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What does retirement mean for academics?

Colin Steele passes on the varied thoughts on academic retirement from those who have something to say about it. The contributors, Lincoln Allison, Eric Thomas and Richard Larschan, reflect on the 'next phase' of the scholarly life

Lincoln Allison writes:

My first boss, the chairman of my department when I was a young lecturer, was Wilfrid Harrison. Even though there was approximately 40 years' difference between our ages, I would have described Wilfrid as a friend.

He was a distinguished and influential figure in many ways: the first person to be appointed a teaching fellow in politics alone at an Oxford college, a former editor of *Political Studies* and a founding member of the Political Studies Association – which still awards a major prize honouring his name. He was also the founding professor of the department, at the University of Warwick, in which I spent 35 years.

When Wilfrid retired, properly and traditionally at the age of 65, he sold all his books, severed all substantive contact with universities and devoted himself to his wife, his daughters, his dogs and his cooking (my memories of the latter are centred on the observation that whisky and cream seemed to feature in all his dishes).

In many respects, Wilfrid's retirement took the classic form described by literature's most famous retiree, King Lear, at the beginning of Shakespeare's play:

'tis our fast intent

*To shake all cares and business from our age
Conferring them on younger strengths while we
Unburden'd crawl toward death.*

I plan to ignore the rest of the story, in which Lear's retirement proceeds very badly indeed, and to concentrate on the purity of his intentions. One's time has come, so one abandons the job and lets younger people get on with it. "Unburden'd" sounds good, "crawl toward death" less so, although it might be a long crawl, with many pleasures on the way.

The Lear-Harrison Model, as we can call it, was once the way almost everybody retired. My grandfathers, a ship's captain and a shopkeeper, also gave it all up at 65 and didn't go near their previous work again. My father, a head teacher, retired a little earlier, somewhat disillusioned, cancelled his subscription to the *Times Educational Supplement* and stayed as far away from schools as he could manage.

How very different from the retirements of most of my academic contemporaries! I will call their style the Bulge Model, because its chief practitioners are people born in the years after the Second World War. I sometimes sit among career academics of my own age and hear tales of an entirely different kind. Nobody admits to complete retirement. There are various kinds of semi-retirement, and retirement at different ages. Multiple retirement is the order of the day (since you ask, I have retired three times, the first being at the age of 57). There are buy-backs by universities short of someone to teach a lecture course or to prop up their research output. There are book contracts still to be fulfilled. There are visiting posts and emeritus ranks. Then there are committee memberships and consultancies, articles to write and enormously important bodies to advise.

In not very *extremis*, we suffer from MOGS: Mad Old Git Syndrome. The chief symptom of this is use of the phrase "busier than ever". In *extremis*, the patient actually turns into a white rabbit with grey whiskers who scampers around all day saying nothing but "busier than ever". The cure, some believe, is for a young person to put an arm round the patient and say, very slowly and loudly: "Daddy, but you haven't got a job!" For what it's worth, the distinct minority of female academics of my age are, for the most part, at least as prone to MOGS as the men, although in some cases grandmotherly duties provide an antidote.

A starting point for understanding the shift in retirement models must be the observation that it applies to other members of the Bulge generation as well. Thus, any contemporary former "businessman" one plays golf or tennis with is likely to bang on about stipendiary directorships, consultancies and at least one unrefusable offer made in the past month. But the proportions are different: some retired businessmen are mad old gits: nearly all academics are. And there can be no doubt that academic work just lingers in ways that other work does not: doctoral students don't finish when you retire, and you are still somebody's obvious choice to put a particular case at a conference or examine a particular candidate or review a particular book. Most likely, the person making the choice about such matters neither knows nor cares that you are retired.

Lingering effects occur more naturally for those in the arts and humanities than for natural scientists or those who had more administrative roles, but I did have a scientific relative who was still supervising doctorates in his late seventies, and I have come across another septuagenarian teaching undergraduate physics. By comparison, although he was vastly more

important than I was, Wilfrid had no doctoral students (they were rare in those days), attended no conferences and had, in his own opinion, published quite enough for one lifetime.

Undoubtedly, the lingering effect has been exacerbated – in the UK, at least – by research assessment. I realise that this has broadened in scope since my day, but the effect over the long term has been to make current, full-time career academics concentrate on “research” in a fairly narrow, points-scoring sense, leaving a labour shortage for a variety of other forms of academic production – thus, obviously, the teaching taken on by the elderly scientists I have mentioned, but also textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias and a great deal of media work that the harassed mid-career academic is not going to find time for.

There are also questions of fashion, social norms and expectations. I have had many older relatives and friends who were *proud* of being retired. They had paid their dues, done their bit, had nothing left to prove and were pleased to have been sufficiently prudent and well organised to be able to afford to live comfortably without working. But I don't feel like that, and I don't think most of my generation do. We moved quite suddenly from a feeling that everyone should be prepared to move on, so that younger people could have more opportunities, to the idea that it is good to continue, and a mark of success that people want you to continue. The formal validation of this change, in the UK, was the abolition of the compulsory retirement age in 2011.

My first retirement – when I ceased to receive a salary – was in 2004. But teaching on degree programs continued for 10 more years, and I still give the odd non-examinable guest lecture. Doctoral supervision went on for about four years. I lingered at conferences for about six; currently, I still get invited, but not funded. I hung on to an office for seven years; finally being asked to vacate it was a bit of a drag, not because I wanted to sit in it but because it was a repository of books, files, pictures and so on, which I then had to dispose of. I was just wondering how long it was since I'd written a reference for someone when a request popped up in my email, which I granted between paragraphs of this article. And then there are many things that still continue, including writing books and articles, and all the “rent-a-gob” media stuff.

At the heart of the difference between the two retirement models is their concept of work. When someone asks me “Have you given up work?” my wife kindly replies for me: “He never worked” – or, alternatively, “How would we/he know?” I have no problem with these responses. For 35 years, my maternal grandfather captained ships, 10 of which were subject to U-boat attack (he was shipwrecked three times). I read and wrote books and articles and talked to nice young people for 35 years. There is no comparison between what we did, and there can be no comparison between what it means to stop doing it. My wife's point about never having worked is entirely well taken and can be illustrated by the confession that I used to find my hobbies more stressful than my work. Putting out a cricket team – assembling the right number of players, minibus drivers, balls, scorebooks, scorers and cups of tea – is considerably more onerous than academic work, even before you try actually winning the game or pacifying your No 8 batsman, who has always thought he was a natural No 5.

It does seem pretty obvious, however, that the Bulge Model is now doomed. Indeed, I can imagine that younger academics might see this article as

mocking their condition. Those who are 40 years younger than me and just getting into their stride are unlikely to have anything like the range of options we had. When they reach standard retirement age, they will have had anything resembling tenure for a much shorter period, and will have started paying into a pension fund much later (I was 22). They will have spent much more of their professional lives in the stressful pursuit of such things as research funding and a permanent post. They will have to work longer, whether they want to or not, and their pensions will be based on their average rather than their final salary. Under those circumstances, it is easy to imagine them moving back to the Lear-Harrison Model and saying to themselves: "Thank God that's over."

There are some further comments on the Bulge Model that need to be made. Retired academics' lives may feel only a bit like genuine retirement, but that bit is real. There has always been, for me, the satisfying joy of *not* being an employee. But there is a recurring unpleasant moment that arises when you come across something – a book, a film, a quotation, an example – that would fit perfectly into your lecture in *n*th week. And then you realise that you will never use it, and that the crawl towards death has begun. There are many ways of expressing yourself as a Bulge retiree, but none of them is quite as satisfying as delivering a full-year module to able students. I even know one contemporary who texts his successor with lecture ideas.

The Bulge Model also leaves a difficult question, which was dealt with automatically under the Lear-Harrison Model: when do you finally bow out? When you are invited to give a lecture and nobody turns up but you're glad anyway because you can't remember what you were going to say? Or when, in a fleeting glimmer of perspicacity, you realise that you've written the same article this week as you wrote last week?

Probably someone else decides for you: "Daddy, you *really* don't have a job anymore."

Lincoln Allison is emeritus reader in politics at the [University of Warwick](#). Along with fellow retiree Alan Tomlinson, he has just completed a book on *Understanding International Sports Organisations*.

Eric Thomas writes:

There are significant existential questions: what is my current and future purpose? And is that mortality I see in the (hopefully) far distance?

Benjamin Franklin famously remarked that nothing can be said to be certain except death and taxes. However, if you cheat death for long enough, there is another certainty: retirement. Yet, like an embarrassing disease, nobody speaks about it. In fact, the term "retirement" isn't used at all any longer: people talk about the "next phase" instead. But let's agree that while you may do other things in the future, when there is no more full-time work, no more of what has defined you for more than four decades, that is retirement.

It brings many advantages. The lifting of the burden of accountability and the demise of free-floating anxiety are especially welcome. Almost every retiree loses weight and becomes more active. Some even see their blood pressure returning to normal. There is the joy of doing simple things: if you want to spend an hour reading the newspaper with a coffee, you can just do it. If the

cricket is beamed in from Australia in the middle of the night, you can just watch it. Gardening is actually quite good fun, especially if it requires the buying of a whole new set of toys. There are so many good books to read. And whoever said that lunch is the second best pleasure of the flesh was right on the money.

Almost everybody does more travelling, too. The benefits of off-peak train fares and hotel tariffs become apparent, and the quiet is especially welcome – although I have also noticed that many a grandiose plan to travel the world is permanently shelved for the pleasure of looking after grandchildren. Either way, there is a pervading sense of being much more relaxed.

But not everything in the garden is rosy. Three challenges resonate with all retirees when I talk to them.

The first is income. Many of my generation have the benefit of a good pension, and we should be very grateful for that. However, almost nobody's pension pays the same as their previous salary. Everyone wonders how they will manage, and there is added tension over how much of your pot you need to save for support in later life.

Second, rediscovering who your partner is and renegotiating your relationship after all those years of separate toil entails both pleasures and challenges.

Finally, and most deeply, there are significant existential questions: what is my current and future purpose? And is that mortality I see in the (hopefully) far distance?

I have three thoughts on that last issue. First, as you retire, many people say to you things like "You must give back to society" and "Someone like you will have to find something to do". I find such remarks quite presumptuous. I have known people who were very driven at work but who do nothing but relax, play golf and fish on retirement. On the other hand, there are those retirees who seem incapable of doing anything else but building a burdensome portfolio of paid and pro bono work. The simple answer is that this is your retirement, not someone else's. There is no moral right or wrong about how you play it: it is for you to decide.

Second, you must remember that you have a past. Virtually all human beings try to do good, and nearly all of us will have made a positive difference in one way or other. We should not bask in glory about that, but there is no harm in taking quiet satisfaction in remembering it. There is a profound sense of completion in the act of leaving the field of play. Your innings is over, you didn't do so badly and now the pavilion and rest beckon. There is no obligation for you to take up the bat again.

Unfortunately, many people think you should. For those who were senior executives, opportunities will be laid out like Balthazar's feast, especially for pro bono work, and it is easy to be ensnared into applying, being short-listed and interviewed. But if you are ultimately rejected, there are psychological consequences, and many are left wondering why they ever started in the first place.

So my third piece of advice is to remember in these interactions that you are the commodity, not the client. Your involvement is the result of the real client's effort to assemble an interesting shortlist. Personally, I find the idea that you have to compete to give significantly and freely of your own time challenging. I understand the issue of governance, but I certainly wouldn't

have to compete to give the equivalent cash donation.

In short, there is no good or bad retirement, only yours. It is probably the first time in your life that you can do precisely what you want. Be comfortable with that, and be wary of siren voices.

Sir Eric Thomas was vice-chancellor of the [University of Bristol](#) between 2001 and 2015, and was president of Universities UK from 2011 to 2013.

Richard Larschan writes:

Now in my Manhattan pied-à-terre, I decided to focus on activities that would make at least some use of my academic training – but without the constraints of full-time employment

Times Higher Education readers may recall that my retirement from the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth three years ago was precipitated by the Boston Marathon bombing ([“Fallout from the Boston Marathon bombings”](#), 7 November 2013). I had been suspended for disseminating information about the failing UMass grades of one of the bombers, Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, and ultimately decided to take the generous retirement package on offer. After more than four decades fighting administrators less concerned with academic standards than with the bottom line, I was already thoroughly disaffected. Still, I was unable to overcome the force of inertia and actually retire.

Anyone who doubts the power of inertia should consider my two closest friends and colleagues. One, then aged 79, was living 60 miles from campus but attempted unsuccessfully to continue lecturing despite quadruple bypass surgery, closely followed by rehospitalisation for breathing difficulties; the other, aged 72, suffers from both pancreatic and liver cancer that require monthly chemotherapy treatments and regular hospitalisation but has yet to retire. Courageous, to be sure, but – as he himself fully acknowledges – also insane.

My first inkling of academic insanity took a somewhat different form during my interview with the dean of arts and sciences at my 1972 contract signing. Just beginning my full-time, tenure-track academic career, I listened in wonderment as he went on at considerable length about the generous retirement terms then being offered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Once the combined total of age and years in service reached the magic number of 96, I would qualify for 80 per cent of my final salary and no longer pay either union dues or state income tax – worth an additional 10 per cent. Nor, of course, would I pay federal tax on that sum, so I would be left in effect with my full pre-retirement salary... Was the man deranged, I wondered? Of what possible interest could such detailed information be to a 28-year-old? Oh, callow youth!

When time and tide inevitably did beckon me, I could not have more appreciated the wisdom of that former *old man*. Thus, a one-bedroom pied-à-terre on the Upper East Side of Manhattan (my version of migrating to the South) was affordable even for part-time use.

While a city such as New York offers an endless array of stimulating activities, I decided to focus on those that would make at least some use of my academic training – but without the constraints of full-time paid employment. My daughter, who helps to administer a major non-profit

corporation, suggested that I volunteer with the national AmeriCorps program. Designed, in part, to place retired professionals in settings that can benefit from their expertise, in New York it focuses on assisting the staff of secondary schools with at-risk minority students. In my case, I was assigned to the Thurgood Marshall Academy in Harlem, where I supported the efforts of the extraordinarily dedicated 23-year-old [Columbia University](#) graduate in charge of college placement.

My specific thrice-weekly assignments included helping students write the notorious “college essay” and, after they were accepted, the financial aid application. But once I was fully integrated, students came to me for help with a variety of writing assignments and general classroom preparation. One young man, whose life had been saved by a kidney transplant when he was 12 years old, wanted me to help him rehearse his PowerPoint presentation on, of all things, the function of excretion. (My doctoral research on Jonathan Swift very much came to the fore!)

I also interacted with the other end of the age spectrum by teaching five-week mini-courses at the 92nd Street Y cultural and community centre. Because the same three dozen people kept showing up, I had to organise these discussions of poems, plays, short stories and novels around different themes each session. The last of these was “The ’60s”, starting with Bob Dylan’s *The Times They Are A-Changin’* and ending with David Lodge’s *Changing Places*. Once I mistakenly referred to my students as belonging to my own “demographic”, only to be corrected by a 93-year-old woman who said that she had a daughter my age! That, and the applause at the end of every session, was all the compensation I needed.

New York museum exhibitions and theatre performances are, of course, plentiful, and I make good use of the complimentary tickets to top Broadway productions that I receive in exchange for reviewing for the French journal *Cahiers Élisabéthains*. That said, when I occasionally return to UMass for mail or for lunch with former students, I’m poignantly reminded that I’m now invisible to current students and that a significant part of my professional life is fully over.

And whenever a colleague contemplating retirement asks me whether I would recommend it, my customary response is to fall back on that old standby of psychotherapists: “Well, what do you think?”

Richard Larschan is emeritus professor of English at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth.

Members of the ANU Emeritus Faculty are invited to pen their own comments on the joys and irritations of retirement for publication in Emeritus

University philanthropy on the rise

Many of the nation's senior university leaders gathered in Melbourne in December to share expertise and expand philanthropy in higher education and research. More than 80 leadership figures from over 30 universities attended an inaugural symposium hosted by Universities Australia and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE).

The event was designed to extend philanthropy capacity and capability among Australian university leaders. Speakers included Education Minister Simon Birmingham, Vice-

Chancellors, Directors of Development and international leaders in university philanthropy.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said Australia had a stronger record than many people knew for building philanthropy in higher education. She noted the recently released [CASE study on Charitable Giving to Universities in Australia and New Zealand](#) had found a 26% increase since 2014, with Australia's universities raising almost \$539 million in 2015.

"So we are making headway here and should be proud of what we have achieved," Ms Robinson said. "It may also surprise people to learn that the average philanthropic income raised by Australian universities is actually higher than the average for UK universities."

CASE CEO and President Sue Cunningham said the event had shared expertise and identified opportunities to take the sector's philanthropy efforts to the next level. "There's real excitement about the potential to build philanthropy capacity in Australia's universities even further," she said.

Education Minister Simon Birmingham told the event that while Government was the prime funder of university education and research, philanthropy could be a significant complement to extend the work of our world-class universities. He said the Government would give "full consideration" to the recommendations of the Philanthropy in Australian Higher Education Working Party report released in March last year.

The symposium heard the aim should be to build "a culture of philanthropy" - rather than "a culture of asking" - and engage donors in things they cared deeply about.

University of Melbourne Vice-Chancellor Professor Glyn Davis told the event it was important to ask champions to help lead university fundraising campaigns. "Alumni want to see that other alumni are involved," he observed.

Central Queensland University Vice-Chancellor Professor Scott Bowman said being clear about the role and mission of the university shaped smarter philanthropy. Regional universities should make a strength of the higher participation of students from disadvantaged backgrounds and the involvement of their students in programs in developing nations including India and Nepal, he said.

Macquarie University Vice-Chancellor Professor Bruce Dowton said universities could do well to look up the vision of their founders in honing their philanthropy pitch. "The original conception for Macquarie 60 years ago was to found a "university on freehold land, beside a technology corridor; a Stanford of the South Pacific," he said.

Victoria University Vice-Chancellor Professor Peter Dawkins said his university had a similar story with its mission of offering opportunity to students in Melbourne's west almost identical to the original mission 100 years ago to be "a door of opportunity".

Monash University Vice-Chancellor Professor Margaret Gardner urged: "Grow slowly, worry about the relationships, focus on the culture."

The CEO of Westpac's Bicentennial Foundation Susan Bannigan told the event that when the bank wanted to invest in Australia's future, it could think of no better investment than in education. It had offered 200 scholarships by its 200th year from the \$100 million endowment.

The next steps, as agreed by Universities Australia and CASE, are:

(1) To encourage Australian universities to participate in the annual Ross-CASE

benchmarking survey;

- (2) Work together to “professionalise” the advancement workforce; and
- (3) To explore opportunities for further events and workshops for sharing information, ideas and best practice.

Infrastructure roadmap to navigate Australia's research future

A [new draft roadmap](#) to ensure Australia’s future research infrastructure spending will target priority areas to build on Australia’s research strengths, Universities Australia said when the document was released for comment early in December. The deadline for comment closed in mid-January.

The ten-year draft roadmap proposes nine national research infrastructure focus areas. These include biosecurity, a social science data platform, astronomy and advanced manufacturing. The report also underscores the crucial leadership role of sustained government investment to give planning certainty to other co-investors in research infrastructure. It notes: “The importance of the Government’s role in protecting the national research infrastructure investment cannot be understated.”

Universities Australia has welcomed the recommendations, including recognising the need for a skilled research workforce and the plan to establish an independent body to provide expert advice to Government on future infrastructure investment. This was a measure recommended by UA in its submission to the roadmap’s earlier issues paper.

“This roadmap is the big vision that we need for Australia’s research infrastructure capability,” said Universities Australia’s Chief Executive Belinda Robinson. “In uncharted terrain, it’s easy to get lost or to take wrong turns without a detailed map of the landscape and a clear sense of your destination. This map sets out our destination and the paths we’ll need to take to get there to develop the research capacity so fundamental to our future economic prosperity.

“The recommendations would also deliver certainty and stability to build on Australia’s internationally recognised research infrastructure, developed and supported in our universities.”

The extent of the implementation of the report's nine recommendations will, however, depend on the further development of an investment plan - the subject of the report's third recommendation.

The roadmap was developed by an expert committee chaired by Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel, and including University of Queensland Provost Professor Aidan Byrne and National Health and Medical Research Council Chief Executive Professor Anne Kelso.

Changes will help students navigate admissions’ maze

Students and their families should find it easier to compare entry requirements for university courses and see how to meet those criteria, with the adoption of new transparency measures, says Universities Australia, welcoming the Federal Government’s announcement that it will accept all recommendations of the Higher Education Standards Panel on university admissions transparency.

This includes adopting a standard information template – based on a draft put forward by the sector – to publish minimum entry and bonus point schemes for all courses, and a new national admissions website.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said, “Along with deciding whether to buy a house or to have kids, picking the right course at university is one of life’s biggest decisions. That’s why we want to make it as easy as possible for students and their families to find their way through a maze of university entry requirements that have grown in size and complexity over the years.

“Fewer than half of today’s students go to university straight from high school – the majority now enters university through other pathways including entry from TAFE, as mature-age students or with other testing or recognised prior learning. That’s why the sector itself has proposed standardising entry information in a common format or template used by all universities.”

In its [submission to the panel](#), Universities Australia recommended an admissions information template to reduce any confusion about ATAR cut-offs and offer clearer information on other entry paths.

Ms Robinson emphasised that greater transparency would not compromise university autonomy, but supported universities to promote their various course offerings to students. She added, “The Government’s heavy-handed suggestion to tie public investment to compliance is completely unnecessary. Universities are already adopting greater transparency in an increasingly complex admissions environment.”

Graduate jobs up

The job market for new university graduates has strengthened over the past year, with more than seven out of ten in a fulltime job just four months after graduation. “This puts paid to confected claims that universities are producing an oversupply of graduates who can’t get a job,” said Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson.

The [2016 Graduate Outcomes Survey](#) confirms that a university education remains a good investment. The fulltime job rate for new university graduates rose two per cent in the past year – up from 68.8 per cent in 2015 to 70.9 per cent in 2016. The picture was even stronger for people with postgraduate degrees, with 85.1 per cent in fulltime jobs.

Ms Robinson said this continued the trend of job market recovery since the peak of the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. “We’re seeing recent graduates continue to be in strong demand here in Australia – with the gradual recovery in the labour market lifting the fulltime job prospects of graduates even further,” she said.

Employment outcomes improve significantly in the first few years of graduates’ careers. Three years after graduating, almost nine out of ten graduates – 88.4 per cent – were in fulltime work. Not only are graduate employment figures on the rise, but more graduates are finding managerial or professional roles. Four out of five graduates are in a fulltime management or professional job three years after graduation. The report also shows that graduate satisfaction with their university experience remains high. More than four out of five students said they were satisfied with their course.

“This neatly refutes the myth that Australia is awash with overqualified baristas and retail assistants,” Ms Robinson said.

Honorary Doctorates awarded

In his last blog of 2016, ANU Vice Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC said, “One of the greatest privileges I have as Vice-Chancellor is the chance to attend [graduations](#) and celebrate with excited students as they receive their degree. This week ANU graduated close to 3,000 students and it was truly wonderful to see the many years of hard work and studies pay off.

“ANU awarded [Honorary Doctorates](#) to four distinguished global leaders. Former Prime Minister The Hon Kevin Rudd and businesswoman Thérèse Rein, former military commander Sir Angus Houston, and Indonesia's former Foreign Minister Dr Marty Natalegawa, were all conferred with the University's highest honour in recognition of their outstanding contribution to Australia and the region. On behalf of ANU I would like to congratulate all graduands and honorary doctorate recipients.”

‘Not so clever cuts’: Universities Australia

Closing the \$3.7 billion Education Investment Fund (EIF) would make it harder for Australia to create new jobs, generate research breakthroughs and compete for international students – our third largest export, according to Universities Australia.

“Universities urge the Turnbull Government to rethink its plans to proceed with the closure of the EIF – a decision announced in the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO),” said Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson. “The fund has been in limbo since it was first earmarked for abolition in the 2014 Budget – but the Government was unable to abolish it in the last Parliament to establish its Asset Recycling Fund. The permanent loss of this fund would be a body blow to Australia's third largest export sector.”

The EIF provided finance for universities to build new labs, research institutes and modern teaching facilities – including much-needed infrastructure in rural and regional economies. In a report released in December, the Higher Education Infrastructure Working Group noted with concern that while universities had managed their building programs well, more infrastructure needed repair.

[The report by the Government's own review team notes.](#)

“The leveraging effect ... was also very significant. The funding provided by the Government attracted significant co-investment, stimulated the economy and created jobs, and resulted in some outstanding infrastructure outcomes. [The fund] matched or bettered many infrastructure funding schemes for universities in countries Australia benchmarks against and competes with in the international higher education market

Ms Robinson commented, “If this fund is abolished, the question for Government is how does it expect universities to fund infrastructure such as next-generation teaching and research hubs? These facilities are vital to educate Australian students for the jobs of tomorrow – and attract international students, who contribute \$20 billion a year in export income for Australia.

“Investments in universities are investments in our transition to a new economy. It's imperative that we do all we can to ensure that Australians aren't left behind in that global race.”

Support for fairer copyright laws

Universities Australia has welcomed the [Productivity Commission's report](#) on Australia's Intellectual Property Arrangements, which calls for the introduction of a "fair use" exception to copyright laws.

The report recommends the Government amend the Copyright Act (1968) to introduce a broad, principles-based fair use exception. Universities Australia's submission to the Productivity Commission's Inquiry advocated for this reform. It was also recommended by the Australian Law Reform Commission's 2014 report into Copyright and the Digital Economy.

Universities Australia Deputy Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said, "If Australia is to remain competitive in the international education market, it is vital that we inject flexibility into our copyright law."

The report noted that recent analysis undertaken by Ernst & Young for the Australian Government concluded a broad US-style fair use exception would be a net benefit to Australia. Australia's current copyright exceptions are "too narrow and prescriptive, do not reflect the way people today consume and use content and do not readily accommodate new legitimate uses of copyright material," the report stated.

The United States, Singapore, Israel, South Korea and Canada all have a fair use, or a fair dealing for education, exception. This allows universities and schools to use small amounts of content for educational purposes in ways that do not cause harm to rights holders. The report also recommends the Government expand the "safe harbour" provision to universities and schools.

UA calls on the government to introduce the Copyright Amendment (Disability and Other Measures) Bill into Parliament at the first opportunity, which would give effect to this recommendation.

See also *What if we could reimagine copyright?* Edited by: [Rebecca Giblin](#) & [Kimberlee Weatherall](#), published by ANU Press – pages 17-18

Rio Olympic Medals in relation to population and affluence

Success in the recent Olympics has been conspicuously focussed on medals, especially gold ones. The ranking of individual countries has been depicted mostly in terms of the numbers of medals won, but also, sometimes, as medals per million population and medals per \$100bn GDP.

ANUEF member **Malcolm Whyte** has looked at Olympic medal tallies in a different way and sets out his challenging findings in an eText on the ANUEF website.

To read his findings access <http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/e-texts.html>

- enter Whyte in the "search text",
- choose the "all categories" in the drop-down box;
- click "author" in the List Order; then
- click start search

Theses' fodder: Records of the Murphy Commission of Inquiry

The President of the Senate, Senator Stephen Parry, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Tony Smith MP, have made the Class B records of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of former Labor front bencher and Justice of the High Court, the Honourable Lionel Keith Murphy, publicly available.

Under the *Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (Repeal) Act 1986*, the Commission's records are divided into two classes. The Class B records contain material mostly relating to the meaning of section 72 of the Constitution, which concerns the dismissal of Justices of the High Court and other courts created by the Parliament on the ground of proved misbehaviour.

The Class B records are available on the Parliament of Australia [website](#).

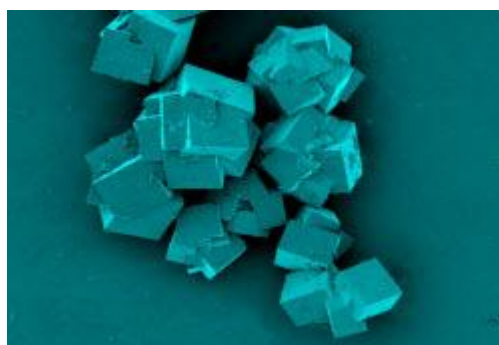
The presiding officers' statement also said, "The Class A records of the Commission contain material relating to the conduct of the Honorable Lionel Keith Murphy and are currently under review prior to a determination of whether the records will be made publicly available. The Presiding Officers will make known their decision on the publication of the Class A records of the Commission in due course".

Designer crystals for drug advancements

CSIRO has helped in fast-tracking the development of vaccines and tiny devices that give real-time information about a patient's condition. Collaborating with teams in Japan, Austria, Monash University and the University of Adelaide, CSIRO scientists led by Dr Paolo Falcaro have found a way to harness the potential of designer crystals known as Metallic Organic Frameworks (MOFs) - the most porous materials on the planet.

MOFs have so many holes inside that a single teaspoon of the powdery material has the same surface area as a football field. Since their discovery in 1999, they have been used in an array of fields including pharmaceuticals, electronics and horticulture.

Although the novel materials exert a powerful appeal for scientists, one of the roadblocks to realising the full potential of MOFs is their erratic structure, which makes it difficult to integrate them into functional devices.



"We've found a way to control the structure of MOFs and align them in one direction, creating a MOF film," CSIRO scientist Dr Aaron Thornton, co-author of the paper published in *Nature Materials*, said. He went on, "Having the MOFs in alignment means they conduct a current far better, opening up more electrical uses such as implantable medical devices that give real-time information about someone's health. It also gives researchers more control in the development of vaccines, which will fast-track the process. MOFs could also be structured in such a way that they'd only react with certain compounds or elements - for example, miners could wear clothes impregnated with a layer of MOFs that tell them when dangerous gases are building up".

CSIRO has already used MOFs to develop a molecular shell to protect and deliver drugs and vaccines, a 'solar sponge' that can capture and release carbon dioxide emissions and plastic material that gets better with age.

For more information, access - [HERE](#)

Biodiversity monitoring in the Amazon

A team of scientists from Australia, Brazil and Spain has joined forces to develop the most sophisticated remote monitoring system ever used to track the diminishing biodiversity of South America's Amazon Jungle. The project will revolutionise the way biodiversity is monitored by creating a distributed, wireless sensor network throughout the jungle with autonomous nodes that continuously monitor wildlife under the canopy of the Amazon Forest.

The team has been granted nearly \$2 million by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, a philanthropic funding body established by Gordon Moore – the founder of Intel – to carry out the first stage of this biodiversity monitoring project.



The four research partners involved in the project, dubbed Providence, met in Australia recently to commence phase one.

Dr Alberto Elfes, research scientist at CSIRO's Data61 and leader of the Australian arm of Providence, said species were being extinguished at a faster rate than we can catalogue them, but accurate biodiversity assessments were difficult to obtain.

"Remote sensing satellites and science aircraft provide a wealth of data about broad changes in forest cover, deforestation and land use, but these methods reveal almost nothing about the true story of biodiversity beneath the forest canopy," Dr Elfes said.

"Biodiversity assessments are difficult to carry out in rugged and remote areas using traditional methods. Researchers need to trek into the jungle to count the species they see and hear, and it can be quite dangerous as tropical rainforests are very inhospitable to humans. Our technological innovation to monitor biodiversity in the Amazon is on a scale that hasn't been seen before, and will use multiple technologies including acoustics, visual and thermal imaging. This work will also benefit forest biodiversity research in Australia and other countries worldwide."

The new technology will have a major impact on measuring and preserving the Amazon's ecosystem, allowing researchers, governments and the public to understand and monitor the impact of changes in forest cover and biodiversity.

Dr Emiliano Esterici Ramalho, researcher and monitoring coordinator at the Mamirauá Institute in Brazil and Providence project leader, said the initial study area was at the southern end of the Mamirauá Reserve, between the Amazon and Japurá rivers.

"One of the major concerns for scientists worldwide is loss of biodiversity and the extinction of species. An accurate biodiversity assessment of an area such as the Amazon is essential to help combat the potential loss of wildlife," Dr Ramalho said.

"We'll be collecting data from acoustic sensors (for underwater creatures, as well as terrestrial animals such as birds, frogs and monkeys), visual images, environmental data (wind, temperature, humidity, air pressure), and even thermal images. The animals of key interest in the trial stages are a range of species including jaguars, monkeys, bats, birds, reptiles, river dolphins and fish."

Phase one of Providence will field test 10 trial monitoring devices in the Amazon, to create a wireless network of sensor nodes. Phase two will scale up to around 100 nodes in the Amazon basin and phase three will see up to 1000 nodes installed.

Professor Michel André, founder and president of The Sense of Silence Foundation and director of the Laboratory of Applied Bioacoustics of the Technical University of Catalonia, BarcelonaTech, said monitoring wildlife with underwater passive acoustics will be a key technology in this project.

"New sensor developments and increased power in processing modules, originally developed for complex underwater ocean ecosystems, will be applied to the conservation of terrestrial and aquatic creatures for the first time in a large scale environment like the Amazon," Professor André said. "This unique biodiversity of sounds will be streamed online so the scientific community and the general public can follow our progress in real-time from the comfort of their lounge room."

CEO of CSIRO's Data61, Mr Adrian Turner, said Project Providence brings together and extends state-of-the-art wildlife monitoring techniques in species identification, data compression and transmission, and energy management.

"The integration of technologies involved in the Providence project will revolutionise the way we monitor biodiversity in tropical forests around the world," Mr Turner said. "Providence will enable, for the first time, the establishment of an accurate recording and assessment system of the biodiversity status of this region in the Amazon, and provide a warning system alerting us to any change that could threaten the amazing wildlife resident there."

ANU alumnus heads Austrade

Dr Stephanie Fahey, who received her PhD from the ANU, has been appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade). Dr Fahey will be the first woman to lead Austrade. She is currently the Lead Partner for Education, Oceania at Ernst and Young. She was Deputy Vice Chancellor at Monash University 2006-2012.

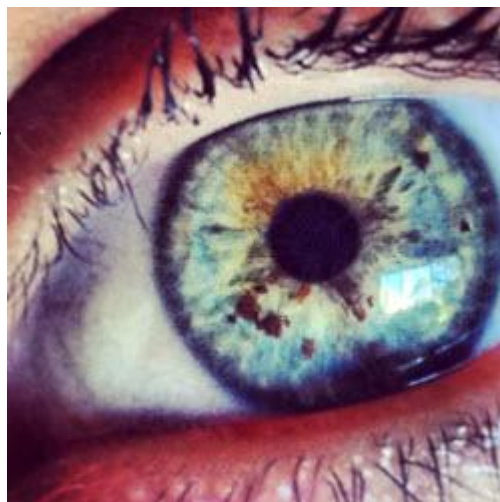
Dr Fahey has also led a research institute at the University of Sydney and is currently Chair of the NSW International Advisory Board, a Council member of the European Australian Business Council, a Board member of Canberra Institute of Technology, and a Board member of The Asia Foundation (Global Board). She has served on a number of other bodies including the Foreign Affairs Council, the Australia Korea Foundation, and a sub-committee of the Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council. She was inducted as a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors in 2012,

Dr Fahey replaces Austrade CEO Bruce Gosper who has been appointed High Commissioner to Singapore.

In the blink of a golden eye

It's a thought that would make most people wince – receiving an injection in the eye - monthly, or even more frequently. But for those with macular degeneration that is the reality of trying to treat severe vision loss. Now a team of CSIRO and Chinese researchers have developed a potentially less invasive drug delivery system for patients with the condition, and gold is a key ingredient.

Writing in the international edition of *Angewandte Chemie*, the team described how a hydrogel infused with gold nanoparticles had, when exposed to light, released pre-loaded therapeutics.



CSIRO researcher Johan Basuki said in principle, the patented method is able to reduce the number of injections required by patients with Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) by controlling the dosing using an external light.

"This unique delivery system improves on current therapeutic delivery which is via frequent injections to the back of the eye," Dr Basuki said.

"Many effective biomacromolecule therapeutics are currently available to patients with AMD, but due to their susceptibility to biodegradation they are required to be administered via an ongoing monthly injection into the eye.

"Our system can control the release of drugs through exposure to light, which means a higher concentration can be injected, with the drug release activated monthly using light.

"Importantly the drug doesn't need to be modified in any way and it retains very high biological activity after release."

While CSIRO researchers can use various materials as part of the delivery system, they've focused for now on gold nanoparticles. It absorbs light at specific wavelengths then releases it as heat, enabling the polymer matrix to soften, increasing the diffusion of drugs. Importantly, the process is reversible, so when the light is turned off, the polymer cools down and hardens – stopping the release of the drugs.

The system is highly versatile and can deliver different types of drugs ranging from small molecules to proteins and antibodies.

The gold nanoparticles can also be customised to different light wavelengths, meaning the method is not just skin – or retina – deep. Infrared light, for instance, could release drugs used in deep tissue, solid tumour therapy. It could even play a role in fighting cancer, while possible personal care and agricultural applications are also being investigated.

CSIRO Manufacturing is seeking investment partners to help take its research to the next stage.

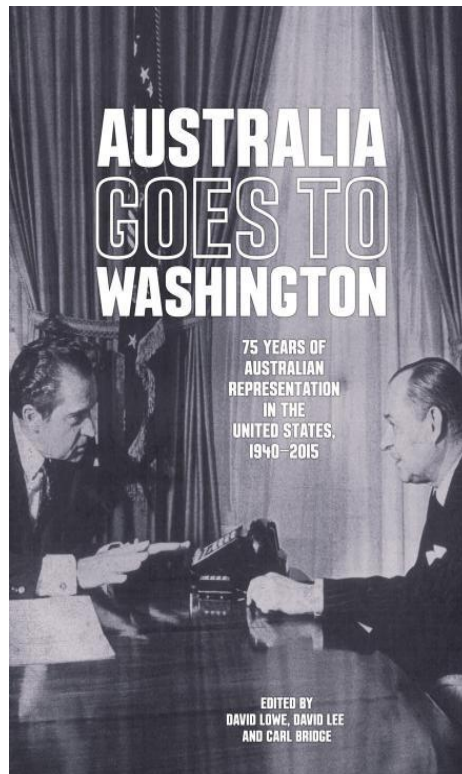
Book shelf

***Australia goes to Washington* -75 years of Australian representation in the United States**

Edited by: [David Lowe](#), [David Lee](#) & [Carl Bridge](#)

ISBN (print): 9781760460785 ISBN (online - free): 9781760460792

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2237>



Since 1940, when an Australian legation was established in Washington DC, Australian governments have expected much from their representatives in the American capital. This book brings together expert analyses of those who have served as heads of mission and of the challenges they have faced. Ranging beyond conventional studies of the Australian–United States relationship, it provides insights into the dynamics between Australian and US policymakers and into the culture of one of Australia’s oldest and most important overseas missions. It provides an appreciation of the importance of the embassy and the head of mission in Washington in mediating the relationship between Australia and the United States and of their role in managing expectations in Canberra and Washington. *Australia Goes to Washington* also sheds new light on personal trials and achievements at the coalface of Australian–United States relations.

Hard copies will be available to purchase shortly.

What if we could reimagine copyright?

Edited by: [Rebecca Giblin](#) & [Kimberlee Weatherall](#)

ISBN (print - \$53.00): 9781760460808 ISBN (online - free): 9781760460815

<http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/WIWCRC.01.2017>

What if we could start with a blank slate, and write ourselves a brand new copyright system?
What if we could design a law, from scratch, unconstrained by existing treaty obligations,

business models and questions of political feasibility? Would we opt for radical overhaul, or would we keep our current fundamentals? Which parts of the system would we jettison? Which would we keep? In short, what might a copyright system designed to further the public interest in the current legal and sociological environment actually look like?

Taking this thought experiment as their starting point, the leading international thinkers represented in this collection reconsider copyright's fundamental questions: the subject matter that should be protected, the ideal scope and duration of those rights, and how it should be enforced. Tackling the biggest challenges affecting the current law, their essays provocatively explore how the law could better secure to creators the fruits of their labours, ensure better outcomes for the world's more marginalised populations and solve orphan works. And while the result is a collection of impossible ideas, it also tells us much about what copyright could be – and what prescriptive treaty obligations currently force us to give up. The book shows that, reimagined, copyright could serve creators and the broader public far better than it currently does – and exposes intriguing new directions for achievable reform.

Reading Embraced by Australia: Hiroshima Modules 1 and 2

by: [Carol Hayes](#) & [Yuki Itani-Adams](#)

ISBN (online): 9781760460969

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2293>

Hiroshima Modules 1 and 2 provide a first-hand account of surviving Hiroshima's atomic bomb. This eText is the first volume of an advanced Japanese language comprehension series aimed firstly at improving Japanese language skills, and secondly at introducing readers to a first-hand account of Australia and Japan's shared WWII and post-WWII history. Made up of two modules, this eText includes audio recordings of the text, movie files of recorded interviews with Teruko Blair and interactive comprehension quiz questions to help readers engage with the Japanese text.

The story is drawn from war bride and Hiroshima survivor Mrs Teruko Blair's 1991 Japanese memoir, *Embraced by Australia* (『オーストラリアに抱かれて』), published by Asahi TV Press.

Hiroshima Modules 1 and 2 take readers on a journey behind the eyes of then 20-year-old Teruko. Module 1 covers only a few days in Teruko's life, in the lead up to the bombing, the horrific impact of the bomb and how she and her family just managed to escape the black rain. Module 2 continues on from Module 1, describing how Teruko and her family survived by managing to escape across the Ōta River to a friend's farm. The story ends with the survival of all four children and both their parents, which is nothing short of miraculous

Gender Violence & Human Rights: Seeking Justice in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu

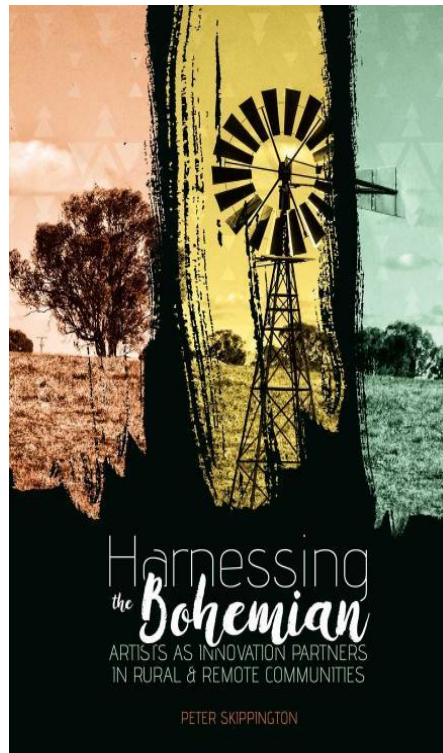
Edited by: [Aletta Biersack](#), [Margaret Jolly](#) & [Martha Macintyre](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760460709 ISBN (online - free): 9781760460716

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2168>

The postcolonial states of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu operate today in a global arena in which human rights are widely accepted. As ratifiers of UN treaties such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, these Pacific Island countries have committed to promoting women's and girls' rights, including the right to a life free of violence. Yet local,

national and regional gender values are not always consistent with the principles of gender equality and women's rights that undergird these globalising conventions. This volume critically interrogates the relation between gender violence and human rights as these three countries and their communities and citizens engage with, appropriate, modify and at times resist human rights principles and their implications for gender violence. Grounded in extensive anthropological, historical and legal research, the volume should prove a crucial resource for the many scholars, policymakers and activists who are concerned about the urgent and ubiquitous problem of gender violence in the western Pacific.



Harnessing the Bohemian: Artists as innovation partners in rural and remote communities

by: [Peter Skippington](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760460525 ISBN (online - free): 9781760460532

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2009>

Harnessing the Bohemian takes a fresh and interdisciplinary perspective on the intractable problem of shrinking populations and resources in remote/rural communities. It challenges the conventional wisdom of community development theories and practices and envisages more central roles for the creative disciplines in revitalising futures planning.

It argues that the evolution of technologies, the emergence of creative economies, the increasing demand for creative products, and the emergence of new creative talent are continually changing community expectations and opportunities. Consequentially, fresh arguments and new ideas must be developed to stimulate more creative and innovative approaches to community development. Recognising that creativity and innovation exist across all community sectors, this book proposes practical new approaches that harness the creative capital of all community stakeholders.

Touring Pacific Cultures

Edited by: [Kalissa Alexeyeff](#) & [John Taylor](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$78.00): 9781921862441 ISBN (online - free): 9781922144263

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2159>

Tourism is vital to the economies of most Pacific nations and as such is an important site for the meaningful production of shared and disputed cultural values and practices. This is especially the case when tourism intersects with other important arenas for cultural production, both directly and indirectly. *Touring Pacific Cultures* captures the central importance of tourism to the visual, material and performed cultures of the Pacific region. In this volume, we propose to explore new directions in understanding how culture is defined, produced, experienced and sustained through tourism-related practices across that region. We ask, how is cultural value, ownership, performance and commodification negotiated and experienced in actual lived practice as it moves with people across the Pacific?

An Archaeology of Early Christianity in Vanuatu (Terra Australis 44)

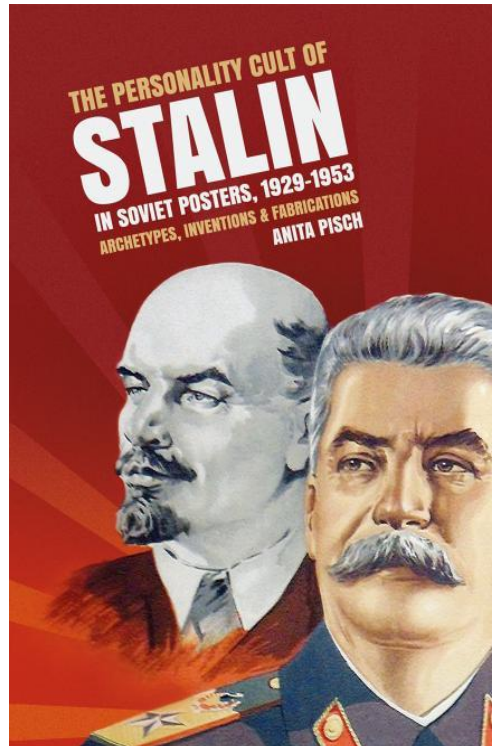
Kastom and Religious Change on Tanna and Erromango, 1839–1920

by: [James L. Flexner](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$65.00): 9781760460747 ISBN (online - free): 9781760460754

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2244>

Religious change is at its core a material as much as a spiritual process. Beliefs related to intangible spirits, ghosts, or gods were enacted through material relationships between people, places, and objects. The archaeology of mission sites from Tanna and Erromango islands, southern Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides), offers an informative case study for understanding the material dimensions of religious change. One of the primary ways that cultural difference was thrown into relief in the Presbyterian New Hebrides missions was in the realm of objects. Christian Protestant missionaries believed that religious conversion had to be accompanied by changes in the material conditions of everyday life. Results of field archaeology and museum research on Tanna and Erromango, southern Vanuatu, show that the process of material transformation was not unidirectional. Just as Melanesian people changed religious beliefs and integrated some imported objects into everyday life, missionaries integrated local elements into their daily lives. Attempts to produce “civilised Christian natives”, or to change some elements of native life relating purely to “religion” but not others, resulted instead in a proliferation of “hybrid” forms. This is visible in the continuity of a variety of traditional practices subsumed under the umbrella term “kastom” through to the present alongside Christianity. Melanesians didn’t become Christian, Christianity became Melanesian. The material basis of religious change was integral to this process.



The Personality Cult of Stalin in Soviet Posters, 1929–1953: Archetypes, inventions and fabrications

by: [Anita Pisch](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$83.00): 9781760460624 ISBN (online - free): 9781760460631

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2129>

From 1929 until 1953, Iosif Stalin's image became a central symbol in Soviet propaganda. Touched up images of an omniscient Stalin appeared everywhere: emblazoned across buildings and lining the streets; carried in parades and woven into carpets; and saturating the media of socialist realist painting, statuary, monumental architecture, friezes, banners, and posters. From the beginning of the Soviet regime, posters were seen as a vitally important medium for communicating with the population of the vast territories of the USSR. Stalin's image became a symbol of Bolshevik values and the personification of a revolutionary new type of society. The persona created for Stalin in propaganda posters reflects how the state saw itself or, at the very least, how it wished to appear in the eyes of the people.

The 'Stalin' who was celebrated in posters bore but scant resemblance to the man Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili, whose humble origins, criminal past, penchant for violent solutions and unprepossessing appearance made him an unlikely recipient of uncritical charismatic adulation. The Bolsheviks needed a wise, nurturing and authoritative figure to embody their revolutionary vision and to legitimate their hold on power. This leader would come to embody the sacred and archetypal qualities of the wise Teacher, the Father of the nation, the great Warrior and military strategist, and the Saviour of first the Russian land, and then the whole world.

This book is the first dedicated study on the marketing of Stalin in Soviet propaganda posters. Drawing on the archives of libraries and museums throughout Russia, hundreds of previously unpublished posters are examined, with more than 130 reproduced in full colour.

The Personality Cult of Stalin in Soviet Posters, 1929–1953 is a unique and valuable contribution to the discourse in Stalinist studies across a number of disciplines.

Rays of the World, (eds) Peter Last, William White, Marcelo de Carvalho, Bernard Séret, Matthias Stehmann and Gavin Naylor, with illustrations of all 633 species painted by wildlife artist Lindsay Marshall.

Hardback \$220.00 ISBN: 9780643109131 | 800 pages | 270 x 210 mm
Publisher: CSIRO Publishing
Colour Paintings, Maps

ePDF | ISBN: 9780643109148 Available from [eRetailers](#)

ePUB | ISBN: 9780643109155 Available from [eRetailers](#) -

The newly released book *Rays of the World* is the first illustrated guide to rays since the first member of the group was described by Linnaeus, the founder of modern taxonomy, in 1758, according to the CSIRO.

Based on years of research by 15 authors, many of the book's 633 species of rays were previously unknown to science and 25 new species included were not named and described until this year.

The CSIRO publishers say, "Thanks to Australia's unique biodiversity, many of the newly described species are Australian but have been hiding in plain sight."

RIGHT: *Potamotrygon albimaculata*.



"The Australian Whipray is a familiar sight in the Noosa River, often seen swimming in water only a few centimetres deep," lead editor and CSIRO researcher Dr Peter Last said. "Adults have a one metre disc and a very long whip-like tail and it was described and named only three months ago."

"In August we described and named the Mumburarr Whipray, which is found in Northern Australia and Papua New Guinea. One of largest stingrays, it measures more than 1.6 metres across its disc, is more than four metres long and weighs more than 100 kilograms. Although these species probably provided food for Indigenous people, the fact that they were not known to science means that they have not been on anyone's radar for research and conservation."

"Some of the species celebrated in our book may be rendered extinct in the near future without intervention, including many stingray species from Southeast Asia. Tasmania's largest endemic fish, the Maugean Skate, is in danger of joining the Thylacine."

CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere Acting Science Director Dr David Smith said the book was a significant international achievement. "*Rays of the World* has brought together researchers from countries across the globe including Australia, France, Germany, Brazil, Malaysia and

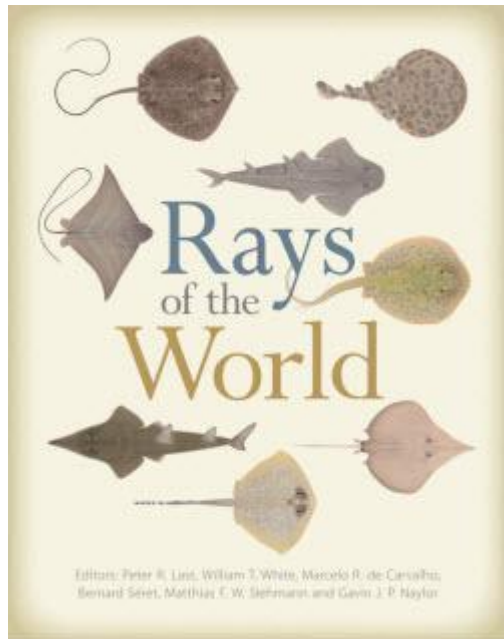
the United States. The book will go a long way to enhancing the world's knowledge of these iconic marine animals."

The group includes well-known animals such as the stingrays, skates, electric rays and sawfishes. They range in size from seven metre wide mantas and seven metre long sawfish to the tiny electric sleeper ray, which reaches maturity at only eight to 10 centimetres long.

Most live only in the sea, but the freshwater stingrays of South America spend their lives far upstream in rivers including the Amazon.

Rays are not typically aggressive to humans, but the stings of stingrays and sharp saws of sawfishes can cause injuries if these animals are mishandled or startled.

The research underpinning *Rays of the World* proved challenging, with the authors searching natural history collections and museums around the world, including CSIRO's Australian National Fish Collection in Hobart, as well as searching for rays in the wild and at remote fish markets.



"Some species are known only from specimens squashed into preserving jars," Dr Last said. "Others we thought we knew fairly well, but when we looked closer one species turned out to be as many as six or seven different species.

"DNA analyses have provided amazing new insights, not just new species but whole new genera and families have been recognised, including the impressive Australian fiddler rays."

The book was funded by the US National Science Foundation, CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere and CSIRO's Australian National Fish Collection.

It is illustrated by paintings of each species, reflecting the difficulty of photographing preserved specimens or rare rays in the wild.

It was published by CSIRO Publishing and is available online [HERE](#)

Aboriginal History Journal: Volume 40 Edited by: [Liz Conor](#)

ISSN (print – rrp \$38.00): 0314-8769 ISSN (online - free): 1837-9389

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2179>

Since 1977 the journal *Aboriginal History* has pioneered interdisciplinary historical studies of Australian Aboriginal peoples' and Torres Strait Islanders' interactions with non-Indigenous peoples. It has promoted publication of Indigenous oral traditions, biographies, languages, archival and bibliographic guides, previously unpublished manuscript accounts, critiques of current events, and research and reviews in the fields of anthropology, archaeology,

sociology, linguistics, demography, law, geography and cultural, political and economic history. The current editor of the *Aboriginal History* journal is Dr Liz Conor.

[Aboriginal History Inc.](#) is a publishing organisation based in the Australian Centre for Indigenous History, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University.

For more information on Aboriginal History Inc. please visit aboriginalhistory.org.au.

Agenda - A Journal of Policy Analysis and Reform: Volume 23, Number 1, 2016

Edited by: [William Coleman](#)

ISSN (print – rrp \$28.00): 1322-1833 **ISSN (online - free):** 1447-4735

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2264>

Agenda is the journal of the College of Business and Economics, ANU. Launched in 1994, *Agenda* provides a forum for debate on public policy, mainly (but not exclusively) in Australia and New Zealand. It deals largely with economic issues but gives space to social and legal policy and also to the moral and philosophical foundations and implications of policy.

ANU Undergraduate Research Journal: Volume Seven, 2015

ISSN (print – rrp \$33.00): 1836-5331 **ISSN (online - free):** 1837-2872

Citation URL: <http://press.anu.edu.au/node/2297>

This *ANU Undergraduate Research Journal* presents outstanding essays taken from numerous ANU undergraduate essay submissions. The breadth and depth of the articles chosen for publication by the editorial team and reviewed by leading ANU academics demonstrates the quality and research potential of the undergraduate talent being nurtured at ANU across a diverse range of fields.

Titles from Melbourne University Press

ANUEF members who would care to review any of the following titles (and the preceding ones) should contact the editor of *Emeritus* at ian.mathews7@bigpond.com.

MUP's new titles will be released in the first months of 2017. They include books by **Moana Hope**, one of two Collingwood marquee players for the inaugural 2017 AFL Women's league, who tells her inspirational story in *My Way*. From the Honourable Dame **Quentin Bryce** comes *Dear Quentin: Letters of a Governor-General*, a rich collection of the letters that she, as Governor-General, wrote and received during her six-year term. **Susan Carland**, in *Fighting Hislam: Women, Faith and Sexism*, turns a lens on feminism and faith, drawing on conversations with Muslim women in Australia and North America. And in the honest and personal *Take Heart: A Story for Modern Stepfamilies*, **Chloe Shorten** tells the story of the modern household where nuclear is no longer so mainstream and asks who qualifies as 'a family' in today's world.

Plus: assisted dying advocate and doctor **Rodney Syme**, in *Time To Die*, argues for extending the right to die to those whose suffering is unbearable; and historian **Rebe Taylor** takes us *Into the Heart of Tasmania*.

[Have your say](#)

Climate Change Review 2017

The Federal Government released terms of reference for its review of climate change policies to be led by the Department of Environment and Energy in 2017.

According to a media release by the Minister for the Environment and Energy, Josh Frydenberg, this was an undertaking to review when the government set Australia's 2030 emissions reduction target.

“Australia's approach to climate change policy is to meet our international emissions reduction commitments while at the same time maintaining energy security and affordability. The Government is committed to adopting a non-ideological approach to emissions reduction to ensure we secure the lowest cost of abatement,” the statement says.

The Government recently ratified the Paris Agreement and “has an ambitious and responsible target” to reduce emissions by 26 to 28 per cent on 2005 levels by 2030.

The Minister says, “The target will halve our per capita emissions making it one of the largest reductions in the G20 on that basis. Australia's effective climate change policies are working. We beat our first Kyoto target by 128 million tonnes and are on track to beat our second Kyoto 2020 target by 78 million tonnes.

“The Emissions Reduction Fund has successfully conducted four auctions to date securing 178 million tonnes of emissions reductions at an average price of \$11.83 per tonne...

“The Government is also committed to a Renewable Energy Target of 23.5 per cent by 2020 which was legislated in the Federal Parliament in 2015.

“The Government will consult with business and the community throughout the review and a discussion paper will be released in early 2017 seeking public submissions.”

The Terms of Reference and further information on the review are available at: www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/review-climate-change-policies.

Protecting freedom of religion or belief

The [Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters](#) tabled the [first Interim Report](#) on the 2016 Federal Election in December. [Senator Linda Reynolds](#), Committee Chair, said the Committee had worked cooperatively to deliver a non-partisan report on the subject of authorisations for electoral material. Authorisations are the statements that identify the person or organisation responsible for the advertisement or electoral material.

“Since the enactment of the first *Commonwealth Electoral Act* in 1902, it has been an illegal practice to ‘publish any publication of any electoral advertisement or handbill’ without authorisation (s180),” she said.

“Authorisation was recognised then, as it is today, as one the most important checks and balances contained in our electoral legislation, to ensure integrity and accountability for campaigning in our democracy.

“The committee found that this requirement for authorisation should remain. However, our electoral laws have not kept pace with technological change and the new ways of communicating with voters that this provides, thereby creating loopholes capable of exploitation. Consequently, authorisation requirements for the same political messages are not consistent across all formats and mediums of communication.

“Three core principles – accountability, traceability and consistency – have underpinned the committee’s deliberations and the report’s six recommendations. These principles combine to reassure voters that those disseminating electoral material into the public domain are traceable, accountable and provide clear context for voters when considering the messages they contain.”

The committee report makes the following 6 recommendations:

Recommendation 1 The Committee recommends that the Act is amended to specifically and explicitly address the matter of authorisation of electoral materials to ensure that:

- parties and other participants should be held to account and be responsible for their political statements;
- those who authorise electoral materials should be identifiable and traceable for enforcement and other purposes; and
- there is consistency in the application of the rules and requirements to all electoral material.

Recommendation 2 that the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* be amended to include a separate part/division addressing authorisations, and that the requirements should be clear, concise and easy to navigate.

Recommendation 3 that an objects clause [setting out the aim of the legislation] is included into the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* to complement and strengthen existing legislation.

Recommendation 4 that the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters conduct further inquiry and make recommendations in early 2017 regarding the issues of impersonating a Commonwealth officer and Commonwealth entity.

Recommendation 5 that the government ensures consistency between all other relevant legislation and the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* in relation to authorisation of electoral advertising.

Recommendation 6 that authorisation requirements in line with the principles of accountability, traceability and consistency should, as far as reasonably possible, not interfere with the purpose of the communication, which is to communicate with electors.

During the course of this inquiry, the committee received evidence on the issue of impersonating a Commonwealth entity that arose in the 2016 election. The committee will be conducting further inquiries into this matter early in 2017 and will report further.

The committee's next interim report – focussing on foreign political donations – is due to be tabled in March 2017 with further reports to be tabled over the course of 2017

For more information phone or access Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters: (02) 6277 2374 and em@aph.gov.au.

Future of Australia's trade with the United Kingdom

The Trade Sub-Committee of the Parliament's [Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade](#) (JSCFADT) has commenced an inquiry into Australia's trade and investment relationship with its largest trading partner in Europe - the United Kingdom.

Chair of the Trade Sub-Committee Senator Bridget McKenzie said, "Following the United Kingdom's referendum decision to leave the European Union, it is timely to conduct an inquiry into Australia's trade relations with the UK. With two-way trade in goods and services worth more than \$23 billion, the UK has long been a significant trade and investment partner for Australia. The Sub-Committee will investigate the opportunities to expand these trade and investment links, and the merits of a possible bilateral free trade agreement with the UK, especially as both countries navigate a new trading path with each other.

"This inquiry will include an examination of the possible implications for Australia's trade and investment relationships with the UK and the EU, depending on how and when the UK negotiates its exit from the EU."

The inquiry will also look at the significant UK investment in Australia and Australian investment in the UK. According to the Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, Steven Ciobo, who referred the inquiry to the JSCFADT, UK businesses have direct investments worth \$76 billion in Australia, rising to nearly \$500 billion when portfolio and other investments are included. Australia had direct investments of \$81 billion in the UK and \$353 billion overall in 2015.

Tourism also remains another important export for Australia with nearly 700,000 British visitors coming to Australia last year, who collectively spent almost \$4 billion in Australia. In 2015-16, the UK Office for National Statistics reported more than 600,000 Australians visited the UK.

The **terms of reference** for the Committee's inquiry are as follows:

The Committee shall examine Australia's trade and investment relationship with the United Kingdom (UK). The Committee shall have particular regard to:

- the nature of Australia's current trade and investment relationship with the UK;
- possible implications for Australia's trade and investment relationships with the UK and the European Union consequent to the UK's exit from the European Union;
- barriers and impediments to trade and investment with the UK;
- opportunities to expand trade and investment links;
- the merits and risks of a possible bilateral free trade agreement with the UK, and potential features of such an agreement;
- the role of Australian governments (State, Territory and Federal) in identifying trade and investment opportunities in the UK, and assisting Australian exporters to access these opportunities; and
- any other related matters.

The Trade Sub-Committee invites submissions from anyone with an interest in the issues raised by these terms of reference. Submissions addressing the terms of reference should be lodged by **17 February 2017**. Further details about the about the inquiry, including how to contribute, can be obtained from the Committee's [website](#) or by contacting the Committee Secretariat on (02) 6277 2313, email jscfadt@aph.gov.au, and web: www.aph.gov.au/jfadt.

The never-ending story of fast rail

The House of Representatives [Standing Committee on Infrastructure, Transport and Cities](#) has presented its report, [Harnessing Value, Delivering Infrastructure](#), on the role of transport connectivity in stimulating development and economic activity in urban areas and regional Australia.

The Committee has recommended development of value-capture mechanisms as a means of funding new transport infrastructure and the development of high speed rail to facilitate new patterns of settlement in Australia.

Committee Chair [Mr John Alexander MP](#) says the effective planning and development of transport infrastructure in major cities and regions would optimise not just the potential for growth but also quality of life and cost of housing.

"We should give effect to urban renewal and densification while rebalancing the pattern of settlement through strategic decentralisation," Mr Alexander says. "The key to this is high speed rail funded by value capture."

The Committee has also recommended:

- developing a framework for the specification and evaluation of proposals for the development of a High Speed Rail Network in Eastern Australia
- investigating options for private funding of High Speed Rail through value capture
- the monitoring and investigation of other technological innovations for transport connectivity
- recognising the potential contribution towards the costs of new transport infrastructure of value capture
- developing a system for coordinating the planning and funding of major infrastructure projects across all levels of government
- coordinated procurement of vehicles and rolling stock for transport infrastructure
- establishing value capture mechanisms for individual transport infrastructure projects as a condition of federal funding
- developing a toolkit of value-capture mechanisms that can be applied by all levels of government
- continued roll-out of City Deal-type agreements with the various state, territory and local governments
- developing a consistent and coordinated approach to the application of value-capture to major infrastructure projects, with the Australian Government acting as the single point for the collection of value-capture revenues.

A copy of the report can be obtained from the [Committee's website](#) or from the secretariat on (02) 6277 2352. For more information, contact House of Representatives Standing

Committee on Infrastructure, Transport and Cities
(02) 6277 2352, itc.reps@aph.gov.au or www.aph.gov.au/itc

Matters of possible interest - Access the websites to read more

Information for accountants servicing to self-managed superannuation funds

<http://www.asic.gov.au/about-asic/media-centre/find-a-media-release/2016-releases/16-425mr-information-sheet-for-accountants-who-provide-services-to-self-managed-superannuation-funds/>

ASIC has issued an information sheet for accountants who provide services in relation to self-managed superannuation funds (SMSFs).

17-010MR Superannuation funds to start disclosing subplan information on websites from 1 July 2017 | ASIC - Australian Securities and Investments Commission

<http://www.asic.gov.au/about-asic/media-centre/find-a-media-release/2017-releases/17-010mr-superannuation-funds-to-start-disclosing-subplan-information-on-websites-from-1-july-2017/>

ASIC has written to trustees of superannuation funds with employer sub-plans reminding them of the requirement to publicly disclose transparency information for those sub-plans from 1 July 2017....

3D printed anti-snoring device could help millions get a good night's sleep

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/hunt/media-releases/3d-printed-anti-snoring-device-could-help-millions-get-good-night%E2%80%99s>

Australians suffering sleep apnoea may benefit from the opening of a new facility in Melbourne which will produce new anti-snoring devices that are customised to an individual's specific needs using 3D printing technology. The 'O2Vent' stops patients from snoring by delivering air to the back of the mouth, alleviating multiple sites of obstruction including the nose, soft palate and tongue. This personalised lightweight titanium device could benefit the estimated one million Australians who suffer from sleep apnoea.

New Social Security Agreement for Australia and New Zealand

<http://christianporter.dss.gov.au/media-releases/new-social-security-agreement-for-australia-and-new-zealand>

Australia and New Zealand have signed a revised social security agreement reflecting 14 years of changes to each country's social welfare systems.

\$500 million fund will help build Australia's biomedical industry of the future

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/hunt/media-releases/500-million-fund-will-help-build-australias-biomedical-industry-future>

The Federal Government launched the \$500 million Biomedical Translation Fund in mid-December, established under the government's National Innovation and Science Agenda.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Report published

<http://www.humanrights.gov.au/news/media-releases/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice-report-launched-today>

Australian Human Rights Commission President Gillian Triggs and Deputy Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner Robynne Quiggin launched the Social Justice and Native Title Report 2016. The document is a state-of-the-nation report on the social justice and native title issues affecting Indigenous Australians in 2016.

Dual-Network Cards and Mobile Wallet Technology: Consultation Paper

<http://www.rba.gov.au/media-releases/2016/mr-16-31.html>

The Reserve Bank has issued a consultation paper: Dual-Network Cards and Mobile Wallet Technology.

Leadership opportunities for women in STEM fields

<http://www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/MediaCentre/News/ACS113099>

The Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering (AINSE) is to receive funding through the Women in STEM and Entrepreneurship program under the National Innovation and Science Agenda.

Minister urges cooperation to address 'worrying' education results

<http://ministers.education.gov.au/birmingham/minister-urges-cooperation-address-worrying-education-results>

A leading international education snapshot released in December shows Australian science students are now seven months behind where they were in 2006, an Australian maths student is a year of schooling behind where they were in 2003 and Australian students' reading abilities have also dropped by a year since 2000.

ANU Emeritus Faculty

Chair's Report to the 2016 Annual General Meeting

By James Fox

Introduction

The ANU Emeritus Faculty can report that it has had another full and eventful year. As in years past, we have endeavoured to 1) contribute to the intellectual and cultural life of the University, 2) enhance the reputation of the University and its values and, in particular, 3) foster collegiality among our members. A strong emphasis on collegiality is what distinguishes our association and informs our activities. I can report that our membership has continued to increase. We are now a Faculty of over 250 members. Appropriately, we have continued to diversify our activities to meet the interests of our varied membership.

Collegiate Lunches: Adrian Gibbs was responsible for organizing collegiate lunches around a particular topic. He was ably assisted by Craig Reynolds and Fyfe Bygrave. Together they did an excellent job in creating an interesting mix of topics and speakers. A list of the topics of these lunches is as follows:

March 2: Prame Chopra and Larry Saha, "Climate Change: what do we know and why is it so contentious?"

April 6: Ken Taylor, "Preparing a World Heritage nomination for the Spice (Banda) Islands."

May 4: Fergus Thomson, "Queen's English v Vox Populi."

June 1: Craig Reynolds, "A Thai Policeman and his Magical World."

August 3: Professor Ken George, "Indonesian art and artists."

September 7: Dr Mark O'Connor, "Why Shakespeare should be translated and staged in modern English."

November 2: Professor Brian Schmidt, "The State of the Universe."

December 7: Fyfe Bygrave & Adrian Gibbs, "Celebration of the Nobel and Ig Nobel Prizes of 2016."

Monthly Lecture Series: Adrian Gibbs and Craig Reynolds organized our monthly lecture series. The series featured a diverse group of colleagues who were able to present exciting aspects of their research, confirming what we all know that research at the ANU is both remarkable and various.

February 17: Dr Michael Walsh, "Health implications of regaining or retaining Australian Languages."

March 16: Professor Kurt Lambeck, "Deformations of the Earth: from hours to eons: with particular focus on the interactions between ice sheets, oceans and the solid Earth."

April 20: Professor Robert Cribb, "The cultural history of the orang-utan."

May 17: Professor John Warhurst, "Current Australian Federal Politics."

August 17: Dr Robert Ward, "Gravitational Waves: The new astronomy."

September 21: Professor Ryszard Maleska, "Epigenetics and bees."

October 19: Dr John Hart, "Political Science, Prediction and the U.S. Presidential Election."

November 16: Professor Li Narangoa, "Chinggis Khan and Women."

University House Dinner: Last year we revived a previous tradition of holding a dinner for members of University House and so following this revival, we held another University House 'Winter' dinner on the 24th of June. We had an excellent turnout and will continue this tradition next year.

ANUEF Annual Lecture: Our Annual Emeritus Faculty Lecture was given at the Sir Roland Wilson Lecture Theatre on the 28th of July by Professor Geoffrey Crossick. Professor Crossick is Distinguished Professor of the Humanities in the School of Advanced Study of the University of London. He was Chief Executive of the Arts and Humanities Research Board from 2002–05, Warden of Goldsmiths College from 2005–10 and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London from 2010-12. He is Director of the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Cultural Value Project and author, with Patrycja Kaszynska, of the Report: Understanding the Value of Arts & Culture. In his lecture entitled 'Understanding the Value of Arts and Culture', Professor Crossick addressed the question: 'How should we understand the difference that arts and culture make to individuals and to society?'

Symposium on Projects and Research of ANUEF Members: Ian Keen organised our Projects Symposium on the 15th of June. This symposium is a rebranded version of our former "Research in Retirement Seminar" which we have now expanded to include

members' projects, interests and activities as well as research. We had eight speakers on the day:

Eva Papp, "Lake George or Weereewa – An Unsurpassed Natural Archive"

Tony Eggleton, "The Green Cape Cannon Ball"

Julian Cribb, "Surviving the 21st Century"

Jenny Goldie, "Population and Adaptation"

James J. Fox, "On Rice Production and Brown Planthoppers: 30 Years of Policy Research in Indonesia"

Cobie Brinkman, "The First Primatology Text – Jean-Baptiste Audebert's *Histoire Naturelle des Singes et des Makis* and its Influence"

Colleen Grafton-Green, "Grand Opera at the School of Music"

J. Ferguson Thomson, "When you come to a fork in the road, take it"

Nights at the Opera: At the urging of Colleen Grafton-Green, we set out to do something new and different: to show all of the operas performed at the ANU School of Music between 1995 and 2004 that were filmed by the late Michael Grafton-Green and recently remastered to Blu-ray. Colleen made arrangements with the Wesley Music Centre to be able to use their facilities and excellent sound equipment. We called this series: "Nights at the Opera". Our first showing on the 8th of March was the 1995 production of Mozart's *Così fan tutte* featuring Jae-Woo Kim, Catherine Carby, Richard Anderson, Terry Den Dulk, and Christopher Steele. There was a fine evening turnout and Jae-Woo Kim came from Sydney for the screening.

The second show on the 26th of May was the 1996 ANU School of Music performance of Smetana's *The Bartered Bride* featuring Terry Den Dulk, Jae-Woo Kim and Vivien Munday, which is particularly memorable because it uses Canberra as its setting. Again we had a reasonable turnout for the performance.

Unfortunately, we have had to put further screenings of these operas at the Wesley Music Centre on hold pending advice on copyright issues from the University Legal Office.

Special Lectures: We held one special lecture this year on the 22nd of July. This was a book launch of *Don Luigi Sturzo: The Father of Social Democracy* by Professor John Molony. Fr Frank Brennan who is Professor of Law at the Australian Catholic University and Adjunct Professor at the ANU College of Law and National Centre for Indigenous Studies launched this book, with John Nethercote, Adjunct Professor at the Australian Catholic University as Master of Ceremonies.

Poets' Lunch: In keeping with a tradition begun by Giles Pickford, the Emeritus Faculty once again hosted the Poets' Lunch on the 2nd of December.

Emeritus The ANUEF e-magazine: Ian Mathews has continued to publish the *Emeritus* which is sent out to our membership. Eleven issues are published over the year. Vol. 7 No 1 appeared in February and Vol. 7 No 11 appeared in December this year. Copies of past editions of the *Emeritus* are available in the 'News' section of our web site at <http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/news.html>. This year Ian established a book review section in the *Emeritus*. Members are welcome to write reviews. A number of books are listed as available for review but others can be suggested.

Oral History Project: Peter Stewart has been in charge of our oral history project since 2008 and has recorded interviews with 38 members of our Faculty. All of these interviews are available at our website. They have been transferred to the University's Oral Archive and represent a considerable and invaluable portion of that historical archive. Peter has now

decided to step down from these efforts and has given charge of the project to Fyfe Bygrave. Fyfe has been working closely with Peter in this transition and has been supported by Nik Fominas who has provided the technical support on this project over many years. This year Fyfe has recorded interviews with 1) Prame Chopra and 2) Campbell MacKnight. Both of these interviews will be transferred to the University Archive and be available on our website in the coming weeks.

The John Molony History Prize: Each year the ANU Emeritus Faculty provides a \$500 'John Molony Prize' for 'the best PhD thesis submitted in the School of History, as determined by a committee and informed by examiners' reports'. The prize for 2015 was shared between:

- (1) Alessandro Antonello, "*The greening of Antarctica: environment, science and diplomacy, 1959 – 1980*" and
- (2) Laura Rademaker, "*Language and the mission: talking and translating on Groote Eylandt 1943-1973.*"

In previous years, we have paid for this prize from our current account. This year we transferred the necessary amount from our Education Fund to be able to underwrite this prize in perpetuity through the Endowment Fund.

East Coast Project: The East Coast Project has been a continuing research project connected with the Emeritus Faculty for many years. John Molony, the Chair and Initiator of this Project, has provided the following brief account of the work of the Project:

"The East Coast Project met each month in the Faculty premises. We maintained our principal interest in the pre-Cook period, which led our research through to Dutch contact in 1606 and subsequent charting by them of almost all of the continent, including 1600 kilometres from Cape Leeuwin to Ceduna, as well as a southern section of Van Diemen's Land by Abel Tasman in 1642.

"Throughout we continued our research on the Dieppe charts and have concluded that, although the east coast was charted, albeit roughly, in the early years of the 16th century we have not substantiated that with other contemporary evidence whether written or in the form of artefacts. We will continue to pursue our research into these matters."

The publication last month of John Molony's *Captain James Cook: Claiming the Great South Land* is a small testimony to the large measure of collegiality among those members of the Emeritus Faculty who make up the East Coast Project.

ANU Press Summations Series: The ANU Press established a publication series intended to allow senior academics at the ANU and in particular Emeritus Faculty "to re-address their own work and present the best of this work with retrospective insight". The Press is eager to receive manuscripts that present collected works of long-standing (including previously published papers) by ANU academics. Anyone interested in preparing a manuscript can contact me (james.fox@anu.edu.au) for information.

The Garden and its Plinth and Molony Bust: This year we changed the plaque on the plinth of the Molony bust to acknowledge Ante Dabro who created the bust and donated it to the Emeritus Faculty. Again, we are thankful to Ante Dabro for his generosity. We have also embarked on the establishment of a new garden around the bust and in front of the Molony Building. Di Riddell and Verna Rosling have taken charge of overseeing this project which will be carried out for us by the University. Here we acknowledge the support of George Abraham of Campus Services, Gardens and Grounds.

Information Technology Services for the Emeritus Faculty: Nik Fominas has served the Emeritus Faculty unstintingly as its IT technician and all-round problem solver for most of the Faculty's existence. He has now, however, decided to retire but continues to advise us on how we need to proceed into the future. As a result, Fyfe Bygrave has initiated discussions with the University's IT Services who have agreed to provide the support we will need. Various aspects of an agreement are still being discussed, as well as work on an eventual upgrade to our website. The prognosis is positive but the transition will require considerable work on our part in the coming year.

Emeritus Faculty New members 2016: As of December 2016, the ANU Emeritus Faculty has 257 members. New members for this year are as follows:

Gino Moliterno School of Art & Literature
Peter Jackson Thai Studies, CAP
Maria Vidovic JCSMR
Glenn Withers Economics
Colin Groves School of Archaeology & Anthropology
John Hart Political Science
Suiwah Leung Economics, Crawford School
Jonathon Unger China Studies, CAP
Anita Chan China Studies, CAP
Elizabeth Minchin Classics
Robert Tyson International Relations (Russia and the Middle East)
Hugh Tyndale-Biscoe Zoology and CSIRO Wildlife
John Foster Earth Sciences
Robert Miller International Studies, Bell School

Deaths and Obituaries: The following colleagues have died during the year: Jack Caldwell, Soepomo Soerjohoedjo, Godfrey Linge, John Mulvaney, Des Ball and Howard Bradbury.

There is a lag in the appearance of obituaries, which are published in the *Emeritus* and then kept as a semi-official University archive. Obituaries for the following colleagues appear in the *Emeritus* this year: Donald Anthony Low, Jack Caldwell, Douglas Henry Kelly, Soepomo Soerjohoedjo and Godfrey Linge. Other obituaries are in preparation.

Special Thanks: I want to thank and congratulate all the members of our Committee who have worked hard to make our activities possible and engaging: Jan O'Connor, Larry Saha, Adrian Gibbs, Fyfe Bygrave, Prame Chopra, Di Riddell, Verna Rosling, Craig Reynolds, Peter Scardoni, Brian Lees, and Judith Caton. In particular, I would like to thank Prame Chopra for repairing the plinth and redoing the plaque for the Molony bust; Adrian Gibbs and Craig Reynolds for their concerted efforts in arranging our lectures and luncheon discussions; Jan O'Connor for her able and diligent work as our Secretary; Fyfe Bygrave for taking over the Oral History Project, Nik Fominas for his continuing work in keeping us technologically functioning; Ian Mathews for his work on the *Emeritus*; Di Riddell for keeping our membership records intact and up-to-date; and Michael Cardew-Hall for his understanding and continuing strong support of the Emeritus Faculty.

**James J. Fox
ANUEF Chair
11 December 2016**

[Make a date – or several](#)

Diary Dates on the website

ANUEF relies on 'Google Calendar' for events listing on the ANUEF website (<http://www.anu.edu.au/emeritus/>). We will only email information directly to you for special events, or when there is a late change. The Events Calendar on our website will be updated whenever new information becomes available. All monthly collegiate lunches and public lectures (including abstracts) will be advertised on our website, the public lectures will also be advertised on the ANU Events billboard when the required information is available, and the most immediate events will appear in *Emeritus*. So, please, check out the Events box on the ANUEF website, and report any errors to anuef.events@gmail.com

Unless otherwise stated, all events are in the Molony Room (see directions below). Collegiate lunch discussions are on the first Wednesday of the month (noon for 12.30 start), and public lectures (4 - 5pm) usually, but not always, on the third Wednesday of the month.

Diary Dates

Welcome to ANUEF Events 2017. The first few lectures have been organised and are listed below. We also now seek speakers for the remainder of the year; please contact Adrian (adrian_j_gibbs@hotmail.com) or Craig (creynolds697@gmail.com) with suggestions. Please also nominate to the Events Committee, which we contact by email at irregular intervals throughout the year seeking inspiration.

February 1 - Collegiate lunch. Noon for 12.30. Book launch for two of our members by two of our members. *Field Guide to Useful Native Plants from Temperate Australia* Harbour. by J.M. Caton and R.J. Hardwick (Publishing House 2016) will be launched by Emeritus Professor Brian Lees, School of Physical, Environmental and Mathematical Sciences, ADFA; and *Surviving the 21st Century: Humanity's Ten Great Challenges and How We Can Overcome Them* by Julian Cribb (Springer 2016) will be launched by Emeritus Professor Bob Douglas AO.

February 15 - Lecture 4pm. Prof Graham Farquhar - title TBA

March 1 - Collegiate Lunch. Noon for 12.30. Dr Josephine Flood '*Moth Hunters of the ACT revisited*'
See the Calendar on the ANUEF WWWsite for Abstracts as they become available.

Unless otherwise noted, all events are in the Molony Room.

March 1-3 Universities Australia Higher Education Conference, National Convention Centre, Canberra. Register before 3 February 2017 to secure the early bird rate. The theme of the 2017 conference is **Higher Education: Gen Next**. The conference will focus on the future shape of higher education against a backdrop of profound economic, industrial and technological change. The expectations of the next generation of students, the implications for university education and research, and the next generation of technology are topics to be explored throughout the two-day conference. For further information on the conference, visit the conference website or contact:

Arminia Seferovic, Events Manager, Universities Australia
at events@universitiesaustralia.edu.au or 02 6285 8116.

Meet the authors

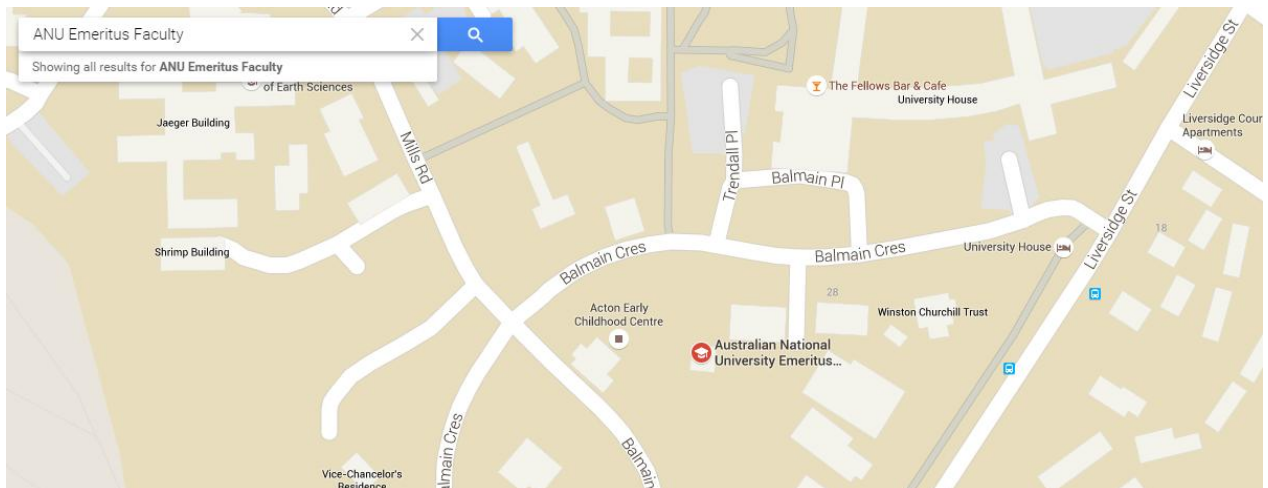
For details of Colin Steele's "Meet the Authors" series go to
<http://www.anu.edu.au/events/anu-the-canberra-times-meet-the-author-series>

Finding the Molony Room

The Molony Room is on the south side of Balmain Crescent almost opposite University House. It is building 1c on <http://campusmap.anu.edu.au/displaymap.asp?grid=cd32>, set

back between No 22 Balmain Crescent, which is the Acton Early Childhood Centre, and No 26 Balmain Crescent, which is the Academy of the Social Sciences. There are four free car parking spaces reserved for ANUEF members visiting the Molony Room, they are in the Balmain Lane Car Park immediately south of the Molony Room. The room is marked on:

<https://maps.google.com.au/maps?q=ANU+Emeritus+Faculty&hl=en&ll=-35.284925,149.117078&spn=0.003402,0.006947&sl=-31.203405,135.703125&sspn=59.04012,113.818359&t=h&hq=ANU+Emeritus+Faculty&z=17>



Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

Requests for booking the Molony Room should be addressed to Secretary of the ANU Emeritus Faculty Jan O'Connor at jantancress@gmail.com or Tel: 6247 3341

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 is held in the office. Conditions for the use of the premises will be emailed to users and a copy is on the ANUEF website.

Supporters of **ANU Archives** can find updated news on the ANU website at <http://www.archives.anu.edu.au/news-and-events-1>

The next edition of *Emeritus*, the ANUEF Newsletter, will be published in March, 2017