrong or ideal response. It's simply a measure of attitudes and inevitable human contradictions to provide a more integrated definition of where people and parties are really at. [Click here to start.](#)

If you wish to contact us, email info@politicalcompass.org, but please read our [FAQs](#) first.

Universities call on parties to release higher education policies

Universities Australia has called on the major parties to release their election policies on positioning universities for the critical task of transforming and diversifying the economy for future growth and prosperity.

“At the centre of every successful nation is a university system providing higher education and conducting research that drives innovation and productivity; promotes global engagement and international competitiveness; fosters industrial diversity and underpins economic growth”, Chief Executive of Universities Australia, Belinda Robinson said.

“Australians want to know what role the major parties see universities playing in meeting the skills needs of the future and in under-pinning the wellbeing of the nation”, Ms Robinson said.

“Universities Australia encourages both major parties to acknowledge the importance and magnitude of the return to the economy and to the Australian community on investing in higher education.”

Following the Government’s recent announcement to reduce funding to higher education by \$3.8 billion, Universities Australia welcomes today’s confirmation by the Opposition leader, Tony Abbott, that a Coalition government will not cut education.

“Australia already ranks 25th out of 30 advanced economies for public investment in higher education as a percentage of GDP. We cannot afford to fall further behind”, Ms Robinson said.

Ms Robinson said that neither of the major parties, however, has made clear their vision for Australian higher education including:

- ensuring adequate, predictable and sustainable public investment for teaching and research;
- maintaining the demand-driven system;
- support for a National Research Investment Plan;
- strategies for maintaining and enhancing the international competitiveness of Australia as a destination of choice for international students;
- actions for reducing the dead weight impact of regulatory over-kill.

For more information access www.universitiesaustralia.edu.au

More gloom for universities

*Writing in University World News, **Geoff Maslen**, rounds up Australia’s higher education policies — or lack of them — in a comment on the federal election to be held on September 7.*

Academics and professional staff inhabiting Australia’s 39 public universities could hardly be more pessimistic about the future as the nation heads to the polls next Saturday to elect a new federal government.

It now seems certain the conservative parties, headed by controversial Opposition leader Tony Abbott, will replace the Labor Party administration that has held office since 2007. The only other certainty for higher education is that no matter who wins, the prospects are grim.

Just before the last election, in 2010, Abbott as new Opposition leader released a “plan for real action to higher education”. Its main promise was to scrap a Labor program aimed at increasing the participation of poor students, but it also included cutting an equity program by 70%, reintroducing full-fee places for local students and, possibly but not stated, increasing the tuition charges imposed under the Higher Education Contribution Scheme, or HECS. As a sweetener to potentially disgruntled students, the plan also offered an HECS discount to anyone undertaking some form of community service, although the discount had an A\$2,000 (US\$1,780) limit per student each year and was restricted to just 1,000 students — out of the 800,000 enrolled.

Political backdrop

An unconvinced electorate gave both sides an almost equal number of seats and Labor assumed government only with the support of four independents. But Labor won no friends in higher education when it began cutting spending on universities over the following three years until more than A\$4 billion (US\$3.56 billion) had been lopped off various programs.

In one of the more bizarre political twists in Australian electoral history, that last election saw then prime minister Julia Gillard confront an equally uninspiring Opposition leader in Tony Abbott. Gillard had just toppled the former prime minister, the highly popular Kevin Rudd, and nearly lost the election as a result. In June this year, Rudd returned the favour and had Gillard dumped by a majority of the Labor caucus who feared an electoral wipe-out if the deeply unpopular Gillard remained. Now Rudd faces Abbott but the prime minister’s former popularity has waned and the serious losses feared by the caucus under Gillard now look likely to occur under her replacement.

Little mention of higher education

In the current campaign, neither side has so far mentioned higher education. University staff can only guess the future on the basis of what Labor has done over the past three years and what the conservatives promised last time.

“Since I started teaching in a university 20 years ago, my tutorial class sizes have doubled and face-to-face class time with students has halved,” says Jeannie Rea, president of the National Tertiary Education Union.

“This is a consequence of declining public investment, coupled with the likelihood that half the time students are relying on academics, employed casually by the hour, who do not have access to university resources like their colleagues in more secure positions.”

Labor and Liberal-NP records

Rea says Labor came to government in 2007 with grand plans for higher education, recognising the critical role of universities and graduates in its vision for a prosperous, inclusive and civilised Australia.

“The opening up of university places, the goal of increasing the numbers and diversity of graduates along with other commitments to expand education and research in particular disciplines and in regional Australia were widely supported,” she says. “But while these initiatives increased the overall higher education commitment, the funding per student did

not increase by even the initial 10% considered essential by the government's own Bradley review."

Over the past two years, however, Labor abandoned its promise of more funding and instead imposed a series of cuts amounting to more than A\$4 billion. Worse still, Rea says, the Opposition's record is one of even deeper cuts.

"Last time the Coalition was in government, the cuts to higher education started as soon as they could get their hands on the budget. In their 1996 budget statement, the Howard government announced cuts to university operating grants of 1% in 1997, 3% in 1998 and 1% in 1999; plus significant increases in HECS and introduction of three separate HECS bands; removal of the prohibition on tuition fees for Australian undergraduate students; and abolition of the discretionary funding program which was then worth more than \$100 million."

The future?

Simon Marginson, a professor of higher education at the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne, said the Opposition had yet to become "seriously interested in higher education and research policy."

"Given the higher education funding settings, and the overall fiscal outlook under a Coalition government, it looks likely that student contributions will be increased. This in turn will place pressure on the income-contingent loans system, as the unpaid debt will mount," Marginson said. "The temptation will be there for the Coalition to drop the threshold at which income-contingent repayment commences. This would have negative effects, in discouraging participation by poorer families."

"But such effects may be overtaken by a more fundamental restructuring of the political economy of the sector – we can expect the Group of Eight universities to press for fee deregulation and that could become the primary debate in the first term of a Coalition government."

Marginson said the Coalition could be more generous with research funding than with subsidising student places: "A billion dollars goes further in research than it does in the much larger-scale enterprise of university teaching. Certainly, under the former conservative prime minister John Howard, research was better supported than teaching and, to some extent, Labor has dropped the ball on university research funding, creating a space for the Coalition to make a positive contribution without breaking the bank."

Universities plea

In a separate plea to all parties contesting the election, higher education's major representative group, **Universities Australia**, declared that universities were critical to the transformation of the national economy "and to the social and cultural wellbeing of its citizens".

"University graduates contribute to economic growth, producing more than A\$170 billion worth of output annually and paying A\$50 billion each year in income taxes," Universities Australia says in a [release](#).

"International education is the largest services export earner in Australia, second only to extractive commodities such as coal and iron ore [and it] supports 127,000 jobs of which 88,000 are outside the education sector."

The statement says that as the Australian economy “transitions from its heavy reliance on the resources sector, universities will play an ever increasing role in the transformation of the economy, by creating a highly skilled workforce as well as building competitiveness and global position through research and innovation”.

But Universities Australia says the ability of universities to contribute to the nation’s ongoing economic and social development risks being undermined by the relatively low levels of public investment. In fact, Australia invests just 0.76% of gross domestic product in public expenditure on tertiary education compared with an OECD average of 1.12%.

Another organisation, Science & Technology Australia, or STA, asked each of the parties involved in the election a series of questions on investment in science and research and development (R&D). STA has published the responses to seven “priority” areas on its [website](#).

On the question of whether the party would commit to long-term investment in R&D, and to bringing spending up to the OECD average by 2020, Labor said it had increased spending to 93% of the OECD average and would continue to invest in science and R&D.

The Opposition, however, said that at a time when there was a need for “severe budgetary restraint across government”, it would be extremely difficult to make such a commitment. But it said it was committed to promoting and supporting Australian science and research “of high quality and impact”.

Responses to other questions, including regarding the supply and quality of science and mathematics teachers, strengthening Australia’s international science effort, and boosting collaboration between research and industry, are also published on the University World News website.

From University World News 31 August 2013 Issue No:285

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Letter from the assistant editor

Dear People

The ANU Emeritus Faculty set out upon a long voyage of discovery in 1999. Our aim all the way along has been to discover what we know, what we would like to know and what cannot be known.

The stories published here tell the story so far <http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/news.html>. Some have been written by Ian Mathews, the Editor. Several have been written by John Molony, Barry Ninham, Adrian Gibbs, Fred Inglis and many others. I have written the occasional book review. James Grieve has supervised obituaries.

I challenge you to have a go and contribute. You have nothing to lose, not even your sanity. Go on - write something, we would love to hear from you.

Giles Pickford

New Colombo Plan for stronger links

The New Colombo Plan announced by the Coalition has the potential to transform Australia-Asia-Pacific relations in the same way that its predecessor, the Colombo Plan, did from the 1950s to 80s, according to Belinda Robinson, Chief Executive of Universities Australia.

She says, “A tripartite approach involving business and NGOs, governments, and universities that encourages undergraduate students, not only to study in the Asia-Pacific region but undertake an internship with business or NGOs in the host country, is a very practical demonstration of Australia’s commitment to the region” said.

“Australian universities have been trail-blazers in integrating Australia into the Asia-Pacific region through the provision of higher education to international students, staff and student exchanges, research collaboration and transnational education.

“The New Colombo Plan will build on this track-record by providing further encouragement and incentives for Australian students to incorporate a comprehensive Asia-Pacific study experience within their undergraduate degree program. This will not only benefit the student but will demonstrate Australia’s commitment and help to cement Australia’s place within the fastest growing region in the world.

“This is smart economic policy, smart foreign policy and smart higher education policy. In the last five years alone, we have doubled the number of students who’ve travelled overseas for study. While this means that 13 per cent of undergraduates will have an international study experience over the course of their degree, this number needs to increase if we are to make meaningful headway in improving Australia’s Asian capability. This programme represents a much needed turbo-charge.”

Ms Robinson said that the inclusion of an internship component in the program adds necessary depth to the programme that will position students well with future employers on their return to Australia.

“It is valuable for students to be able to connect with business as well as their peers while offshore; to gain the specific business insights and international competencies that will stand them in good stead in their future careers, whether they be in Australia, our region or across the globe,” Ms Robinson said.

The policy gives life to the Coalition’s acknowledgement in its *Real Solutions* document of the need for such a plan to develop “*the important people to people links and the leadership relationships of the future.*” (p25) It is also consistent with Universities Australia’s major Agenda for Australian Higher Education 2013-2016, [A Smarter Australia](#), released earlier this year which advocates: “*Maintaining and enhancing Australia’s global position as a provider of higher education to both Australian and international students, and as a leading research provider in an increasingly competitive environment, must be the foundation objective of all future governments if the potential of the Australian university sector’s contribution to national wellbeing is to be fully realised.*” (p9)

For more information access www.universitiesaustralia.edu.au

Evidence-based research welcomed

Universities Australia has welcomed the launch of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry's [Science Strategy 2013-2018](#), saying it will help ensure that Government policy is informed by evidence-based research.

"This science strategy represents a genuine and substantial effort to recognise and embed science into the processes, organisational culture, and ultimately the policy development and management of the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry," said Chief Executive of Universities Australia, Belinda Robinson.

Ms Robinson said the strategy reflects the goal, championed by Australia's Chief Scientist Professor Ian Angus, among many others, to strengthen Australia's capacity to provide sound, independent evidence to government.

"Recently Universities Australia joined with other peak bodies and organisations - including the Australian Academy of Science and the Australian Research Council - in highlighting the importance of research across all disciplines in our universities, departments and research institutes," Ms Robinson said.

"Embedding research into our culture, business and policy development processes, will enhance the quality of our research and the impact of our research on policy and practice."

WHO (World Health Organisation) on need for research

BEIJING, 15 August 2013 – At the launch of the World Health Report 2013, the WHO called on countries to continue investing in local research in order to develop a system of universal health coverage tailored to each individual country's situation. With universal health coverage, countries can help ensure that citizens obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them.

Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO, describes universal coverage as "the single most powerful concept that public health has to offer." In launching the *World Health Report 2013: Research for universal health coverage*, Dr. Chan says "universal coverage is the best way to cement the health gains made during the previous decade. It is a powerful social equalizer and the ultimate expression of fairness."

The report shows how countries, when developing a system for universal health coverage, can use research to determine what health issues should be addressed, how a system should be structured and how to measure progress according to their specific health situation.

The report reveals that, on average, domestic investment in research in low- and middle-income countries has been growing 5% each year. This trend is most visible in emerging economies such as Brazil, China and India, all of which have embraced the concept of universal health coverage.

Case studies from many countries demonstrate the importance of local and global research for improving health, ranging from the prevention and control of specific diseases to the

better functioning of health systems. The results of these studies emphasize the critical need for research to be carried out locally, where researchers can consider specific factors critical to individual countries.

“Research for universal health coverage is not a luxury; rather, it is fundamental to the discovery, development and delivery of interventions that people need to maintain good health,” the report notes.

The report also shows that more health research is being published as a result of international collaboration. Scientists from low- and middle-income countries are increasingly engaged in these collaborations, although high-income countries continue to play a prominent role in most studies. China is one example: from 2000 to 2010 the global share of Chinese researchers as co-authors on published research increased from 5% to 13%. Brazil, India and other countries have also increased their participation in published research. However, although research is increasing overall, growth is uneven.

“All nations should be producers as well as consumers of research. The creativity and skill of researchers are the backbone of academic and public health programs,” says Dr. Christopher Dye, Director, Office of Health Information, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria &

Neglected Tropical Diseases and lead author of the report. “A wide range of basic and applied research studies is essential to reach universal health coverage, but gaps between knowledge and action are being closed very slowly. We need to accelerate the process of bringing scientists and decision makers together to improve health service coverage.”

Universal health coverage requires a strong, efficient, well-run health system; a system for financing health services; access to essential medicines and technologies, and sufficient well-trained, motivated health workers.

To meet the challenges, WHO encourages international donors and national governments not only to invest in research, but also to support mechanisms for sharing information and data, to strengthen research training and institutions, and to measure progress against their own commitment to achieving universal health coverage.

The report is accessible at <http://www.who.int/whr>
For more information about universal health coverage:
http://www.who.int/universal_health_coverage/en/index.htm
All WHO information can be found at: www.who.int

Independent report on CSIRO

CSIRO has released the General Findings Report of the independent investigator, Professor Dennis Pearce AO, who has been examining allegations from current and former staff of workplace bullying and other unreasonable behaviour in the organisation.

CSIRO Chief Executive Dr Megan Clark endorsed the report’s recommendations and said that she, the Executive and the Board were committed to addressing matters raised in the report.

“I would like to thank and acknowledge the individuals who made a submission and I recognise that it may have been hard for some people to revisit these matters,” Dr Clark said.

“While the independent investigation found no major or widespread issues with inappropriate behaviour at CSIRO, there are areas of concern that we need to address.

“One case of unreasonable behaviour, bullying, harassment or discrimination is one case too many.”

There were 113 people, around half of them current employees and half former employees, who made a submission to the report. From the submissions, 130 discrete allegations were made about alleged unreasonable behaviour, bullying, discrimination and/or harassment.

Professor Pearce has recommended how each one of these should proceed. This will see either further investigation by Professor Pearce, investigation or further action by CSIRO, or no further recommended action. All of the submissions have been considered for his General Findings Report.

“At the end of these investigations, if we find that any people have been bullied or harassed, as Chief Executive of CSIRO, I will apologise unreservedly,” Dr Clark said.

“Professor Pearce was clear that we need to shift from dealing with the issues as an

individual’s problem, to dealing with them as an organisation’s problem.”

There are 34 detailed recommendations. They include improved dispute resolution processes and support for staff, better training and greater monitoring of results.

“The Board has accepted my advice that we work with our staff, our stakeholders and our Staff Association to implement the recommendations made by Professor Pearce,” Dr Clark said.

“The vast majority of staff tell me that they already feel supported and valued and treated with respect at CSIRO. I have asked them today for their support to make this everyone’s experience.

“It is not enough that everyone goes home safely at night. Everyone should go home with a sense of pride and satisfaction.

“We have some of Australia’s and the world’s best and brightest people working on the nation’s biggest challenges. We are known for our great science and our standards should be just as high for the way we treat each other at work.”

Global conference

ANU will be host to the First Global Conference on Research Integration and Implementation from September 8-11, 2013. The conference, which can also be accessed online, will be supplemented by three co-conferences taking place in Germany, The Netherlands and Uruguay.

Conference chair Professor Gabriele Bammer, who is also Director of the Research School of Population Health and leader of the ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security’s Integration and Implementation Program, says the conference has a number of unique attributes. “We are bringing together several of professional communities that have intersecting interests, but don’t normally talk to each other. We’re linking systems thinkers, implementation scientists, inter- and trans-disciplinarians, action researchers, project

managers, complexity scientists, knowledge brokers and many more to share methodologies for addressing complex real-world problems”, she says.

The conference focuses on methodology rather than any particular type of problem. Relevant cases come from fields as diverse as planning for cities of the future, obesity prevention and protecting marine resources.

“A challenge with bringing so many groups together is giving everyone space on the program,” Professor Bammer says.

“We have sixteen plenary talks, a panel and a debate. And instead of inviting registrants to submit papers, we’ve set up a unique digital poster system. That means that submissions are available for viewing and comment before, during and after the conference.”

Information about the conference, registration and the digital poster system is available at www.i2sconference.org

ANU Three Minute Thesis (3MT) Final

The organisers claim to deliver “*An 80,000 word research project presented in just three minutes!*” and invite disbelievers to an evening of education and entertainment at theatre 1, Manning Clark Building 26a, Union Court on Wednesday, **September 18** starting 6.30pm and ending at 7.30pm.

They promise an hour and see a snapshot of the amazing research projects that are being conducted on the campus by PhD students.

“On the night, watch eleven finalists battle it out for the ANU 3MT crown, \$4000 in prize money and a ticket to the 3MT grand final (an international competition, which will be held at the University of Western Sydney later this year). Plus, cast your vote to help pick the winner of the People's Choice Award. The audience favourite will take home an iPad Mini.

“After the competition, you will have the chance to mix and mingle with the competitors and judges over wine and canapés. This year's judging panel is as follows: Robyn Williams AM (Science Journalist), Professor Brian Schmidt (Astronomer), Colin Steele (ANU Emeritus Fellow), Dr Sarah Pearson (Director, ANU Edge) and Melanie Tait (666 ABC Canberra), and the MC for the evening is Dr Inger Mewburn ([The Thesis Whisperer](#)).

The Three Minute Thesis (3MT) is an international competition for research students to showcase their research. Students have to talk about what their research is and why it is important in plain language for three minutes, with only a single PowerPoint slide.

Each of the eleven finalists represents one of the seven ANU colleges (ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, ANU College of Business and Economics, ANU College of Engineering and Computer Science, ANU College of Law, ANU College of Medicine, Biology and the Environment or ANU College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The finalists are selected from college-level competitions, so you will be seeing performances from the best of the best.

If you wish to attend the 3 Minute Thesis event you need to go to the ANU *Billboard* and get your free tickets.

Diary dates

Sept 4 Wed - Collegiate lunch – discussion leader TBA

Sept 18 Wed 16.00 - Lecture – “Writing about the sex lives of Australians” Frank Bongiorno
ANUEF Molony Room

Oct 2 – Collegiate lunch TBA

Oct 3 – Lecture. “Dog days: Challenges facing Australia after the resources boom”. Ross Garnaut (Copland Theatre 6pm).

Oct 10/11 – Fenner Symposium “Population, resources and climate change” (Australian academy of Science).

Oct 15 – Lecture. “Future of Australian Higher Education” Simon Marginson (TBA).

Oct 16 –Lecture. “TBA” David Williams (ANUEF).

Nov 6 - Collegiate lunch TBA

Nov 20 – Lecture – “TBA” Larry Sitsky (ANUEF).

Dec 6 – Collegiate lunch TBA

Dec 18 – AGM and Christmas party (ANUEF).

Note that each of the Collegiate lunches is organised in the month before it occurs, so that topical subjects can be chosen.

Additional dates

Ancient Greece after sunset

FAAIA is hosting the 'visiting Professor' series with Professor Angelos Chaniotis, from the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton who will lead a seminar on Monday 9th September 9, at 4pm, in the Humanities Conference Room, 1st floor, A. D. Hope Building, ANU. The seminar topic is 'Ancient Greece after sunset: histories, archaeologies, and perceptions of the night.'

AAIA's regular lecture evening, scheduled for Tuesday, September 10, at 8pm, in the Aegean Room, Hellenic Club Woden, has the topic 'Hope, Fear, and Gratitude in Ancient Sanctuaries: Healing and Punishment and the Ancient Concept of God'.

Both events are free and friends are welcome; no RSVP is necessary. For more information email tracyhennessy@hotmail.com

Annual Archives Lecture

The 12th Annual Archives Lecture will be given by Jeanette A Bastian, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College, Boston, titled “*Whose memories, whose records: when the archival legacy of a colonial past meets the cultural records of a post-colonial future*”. The lecture is on Wednesday 25 September 2013, 5.30–6.30pm followed by light refreshments at Coombs Lecture Theatre, Fellows Road, ANU. It is presented by the ANU Archives & The Friends of the Noel Butlin Archives Centre.

For more information email: butlin.archives@anu.edu.au ph 02 6125 2219

ANUEF Room Bookings

Requests for booking the Molony Room should be addressed to Judith Caton via email, and these will be forwarded to the committee for approval, and then entered into the diary. A return email will be sent to the organisation confirming the booking. The diary will be held in the office rather than being left on the table in the meeting room. Conditions for the use of the premises will be emailed to users and a copy is on the ANUEF website.

Contact Judith Caton on judith.caton@anu.edu.au

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>

Next edition of *Emeritus*, the ANUEF Newsletter, will be published in October 2013.