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Australian
National
University

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ANU Strategic Plan – the shape of things to come

In their joint introduction to The Australian National University's Strategic Plan, for the five-year period 2017- 21, the Chancellor, Professor the Hon Gareth Evans AC QC, and the Vice-Chancellor and President, Professor Brian Schmidt AC, set out a series of key initiatives.

Their joint statement began, "For over 70 years, The Australian National University has worked to realise the ambitions of the visionary Australians who founded it. Our journey so far has validated their courage and vision. Our distinctive research culture is renowned: of the seven Nobel Prizes awarded for work undertaken in Australia, ANU can claim four.

"We rank among the world's very finest universities. Our nearly 100,000 alumni include political, business, government, and academic leaders around the world. We have graduated remarkable people from every part of our continent, our region and all walks of life. ANU hosts some of the nation's most influential Indigenous researchers and researchers on Indigenous issues.

"While our focus is Australia, our horizons are global. The legacy of our long-standing international engagement and expertise has delivered us unrivalled impact beyond our borders, particularly throughout Asia and the Pacific.

"The University's achievements are remarkable, given its uncertain beginnings. Founded in a time of post-war reconstruction, social dislocation, hardship, rapid changes in society and in the expectations of institutions and government, the University's role was to develop new capability for a nation seeking its place in the world.

“Australia today remains in transition. We face economic and societal change, and international instability. Government, industry and social institutions all face challenges to their legitimacy and longevity. In response, ANU must innovate in research, teaching and learning, and elevate our understanding of contemporary Australia and our world. This is the fundamental purpose of the national university, which we will remain as long as we continue to serve Australia with distinction. Our unique place in the nation is inseparably linked to this contribution.

“To fulfil our mandate, we must invest in, and insist on, excellence everywhere at ANU. We must be ready to adapt what we do and how we do it wherever our performance is not the best it can be. We must diversify our funding sources. We must dismantle once and for all the barriers, real and perceived, between ANU and the society we serve. In other words, we must be a contemporary national university and a valuable global resource.

“Our ambition for the future of ANU is as great as the ambition of our founders, and reflects the special national responsibilities we have as beneficiary of the National Institutes Grant. This Strategic Plan sets out how we will ensure that this unique and remarkable institution is able to meet its contemporary mission as Australia’s national university, and one of the world’s greatest.”

Key initiatives:

Building on a Culture of Academic Excellence

We will lead the nation in the recruitment, retention, mentoring, management and development of academic and professional staff.

We will develop and apply performance standards for staff that are commensurate with the world’s great universities.

We will provide substantial start-up grants for high-potential early and mid-career researchers, enabling us to compete against any institution in the world. At least 50 per cent of this support will be allocated to women.

We will maintain the most demanding student entry standards in the nation, commensurate with the world’s great universities.

We will invest over the course of the Plan in five globally significant research challenges that deliver solutions to national priorities, and ensure core disciplines and research strengths are ranked alongside the best in the world.

We will establish Innovation Institutes that will achieve exceptional translational outcomes, supported through a new collaborative business model and access to new venture capital funding for University Intellectual Property commercialisation.

We will redefine the ANU PhD program to deliver a new generation of graduates, who successfully use their research training to advance careers in universities, and across all industries and sectors.

Evidence of learning and satisfaction will drive a regeneration of our approaches to curriculum, teaching and digital and physical learning space design.

We will provide all students who want to live on campus the opportunity to do so, including postgraduate students and students with children.

We will lead the nation in changing the way that universities admit students.

We will revitalise our learning and teaching infrastructure, beginning with state-of-the-art facilities at Union Court and a major refresh of digital infrastructure.

Delivering on our Unique National Responsibilities

We will embed public servants at ANU and our academics within government, emphasising co-creation of policy and broadening policy-related research.

We will build the nation's leading policy incubator by harnessing the research breadth of ANU, offering solutions to complex policy issues confronting the nation and our region – both known and unimagined.

We will redefine our relationship with CSIRO focused on the establishment of an integrated precinct connected to the local and national innovation ecosystems.

ANU will ensure cross-institutional effort to substantially increase the recruitment and success of Indigenous undergraduate and postgraduate students, and Indigenous academic staff. All disciplines and professions will be targeted.

Major institutional funding will prioritise high-quality, high impact and community-engaged research relevant to the big questions facing Indigenous Australia – not only in existing areas of strength such as Indigenous studies, health and economics, but in all disciplines.

Fifty years on from the 1967 Referendum that gave the national government power to legislate for Indigenous Australia, ANU will play an active role in national debate about recognition of Australia's first peoples in our Constitution.

ANU will set the agenda in national and international discourse about our region.

ANU will pioneer new research and teaching methods, approaches and agendas, serving as a partner and essential resource for all who focus on Asia and the Pacific.

ANU will promote a narrative about the centrality of Asia-Pacific studies to the humanities and social sciences, and more broadly to society and the world.

Achieving Equity – Within ANU and in Society

To promote gender equity and diversity across ANU, we will do what is required to achieve an Australian SAGE Athena SWAN Gold award, starting with a Bronze award by 2019, and a Silver award by 2021.

We will create and modify our practice, policies and culture so that admission, retention, and success for students and staff is based on ability and endeavour, whatever their backgrounds or identities.

Building a Culture of Collegiality and Engagement – Across and Beyond ANU

The University will prioritise collegiality and cross-unit collaboration in funding and promotion decisions.

New alumni opportunities will be developed as part of an enhanced Alumni Strategy.

We will make ANU collections and the cultural life and amenity of our campus more accessible to the national capital community and beyond.

A renewed philanthropy strategy will grow engagement with the University's supporters, existing and new.

The University's diverse international student and staff mix will be cultivated and harnessed as a key asset to ANU.

Creating an Unrivalled Campus Environment

We will regenerate Union Court as the heart of University life. It will be home to outstanding student and staff services, event spaces, and new sporting and recreation facilities.

We will develop and refine the Campus Plan to focus on further enhancing the beauty of our natural environment, and the elegance, coherence and liveability of our built environment.

We will reduce our carbon emissions intensity over the life of the Plan.

ANU will develop or redevelop internationally significant, national scale research and teaching infrastructure within the capital management fund.

Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators

We will rigorously measure our progress in achieving change and improvement against the strategic objectives in this Plan. The high-level indicators will be supplemented by more granular indicators included in six supporting plans that will underpin and operationalise the ANU Strategic Plan, for each of which a designated member of the executive will have primary responsibility as indicated.

Risk Oversight and Management

ANU is committed to embedding a robust risk management culture that will enable the University to be agile and responsive to changes in the higher education landscape, whilst deriving maximum benefit from opportunities and facilitating innovation.

For more information on the ANU Strategic Plan access:

http://www.anu.edu.au/files/review/ANU_Strategic_Plan_2017_21.pdf

School of Music has a Head and deputy

Vice Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC says he is "...absolutely delighted to announce the appointment of Professor Ken Lampl as Head and Dr Paul McMahon as Deputy Head to lead the School of Music.

"During his career, Professor Lampl has played alongside some of the world's greatest jazz musicians, while his compositions for film, TV and games are known around the world. As part of his repertoire, he composed music for the first two Pokémon movies. Dr McMahon is currently head of the School's Performance program and will focus on building internationally ranked performance tuition as the School increases its numbers of internal performance teachers. As part of the transition to new leadership, Professor Malcolm Gillies will remain as School mentor. I congratulate Professor Lampl and Dr McMahon and look forward to working with them to ensure a bright future for music teaching and research at the School."

ANU deplores US immigration restrictions

US President Trump's second attempt at an Executive Order restricting certain immigrants, travellers and refugees from specified Middle Eastern countries to travel to the US is likely to be again challenged in the US courts, despite minor changes to the original order.

In an earlier letter to ANU students, Vice Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC responded to initial travel restrictions imposed by President Trump before the presidential executive order was blocked in US courts.

Professor Schmidt wrote, "I'm sure many of you share my alarm and deep concern at the Executive Order issued by the President of the United States over the weekend that imposes restrictions on travel to the United States by citizens of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria and Yemen. The ban will have a very real effect for universities and academia, and we expect some of our staff and students to be affected.

"Please be assured that ANU welcomes our students, staff and visitors from these countries without prejudice and will support those affected by the restrictions. ANU has long prided itself on being an inclusive, diverse and highly international community that values global engagement.

"The current DFAT advice is that 'The US State Department has advised visa issuance to nationals of Iraq, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen has been temporarily suspended following the signing of the Executive Order.'

"This is in addition to changes made in 2016 that mean 'Australians who have travelled to Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen since 1 March 2011 will also no longer be eligible to apply for an Electronic System for Travel Authorization to enter the United States under the Visa Waiver Program.' There are some exemptions to this rule.

"We will closely monitor the situation as it develops, but staff and students who hold citizenship of these countries, or who have visited these countries since 2011, and who plan to travel to the United States should contact their supervisor before confirming any travel plans and, in addition, should monitor Smart Traveller (www.smarttraveller.gov.au) for updates."

Universities Australia has expressed concern about the impact of the US executive order on the free exchange of students, academics and researchers between Australia and the United States of America. Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said Australia and the US had longstanding ties between university sectors and a proud tradition of student and staff exchanges on a large scale.

"If brilliant scholars from the seven countries named in the executive order are based in the US and visit Australia to collaborate on research, they would not be able to return to the US," she said. "The ban has the potential to adversely affect research collaboration, academic conference participation, student exchange programs and postdoctoral work. Collaboration is the lifeblood of world-leading university research and is vital to the economies and societies of both of our nations."

Over 7000 US faculty members and 37 Nobel Laureates have signed a [petition](#) voicing concern and urging US President Donald Trump to reconsider the executive order on immigration. The [Association of American Universities](#) has also called for its reversal, saying that the ban threatens to cause "irreparable damage" to the academic reputation of

the United States. [Universities Canada](#) has also expressed its concern.

Sandwiched by Oxford and Cambridge

Vice Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC has drawn attention to the latest [Times Higher Education rankings on International Universities](#) which shows ANU has jumped to 7th place “placing us between Oxford and Cambridge universities. Not a bad place to be! This is an outstanding achievement and a credit to everyone in the ANU community. It shows that ANU is fulfilling its founding mission to ensure Australia has a strong presence in global research and learning...

“Colleagues in the College of Business and Economics have been awaiting some news about their next Dean. The recruitment process remains active, but I have made some interim arrangements from March to allow current Dean Professor Shirley Leitch to transition fully into her new role of Pro Vice-Chancellor Education and Global Engagement. So I am delighted to announce that Professor Ian Clarke from the University of Edinburgh, has agreed to be Dean of CBE until the end of 2017. Ian recently completed his term as Dean of the Business School at Edinburgh, where he achieved some great things, and was previously Dean at Newcastle University (UK) for four years. He has taken leave from Edinburgh to join us for the rest of the year. Ian is a visiting Professor at CBE and completed his PhD at ANU in the 1980s - so we look forward to welcoming him back! In the meantime, please join me in thanking Professor Shirley Leitch for her outstanding leadership as Dean.

“Each year ANU academics from various backgrounds are recognised for their contribution to Australian society by being included in the Australia Day Honours list. 2017’s list includes a number of ANU staff and alumni including distinguished composer, pianist and teacher from the School of Music, Emeritus Professor Larry Sitsky, and High Court Justice Stephen Gageler. Read [the full list on the ANU website](#).

“Congratulations also to three of our postgraduate students who are among 22 recipients of the [2017 Westpac Future Leaders scholarships](#). The funding means they will be able to continue the research they began in their undergraduate studies, and ultimately give back to society through their research findings.

“I’m pleased to announce the release of a new 2017 HR Division Staff Development Calendar which has been created to foster and support the development of staff. All courses offered by HR have been designed to deliver on the University’s Strategic Plan and are located in one place on the [HR services 'Leadership & staff development' webpage](#). This makes it easier for staff to undertake further career and personal development and select courses that fit in with their PDR (Performance Development Review). I encourage staff to explore the course listings on the calendar and make 2017 your year for professional development.”

Pop-up village

The ANU has unveiled details of a new Braddon-style Pop-up village, featuring some iconic Canberra businesses, which will operate during the \$220 million revitalisation of Union Court.

ANU Vice-Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC welcomed two of the new food vendors to ANU and released plans for the Pop-up, which will link the University and the Canberra city centre.

The Pop-up will open in mid-2017 and promises to give ANU and the wider Canberra community a lively new precinct with eateries, a bar, retail shops, services and live music

and events. It will also feature a new medium-size live music venue for local, interstate and international bands and artists.

"Right here, where we stand today, we are undertaking a \$220-million revitalisation project for the heart of the ANU campus," Professor Schmidt said.

"While we are undertaking this revitalisation project we are installing a temporary Pop-up village which will serve as the heart of the campus from mid-2017 through to early 2019 when the revitalisation is completed.

"The new Pop-up will be a vibrant new location where the ANU and the wider Canberra community can come together."

Central to the Pop-up will be the new bar to be managed by The Burley Group, who run Walt and Burley and Betti Bravo. Food vendors BrodDogs and their gourmet hotdogs, and Mr Papa, with traditional Peruvian food, will also be part of the Pop-up.

Companies involved in the Pop-up have been selected by a competitive tender process.

The long-term revitalisation of Union Court and University Avenue includes new teaching and student buildings, a purpose-built event and theatre building, student accommodation, swimming pool, gym, outdoor spaces and amphitheatre, bars, event pavilions, cafes, services, shops and underground parking.

The design and construction of stage one will be completed in 2019.

More information is available at the Union Court Revitalisation website:

www.reunioncourt.com.au

In an associated announcement to students Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) Professor Marnie Hughes-Warrington says, "I'm pleased to announce the University is in the process of signing a lease for commercial property on Barry Drive, just off campus, to be used as an alternative venue for lectures, exams and public events during construction of the new Union Court.

"The acquisition of this property, plus the use of Llewellyn Hall as a teaching space (from 8am-4pm), means our teaching hours over the revitalisation period will remain from 8am-6pm (except where classes are usually taught late).

"Also, in response to your feedback on Sunday exams, I can announce our commitment not to run examinations on Sundays and public holidays. Examinations will still be held on Saturdays, as they have been in the past.

"We are working hard to keep stress and disruption to a minimum for the ANU community while we build a new and better Union Court.

"I'd like to thank everyone for their feedback. Stay tuned to the [Reunion](#) website for further FAQ's, updates and announcements."

Universities Australia concerns in Budget submission

Universities Australia has counselled against a dramatic overhaul of the nation's university system, using its pre-Budget submission to urge greater policy and funding certainty in higher education.

Universities Australia's Deputy Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said the sector wanted this Federal Budget to maintain funding at least at current levels and restore reliability to

funding arrangements.

“Universities understand there are Budget constraints,” Ms Jackson said. “We are not asking for significant increases. Yet investments in universities are investments in Australia’s economic growth. That’s why we’ve been so strong in saying that we should at least maintain funding to universities, even in difficult Budget circumstances. We need to build on the many successes of Australia’s world-class university sector, and not undermine our country’s long-term future for short-term Budget gain.”

She says Australia’s universities have faced continued funding and policy uncertainty in recent years. Universities Australia welcomes the Government’s assurance that it will end that uncertainty in 2017 with the conclusion of its options paper process. The Turnbull Government has indicated it intends to announce a legislative package early this year.

The submission notes that while there may be a case for modest changes to the higher education system, the sector does not see a need for a dramatic overhaul. The submission also calls on Government to reverse its decision to close the \$3.7 billion Education Investment Fund, which supports Australia’s long-term research infrastructure.

“We need to see this spending for what it is – an investment in new jobs, new industries and a highly skilled workforce so Australians aren’t left behind in an era of global uncertainty and rapid change,” Ms Jackson said.

“It’s also an economic imperative to lift both productivity and national income from research breakthroughs. And of course, maintaining a world-class university system is essential to safeguard Australia’s third largest export – the education of international students – which brings in more than \$20 billion.”

Universities Australia’s 2017-18 Pre-Budget Submission is available [here](#).

Universities Australia’s priorities for the 2017–18 Budget are:

Retain the demand-driven funding system.

Maintain funding per Commonwealth-supported place (CSP) at least at current levels and abandon the proposed 20 per cent cut to the Commonwealth Grants Scheme.

Ensure that base funding for CSPs adequately supports teaching and learning, base research capability and infrastructure, and community engagement.

Ensure the \$3.7 billion in the Education Investment Fund remains available to fund capital and operating costs of university research and teaching infrastructure.

Progress the recommendations of Government-commissioned reviews of infrastructure funding in both higher education and research.

Retain and improve the effective Higher Education Partnerships and Participation Program.

Investigate changes to the Higher Education Loan Program to ensure the scheme’s integrity and financial sustainability.

Commit to a five year timeframe to address the shortfall in funding for the indirect costs

of research.

Identify targeted and efficient programs that can be supported under the \$12 million International Education Strategy.

Implement measures to support universities' efforts to develop philanthropy.

Ensure sufficient funding for clinical placements to address underfunded areas of health professional education and clinical training, and support expansion of training places for all health professions beyond traditional public hospital settings.

Universities drive 'startup economy'

More than four in five startup founders in Australia are university graduates, according to a new report that quantifies the strong links between universities and the startup economy has confirmed.

Startup Smarts: universities and the startup economy, a joint project between Universities Australia and Startup Muster, was launched recently at the National Press Club, Canberra. With more than 100 programs at Australian universities to support startups, the report also reveals that around one in five founders have benefited from an acceleration or incubation program.

Universities Australia's Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said the report showed universities play an indispensable role in Australia's largest job creating sector.

"Startups are projected to create more than half a million jobs over the coming decades and are already contributing more than \$160 billion to the Australian economy," Ms Robinson said.

"This report confirms universities are the key ingredient in this promising part of our economy. They provide the skills, training, support and the physical space to nurture the next generation of entrepreneurs."

Ms Robinson said the report also showed universities are leading the expansion of the startup economy and have adapted rapidly to the changing expectations of students. "Many students now want to start their own businesses and careers – rather than work for someone else," she said. "A growing and impressive list of university programs and courses help students to learn the entrepreneurial skills they will need to turn a clever idea into a new Australian business."

The report draws data from a Startup Muster survey of more than 600 startup founders. It finds the top skills for founding team members were strongly tied to professional university-level qualifications. These include software development (64 per cent), business (61 per cent), marketing (37 per cent), scientific research (13 per cent), engineering (14 per cent) and legal skills (11 per cent).

University educated founders were also more likely to be founding startups in some of the most cutting-edge specialist fields like "medtech", education startups and "fintech". The report includes case studies of seven startup founders who range across industries and locations across Australia.

"Their stories show us that universities were there at key moments when these inspiring startup founders were working to get their ideas off the ground," Ms Robinson said. "Their

university experiences equipped them with professional skills, business networks and contacts – and help from specialist incubators or accelerators – to start their companies.”

Find a copy of the full report [here](#).

An algorithm for donating to universities

Adrian Furnham makes his case for a discerning approach to philanthropy Adrian Furnham is professor of psychology at [University College London](#).

I have just torn up a cheque for £250,000, payable to a university I attended some years ago. Well, metaphorically at any rate. I have decided not to donate, despite constant, annoying injunctions to do so.

I am the graduate of four universities, two in the top five in this country [the UK]. Overall, I enjoyed them all for different reasons.

With, of course, some exceptions, I was well taught by dedicated and clever dons. I have memories of brilliant lectures and tutorials from all four places: a sparkling psychometrician; a real Renaissance woman; a European intellectual from the old school; and various world authorities on relatively obscure topics.

They were bright, sceptical, well-informed, tolerant and thoughtful people who might not thrive today as they did then. Two, well retired, of this number send me emails expressing horror at what is happening in their old departments as the managerialism cure sweeps remorselessly on.

They were different times: yes, the past is another country. I, like my colleagues, felt privileged to be at the university, then neither overcrowded nor trumpet-blowing. They were days about exploration and experimentation – and I shall remain eternally grateful to many of my teachers and those institutions.

About a decade ago, these universities woke up to an idea that the Americans had known about for years: alumni can be a source of serious money. So the calls, letters and invitations started to come in. I have attended alumni breakfast meetings and cocktail parties. I am annoyed by cold-calling graduates, but pleased to receive updates on the other alumni of my day.

But the questions remain: who should I donate to...and why? How much should I donate, given the various family demands on my limited donnish income? What criteria should I use to inform my judgement?

One night some weeks ago, over some nice claret, a few friends started a conversation about the topic of being approached (so often) by universities. We were all graduates of one university, where we met, but most of us received degrees from various other universities. We compared notes and reactions to the donation dilemma. We were not all on the same page.

Then one of our party suggested that we could be a lot more scientific about our decisions. Why not, he proposed, devise an algorithm that would help us decide how much to give to whom?

A great idea! So we set about deciding on the variables and the formulae. First, we all agreed that £250,000 would be our starting position. Most were very successful City types not far off retirement. Then, the following ideas were mooted to justify, reduce or enhance this number.

1. Being paid more than the prime minister

How many people, such as the vice-chancellor, deans and other admin heads, are paid more than the PM for a self-evidently less demanding job? Deduct £10,000 for each person.

2. Science park/entrepreneurial activity

Is the university trying to liberate itself from government handouts and exploiting (and rewarding) the talents of staff and students? Science park: add £50,000. Strong evidence of entrepreneurial growth: add £20,000 per annum for each of the last three years of such growth.

3. A department of Classics and philosophy

Is this a proper university? The arts graduates were well aware of the problems with arts, but insisted that the sign of scholarship was a strong focus on less profitable study. Add £10,000 for each Classics and/or philosophy department.

4. Evidence of nepotism

Two of us remember being farmed off with a professor's spouse who was not up to it. Others recalled whole families being employed in mafia-like cliques. £1,000 fine for each academic couple.

5. Treatment of 'mavericks'

How does the university deal with academics who dare to challenge the politically correct or complacent status quo? Various high-profile cases were discussed. If the don has been sacked or otherwise humiliated for voicing a debatable issue, take off £25,000 (per person).

6. Honorary doctorates

Cynical awards to arms dealers and foreign potentates to get money, or pop/sports stars to get PR. £5,000 deducted for each one in the past five years.

7. Freedom of speech on campus

Attempts to ban people or periodicals that do not fit with some ideology. £20,000 deducted each time

8. Vice-chancellor proclamations

Statements on issues of excellence welcomed (£5,000 added for each) but not over bandwagon issues such as "inclusiveness" (£5,000 fine). Clear evidence of admissions, recruitment and promotions procedures tailored to exclude everything other than academic excellence (including grant-earning potential) to be welcomed.

We went on for some time, but the claret had more effect on passions and prejudices than reason. Of course, some of these data are difficult to determine. But there is, of course, the wonderful Freedom of Information procedure, which means that one could winkle out some of this information.

I discussed our fun evening with colleagues – who were horrified by our criteria. They are, apparently, the ramblings of angry, pale, stale, frail males stuck in a selfish neoclassical time warp! I suggested that it was not that difficult to change the algorithm. What were the alternatives? We had the usual suspects:

1. Gender ratios at various levels (reward equality, punish inequality)
2. The number of poor background/underprivileged students
3. Student contact hours with staff per week
4. Movement in the past five years on one of those university rankings

All of these could be factored in. You don't have to agree with our criteria – or the weighting. But it helps me to decide how to distribute one's hard-earned income between competing interests.

Altogether a fun conversation, and an experiment I would recommend to colleagues.

[Thanks to Colin Steele for forwarding this article]

And if you are in London ...

For those who find themselves in London on March 28, the *London Review of Books* is sponsoring a debate on *The Future of Our Universities* [UK ones] at 8pm at Beveridge Hall, Senate House

The blurb says, "What will our universities be like in ten or twenty years' time? How will they be funded, how accessible will they be, and how will they be affected by Brexit? These and many other issues will be debated at a special London Review Bookshop event."

Stefan Collini, whose latest book *Speaking of Universities* challenges the marketisation of higher education, will be joined by writer and academic **Marina Warner**; former Conservative Minister for Universities **David Willetts**; and **Dinah Birch**, Pro-Vice-Chancellor at the University of Liverpool

Education sets export record

Australia's education exports reached a record \$21.8 billion in 2016 – up 17 per cent on 2015.

Australian Bureau of Statistics figures released recently confirm international education is among the key contributors to Australia's economy with enrolments passing 700,000 for the first time during 2016. Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, Steven Ciobo, said international education has enjoyed consecutive years of growth under the Coalition and there is considerable potential for that to continue as the Turnbull Government pursues an ambitious trade agenda.

"There is strong global demand for Australian education and training and we are helping Australian providers to pursue opportunities," Mr Ciobo said.

Minister for Education and Training, Senator Simon Birmingham, said international education now supported more than 130,000 jobs. "The Turnbull Government is supporting the strength and competitiveness of the international education sector with the first concerted approach through the National Strategy for International Education 2025, the Australian International Education 2025 market development roadmap, and the Australia Global Alumni Engagement Strategy 2016-2020," Mr Birmingham said.

“These strategies are a framework for cooperation between governments, education providers and businesses. They create opportunities for Australian providers and will help to sustainably grow the sector over the coming decade.”

Deloitte Access Economics analysis has revealed there will be more than one billion learners actively seeking education and skills by 2025 – presenting incredible opportunities for our world-class international education and training providers.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said Australia’s global outlook and excellent reputation for the quality of education and research in our universities were key factors in the growth.

“The outstanding education that our universities provide to some of the best and brightest students from right around the world is a vital part of Australia’s economy,” she said

“Australia is a beacon for international students because they know they’ll get a world-class education, global alumni networks, a great student experience and lifelong ties and friendships with Australia.

“This is such a crucial sector to Australia’s future in so many ways – well beyond the export income that supports Australian jobs and wages.

“The experience of international students during their university years in Australia also creates powerful personal, cultural, diplomatic and trade ties between Australia and the rest of the world.” The education of international students is Australia’s third largest export, behind only iron ore and coal.

Professor Margaret Gardner elected chair of Universities Australia

Monash University Vice-Chancellor, Professor Margaret Gardner, will be the next chair of Universities Australia. She will succeed Western Sydney University Vice-Chancellor Professor Barney Glover in the role from May 16.

Professor Gardner thanked Professor Glover for his inspired and energetic leadership as chair since 2015. She said she was honoured to lead the nation’s universities at a time when they were more important than ever to Australia’s economic and social prosperity.

“Universities play a crucial role in our community and economy as engines for ideas and growth,” she said. “Great quality education and research enable us to solve intractable challenges, grow our economy, create new jobs and investment, and help Australian communities to be healthier, safer, and more secure. They’re also at the heart of Australia’s openness to the world. The internationalisation of our universities over the past three decades has positioned Australia very well.

“The record numbers of international students we now see in our universities – who bring more than \$21.8 billion in income for Australia each year – and the scale of our global research collaborations is crucial in this global century. For brilliant scholars and researchers the world over, Australia now has enormous appeal as the place where they can build their careers and make their home. And that’s a foundation on which we build the trade, diplomatic and cultural relationships to secure Australia’s future.”

Professor Gardner has been Vice-Chancellor at Monash since 2014, and is a former Vice-

Chancellor of RMIT. She has also held senior roles at the University of Queensland and Griffith University. Professor Gardner is Deputy Chair of Universities Australia and a Director of the Group of Eight Universities. In 2007, she was made an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) for her service to tertiary education.

Professor Andrew Peele is new President of the Australian Institute of Physics

The [Australian Institute of Physics](#) (AIP) has announced that the Director of the [Australian Synchrotron](#), [Professor Andrew Peele](#), is its new President. The appointment recognises Professor Peele's leadership in the science sector, and will see him take a key role in supporting physics in research, education, industry and the community.

Professor Peele has been Director of the Synchrotron since 2013, and came to the role after working as Head of Science and Professor of Physics at La Trobe University.

The Australian Synchrotron, located in Clayton, Melbourne, joined the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation's suite of landmark national infrastructure last year.

The CEO of ANSTO, Dr Adi Paterson, congratulated Professor Peele on the appointment, and for his contribution to science in Australia.



"ANSTO both values his strong contribution to our organisation, and welcomes his appointment that will further expand his remit," said Dr Paterson.

Professor Peele said he is greatly looking forward to this additional role, and to enhancing the opportunities made available to the Australian physics community.

"The Australian Institute of Physics is dedicated to ensuring that the broader community understands the important and enduring role this science has in our world," Professor Peele said. I am thrilled to have this chance to not only promote physics to governments, to and through education and in research, but to support all endeavours of physicists across the country. The role and importance of sciences, all sciences, is being increasingly recognised, and I look forward to playing a role in ensuring physics remains at the forefront."

Professor Peele's own research improved the versatility and quality of X-ray imaging, including new methods in phase imaging and coherent diffractive imaging, with applications such as tomographic imaging of cells and materials to better understand them. He has published over 100 refereed articles and has served as Victorian Branch Chair of the AIP and Co-Chair of the AIP National Congress in 2010. His appointments have include leading the X-ray Science group in La Trobe University's Department of Physics, a Queen Elizabeth II Research Fellowship held at The University of Melbourne and La Trobe University, and post-doctoral research at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

Over-thinking and stress stop most from losing weight

When it comes to diets, most Australians tend to over-think, have too high expectations and are anxious about failure - all of which can derail the best intentions, according to a CSIRO study.

CSIRO behavioural scientists have recently identified the dominant diet type among

Australian adults, revealing why many people find it hard to maintain a healthy diet. They found there are five behavioural "Diet Types" with the over-thinking, anxious perfectionist the predominant type. The CSIRO surveyed more than 28,000 Australian adults to identify the personality traits and behavioural patterns in relation to eating and weight loss.

The 'Thinker' diet type was the leading type among 41 per cent of adults. People who identify with the Thinker diet type are goal-oriented and analytical.

Yet these same qualities can be counterproductive to achieving diet goals when the Thinker tends to over-analyse every decision, set unrealistic expectations and give themselves little margin for error. This type is more prone to self-doubt, anxiety and stress, which can lead to over-eating and low success.



The research found Australians are motivated to lose weight with nine out of 10 of the surveyed adults attempting to lose weight in their lifetime. About 50 per cent have made more than six attempts while almost 20 per cent have tried more than 25 times. Even with this strong motivation and persistence to lose weight, obesity rates remain high.

The Diet Types program aims to address this gap by identifying a person's psychological characteristics which play a key role in improving diet success. The most and least common of the five main diet personality types across the surveyed population were:

- **The Thinker - 41%** - Over-thinking and worrying about failure leads to stress which can derail diet progress
- **The Craver – 25%** - Craves delicious food and finds it hard to stop, leading to overeating in tempting situations
- **The Foodie – 15%** - Loves making, eating and experiencing food
- **The Socialiser – 15%** - Flexibility is essential – you won't let strict food restrictions stifle your social life
- **The Freewheeler - 4%** - Makes spontaneous and impulsive food choices, finds planning meals hard

"If you have struggled to maintain your diet after a few weeks, your personal diet type will shed light on what behaviours and habits are creating a barrier for you," CSIRO Behavioural Scientist Dr Sinead Golley said. "Knowing your personal Diet Type helps you maintain a healthy eating plan because you are more aware and equipped to manage moments of weakness.

"Successful weight loss requires a different mindset, focused on long-term total wellbeing. If you identify as a Thinker, you can improve your eating habits by reflecting more on positive changes and rewarding progressive achievements towards your goal."

The data revealed interesting results for the other four diet types. The second most common type, 'the Craver' scored high for people who were obese, while people who identified with 'the Foodie' type were more likely to be a normal weight. This suggests that Cravers may need particular strategies to help them cope with strong desires for food. When it came to differences between the generations, 'the Craver' group had a high proportion of young adults. Older people scored high for 'the Socialiser' type.

The CSIRO launched the new online Diet Type assessment last month to help Australians

better understand their personal diet type to successfully maintain a diet. Participants fill in a short survey to receive instant, personalised feedback about the participant's diet type profile and the right strategies to manage it. More than 28,000 completed the Diet Type assessment in the first two days after it launched. By early February more than 55,000 people had completed the assessment.

"The large number of participants using the Diet Type assessment demonstrates Australians are highly motivated to understand their personal diet type and what drives their eating habits," CSIRO Research Director and co-author of the Total Wellbeing Diet, Professor Manny Noakes, said. "Our goal with the diet type program is to connect people with a more personalised eating plan to deliver more sustainable, longer lasting changes in healthy eating habits."

If you'd like to learn more or complete the diet type assessment for free please visit www.totalwellbeingdiet.com

CSIRO makes high-quality graphene with soybeans

CSIRO-led scientists have made the world's strongest material more commercially viable, thanks to the humble soybean. Graphene is a carbon material that is one atom thick. Its thin composition and high conductivity means it is used in applications ranging from miniaturised electronics to biomedical devices.

These properties also enable thinner wire connections; providing extensive benefits for computers, solar panels, batteries, sensors and other devices. Until now, the high cost of graphene production has been the major roadblock in its commercialisation.

Previously, graphene was grown in a highly-controlled environment with explosive compressed gases, requiring long hours of operation at high temperatures and extensive vacuum processing. CSIRO scientists have developed a novel "GraphAir" technology which eliminates the need for such a highly-controlled environment. The technology grows graphene film in ambient air with a natural precursor, making its production faster and simpler

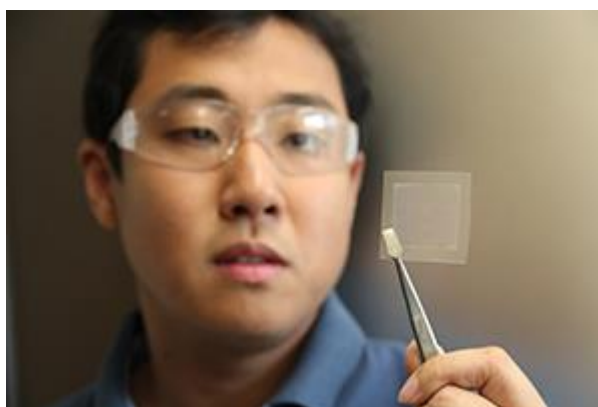


Image: CSIRO Scientist Dr Dong Han Seo, co-author of the study, holds a piece of graphene film

"This ambient-air process for graphene fabrication is fast, simple, safe, potentially scalable, and integration-friendly," CSIRO scientist Dr Zhao Jun Han, co-author of the paper published today in [Nature Communications](#) said. "Our unique technology is expected to reduce the cost of graphene production and improve the uptake in new applications."

GraphAir transforms soybean oil – a renewable, natural material - into graphene films in a single step.

"Our GraphAir technology results in good and transformable graphene properties,

comparable to graphene made by conventional methods," CSIRO scientist and co-author of the study Dr Dong Han Seo said.

With heat, soybean oil breaks down into a range of carbon building units that are essential for the synthesis of graphene. The team also transformed other types of renewable and even waste oil, such as those leftover from barbecues or cooking, into graphene films.

"We can now recycle waste oils that would have otherwise been discarded and transform them into something useful," Dr Seo said.

The potential applications of graphene include water filtration and purification, renewable energy, sensors, personalised healthcare and medicine, to name a few.

Researchers from The University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney and The Queensland University of Technology also contributed to this work.

Book shelf

Ritter, L & Windeyer, J. B, *William & Mary Windeyer: Law, politics and society in colonial New South Wales*, Australian Scholarly Publishing, North Melbourne, 2016, ps. XV111 + 375

Reviewed by John Molony

It does great credit to Australian Scholarly that they continue to publish fine books on our colonial history. That is especially true when they do not hesitate to use 'law' and 'politics' in the title, despite the vagaries of colonial society when its spices might have attracted some readers.

That a society without a firmly based legal and political system reverts to barbarism is unarguable. That colonial society in New South Wales was based solidly in both areas on the British model, that it gradually transformed a penal colony into a free democracy from the 1830s to the 1880s and that Federation quickly followed giving birth to a nation is the meat of this book. William and Mary Windeyer were involved in the whole process throughout their adult lives.

William was born in London in 1834. His father, Richard, was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in that same year but, having acceded to his own father's request to join him in Sydney, he arrived there in 1835 with his wife and child. In later life William once claimed to be native-born which, in his consciousness of place, he was.

Richard Windeyer was a remarkable man as a farmer and vigneron at Tomago on the Hunter as well as a lawyer, politician and reformer. He richly deserves to be part of this book but, dying aged 41 in 1847, the story of his achievements was truncated. His death left his wife, Maria, and their only child, William, in parlous financial circumstances which meant that the education of her son was a huge and worrying prospect for a mother who also had to undertake the management of the farm. She leased a part of the vineyard but held onto most of the property at Tomago, winning a medal in 1885 at the Paris Exposition for her wine.

After attending several schools with the help of Dr Charles Nicholson and Robert Lowe, William became a boarder at the King's School, Parramatta, which he later judged to have the production of 'intolerant bigots' as its main purpose. However he prospered intellectually, principally in the humanities, fell in love with a Tomago neighbour, Mary Bolton, and matriculated to the newly founded Sydney University in 1852 with a scholarship. Graduating

in 1856, he was admitted to the bar in 1857 and promptly married Mary, aged 21, at the end of the year. He was 23 but, given his impulse to express his thoughts clearly on all matters he deemed worthy of notice, he expressed his belief in 'the womanly tenderness and compliance ... without which ... sexual congress would be impossible.' Mary's response to this weighty pronouncement is not recorded except perhaps in actuality. She bore him nine children. That their union was bonded in trust and love to the end is unquestionable. While visiting England and Europe William, knighted in 1891, died at Bologna, Italy, in 1897. Lady Mary lived on until 1912, much loved and honoured by all who knew her.

The details of the manner in which both William and Mary contributed to the development in many facets of public life in New South Wales form the main burden of this account. William told Mary in 1856 that he was 'training for duties of public life (so) that I ... may at least aid in raising my country in moral and intellectual dignity and in guiding the councils of her people.' Perhaps to that end he began an association of a friendly nature with Henry Parkes and then ran in 1858 for election to a seat in the recently reformed Legislative Assembly. His liberal policies were distinguished from other contemporaries by his demand for higher education for the children of the workers and his plea that the workers be granted an eight-hour day, as well as his firm and constant stand for the selector against the squatter. Having lost in the County of Durham and then in Canterbury, he ran for Lower Hunter where, being well known, given that Tomago was in the electorate, he won.

William's political career was patterned closely on the factionalism of pre-party divisions but it revolved closely around the ups and downs of Parkes's, to whom he attached himself. His policies were consistently radical but never other than moderate. Two instances in equal divorce laws, given the injustice done to women by the current system which favoured men, and his constant demand for female suffrage marked him as a firm advocate of women's rights.

When he became a justice of the Supreme Court his judgements in civil cases were highly regarded. However, his propensity to bully juries in criminal cases, especially those of rape and murder, attracted widespread and justifiable criticism because he too frequently made it plain that a conviction was demanded by the evidence, and never more so than in the infamous Mount Rennie rape case. Nonetheless he remained true to his youthful ambition to raise his country to a high level and to guide 'the councils of her people.' The good of one institution in particular was a lifetime lodestar. William Windeyer became Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University and, later, Chancellor

Having raised her children, Mary's public life reflected but never depended for its truthful vitality on that of her husband. She founded, became president or patron of innumerable charitable and similarly worthy bodies which served the wider community. Rejecting class divisions and any form of discrimination against women and children, she quietly but firmly defended the poor and disadvantaged. Above all she insisted that women must not ever be regarded as mere servants of the males but as their equal in all things and especially in the exercise of their civil rights. Ever faithful to her Christian belief she led a life of true nobility and grace.

William and Mary Windeyer in both form and content is a good book.

John Molony 3-3-17

Surviving the 21st century

Edited version of talk to ANU Emeritus Faculty on 1 February 2017 about the book "*Surviving the 21st century*" by Julian Cribb with the proposal that ANU makes surviving the 21st century a central element of its mission.

By Bob Douglas

I am pleased to be able to speak about this important new book published very recently by Springer, which I had the opportunity of reviewing before its publication. I think it is essential reading for thoughtful people everywhere. Reviewers who have given the book their unqualified support, include Paul Ehrlich, Ian Lowe, Bill Mckibben, Clive Hamilton, Peter Doherty and former Governor General Michael Jeffery.

The book's central message, that without profound change in direction human society is doomed but that serious action now could rescue us, is something that every university in the world should now be focused upon.

In these remarks I will also refer to a recent book by another ANU Emeritus, Stephen Boyden published by ANU Press, entitled "*The Bionarrative*" and a third 2015 book that I think nicely complements the arguments of Julian's and Stephen's books. The third book is entitled "*Change the Story: Change the Future*" by David Korten, an American author, published by BK Press.

So, I hope that the first thing you will all do, after today's lunch, is to download or purchase copies of these three books and to take up the personal challenge that they make to all of us.

The issue that underpins each of them is that human civilisation is on a knife edge as a result of current human activities, and we are all sitting on our hands and hoping that somehow we will muddle through.

These three authors agree that without a radical change in direction we are guaranteeing human demise. Cribb says that time is running out for us to rethink who we are. It is now, not in a generation's time that the decision for survival must be taken. And whether we succeed or fail is entirely in our own hands, minds and hearts, not just as individuals or nations, but as a species.

Cribb's book is an erudite summary of what we know of the existential risks that threaten survival of life on Earth. Each chapter concludes with a section on what can be done fast by policy-makers and by individuals. Above all we must move to a new understanding of who we are and what we are capable of being.

Here is where Stephen Boyden's book *The Bionarrative* offers us a series of thoughtful insights. Boyden traces the history of life and humans on Earth and the phases through which human civilisation has passed. In the 13-billion-year history of the world, humans are very recent newcomer species, having become established only in the past 200,000 years. In that time we have passed through a series of ecological adaptations. We began as hunter-gatherers, close to and dependent on nature. Then about 12,000 years ago we became farmers. About 8000 years ago we began to aggregate in cities. The fourth and current phase began about 200 years ago and Boyden labels it "the exponential phase." This has been characterised by rapid global population growth, a huge increase in the use of energy, a focus on economic growth and population density with growing social disparities, occupational specialisation and decreasing engagement with the natural environment.

Boyden shares Cribb's apprehension about the consequences of the path we are currently taking. He says that the best hope for the future lies in a profound cultural transformation that will lead to a new ecological phase in human history – a phase that is based on understanding the human place in nature and in which human society is sensitive to, in tune with and respectful of the processes of life. This he calls a "biosensitive society".

In the third book, *Change the Story: Change the Future* by David Korten, the view of the dangers ahead is identical to those of Cribb and Boyden. Korten points out that we will not

bring about essential change while we stay locked into the story which currently drives global society.

He characterises this story as "sacred money and sacred markets". He says that our world has been transformed in recent decades. Korten has strong economic credentials and is a former teacher at the Harvard Business School. He has also worked in a number of developing countries. He is critical of the way modern economics has developed and the influence it has had on the growth and behaviour of international corporations. Corporate thinking is now dominating politics everywhere. It is thinking that assumes that money and wealth accumulation are the ultimate determinant of planetary well-being. This is a view that the author categorically rejects. He argues the need for a new story that he characterizes as "sacred life, living earth."

Many Australians now feel that our political leaders are out of touch with them and with their needs and concerns. There is also evident concern in the community about the central role, which corporations and big business are playing on the political scene. Free trade and globalisation seem more important to our leaders than the well-being of all of us, not just those who are successful at the money game. There is also widespread concern that our system pays little or no attention to nature's needs.

If Korten is correct, as I believe he is, we need to change the story that drives modern Australian society. We must stop growing the Gross Domestic Product at the expense of the environment. We need to craft a new vision for our society that pays close attention to the quality of lives of all humans as well as to the elements of nature on which our survival as a species depends utterly.

Changing the story will not be a trivial task. The change will not begin with the politicians, the economists or the corporations, all of whom are riding high on the "sacred money: sacred markets" narrative. The change must come from those people in the community who believe that our democracy has been debased by the sacred money story, and that a radical transformation will only be led by a compelling counter-story.

The world has changed radically many times before, but as Korten points out, the current narrative has been evolving progressively for about 5000 years and has entrenched what he describes as a "suicide economy that is being driven by money-seeking corporate robots".

As we contemplate 2017 thoughtful representatives of the community should be building the framework for the new narrative that we need our political representatives to embrace.

What about this for a new story line?

"The 'sacred money and markets story' that is driving our world is failing us because it rests on a foundation of bad ethics, ignorance of ecology and destructive economics. We are living beings for whom life comes before money and for whom satisfying relationships, collaboration and compassion are the central elements of a good life. We are motivated by concern for the health, resilience and sustainability of every member of the community and the planet on which we live. We demand a change in the prevailing story which must recognise the need for every person and all living things to be able to contribute meaningfully to the integrity and wellbeing of the community in which they live. And we know that the economic system can be modified to focus on those needs rather than pandering to money-seeking corporate robots."

Where does all this lead? And how might it be pertinent to us as elder statesmen and women of the Australian National University? I think that what Cribb, Boyden and Korten are collectively laying out for us is a huge academic challenge that should be at the heart of

ANU's mission. It is a challenge which embraces multiple disciplines and which must ultimately engage our entire human species.

Our university colleagues in Oxford have embraced the challenge with the development of a major academic initiative on "the future of humanity".

Here, in Australia, I submit we must find ways of changing the story from one that is "anthropocentric" to one that is "eco-centric" and to build the next phase of human civilisation on a new bionarrative. If we do it right Canberra could help to lead Australia, which could help to lead the world in a new cultural paradigm of biosensitivity, sustainability and communal well-being.

And what should the University do? First I think that every ANU graduate should be "survival literate". That surely means a first-year course for all students that builds on the body of knowledge that the three authors refer to.

I think that the ANU Council should appoint from within its existing faculty and Emeritus Faculty a multidisciplinary working group, whose task will be to develop courses and research activities that concentrate on the task of survival development and promotion of a new bionarrative. This will be a group drawn from existing faculties and departments of environmental studies, politics, health, psychology, economics, sociology and biology..

As a leading academic institution, we owe it to the Australian community to face up to the myriad challenges that confront the survival of the human species. There is absolutely no time to be lost. I hope that the Emeritus Faculty will take the lead on this issue. Julian Cribb, Stephen Boyden and David Korten have, together, shown us a way forward.

Joro's Youth The first part of the Mongolian epic of Geser Khan

by: [Igor de Rachewiltz](#) and [Li Narangoa](#)

ANU Press

ISBN (print – rrp \$40.00): 9781760460822 **ISBN (free online):** 9781760460839

The epic of King Gesar of Ling is the national oral epic of Tibet, sung by itinerant bards in their land for many centuries but not recorded in print until recent times. Spreading widely beyond Tibet, there are extant versions in other languages of Central Asia. The first printed version is from Mongolia, produced on the orders of the Kangxi emperor of the Manchu Qing dynasty in the early 18th century. In the process of transmission, the original saga lost much of its Tibetan flavour, and this Qing edition can be regarded as a genuine Mongolian work. Its hero, Geser Khan in Mongolian, became a folk-hero, later deified both in China and Mongolia. Geser's mission is to save the world from endemic evil and strife, bringing peace to all. Although he himself is the son of a god, Geser as a human is unpredictable, romantic and funny, and many of his adventures belong to the picaresque. This translation of the first, and one of the longest, chapters of the epic covers his miraculous birth, his turbulent youth, and his marriage to the beautiful Rogmo Goa. It celebrates and commemorates the 300th anniversary of the printing of the epic in Peking in early 1716.

Disturbances in Heaven

Edited by: Ivan Franceschini, Kevin Lin, Nicholas Loubere

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760461072

ISBN (free online): 9781760461089

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/MIC.02.2017>

Series: [Made in China Yearbook](#)

ANU Press Co-publishe:: [Australian Centre on China in the World](#)

Labour and civil society are two fundamental components of international discussions concerning China today. Whether it is the arrest of labour activists or rights lawyers, the adoption of new industrial policies, or the passing of draconian rules on non-governmental organisations, the events occurring in these areas in China often make global headlines. At the same time, in spite of the grave challenges for workers and activists, the Chinese labour movement is witnessing significant developments, with the occurrence of some of the largest strikes in decades. All of this calls for more serious analysis from both scholars and practitioners, as well for critical engagement with a broader global audience interested in forging international solidarity. It is with these aims in mind that we have compiled this *Made in China Yearbook 2016: Disturbances in Heaven*, a collection of original articles by both scholars and activists, analysing the most important trends in Chinese labour and civil society over the past year. With its unique blend of in-depth scholarly work written in a direct, accessible style, this volume will allow readers to situate events and policies related to Chinese labour and civil society in a wider context, and serve as an indispensable reference book for international activists, practitioners, and policy-makers.

Australian Clinical Legal Education: Designing and operating a best practice clinical program in an Australian law school

by: Adrian Evans, Anna Cody, Anna Copeland, Jeff Giddings, Peter Joy, Mary Anne Noone, Simon Rice

ANU Press

ISBN (print – rrp \$48.00): 9781760461034 **ISBN (free online):** 9781760461041

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/ACLE.02.2017>

Clinical legal education (CLE) is potentially the major disruptor of traditional law schools' core functions. Good CLE challenges many central clichés of conventional learning in law—everything from case book method to the 50-minute lecture. And it can challenge a contemporary overemphasis on screen-based learning, particularly when those screens only provide information and require no interaction.

Australian Clinical Legal Education comes out of a thorough research program and offers the essential guidebook for anyone seeking to design and redesign accountable legal education; that is, education that does not just transform the learner, but also inculcates in future lawyers a compassion for and service of those whom the law ought to serve.

Established law teachers will come to grips with the power of clinical method. Law students struggling with overly dry conceptual content will experience the connections between skills, the law and real life. Regulators will look again at law curricula and ask law deans 'when'?

Regulatory Theory: Foundations and applications

Edited by: [Peter Drahos](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$80.00): 9781760461010 **ISBN (free online):** 9781760461027

ANU Press

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/RT.02.2017>

This volume introduces readers to regulatory theory. Aimed at practitioners, postgraduate students and those interested in regulation as a cross-cutting theme in the social sciences, *Regulatory Theory* includes chapters on the social-psychological foundations of regulation as well as theories of regulation such as responsive regulation, smart regulation and nodal governance. It explores the key themes of compliance, legal pluralism, meta-regulation, the rule of law, risk, accountability, globalisation and regulatory capitalism. The environment, crime, health, human rights, investment, migration and tax are among the fields of regulation

considered in this ground-breaking book. Each chapter introduces the reader to key concepts and ideas and contains suggestions for further reading. The contributors, who either are or have been connected to the Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet) at The Australian National University, include John Braithwaite, Valerie Braithwaite, Peter Grabosky, Neil Gunningham, Fiona Haines, Terry Halliday, David Levi-Faur, Christine Parker, Colin Scott and Clifford Shearing.

Transformations of Gender in Melanesia

Edited by: [Martha Macintyre](#) and [Ceridwen Spark](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$45.00): 9781760460884 ISBN (free online): 9781760460891

ANU Press

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/TGM.02.2017>

Series: [Pacific Series](#)

Despite the plethora of research on gender and the many projects designed to improve their status in the Pacific region, women continue to be disadvantaged and marginalised in social, economic and political spheres. How are we to understand this and what does it mean for researchers, policy-makers and development practitioners?

This book examines these questions, partly by looking back but also by continuing the effort to explain and understand gender inequities in the Pacific through reference to the concept of societies in transition. The contributors discuss emerging masculinities and femininities in the Pacific in order to chart the development of these in their contexts. Exploring how contemporary Pacific identities are shaped by local contexts and traditions, they focus on how these are remade through interaction with global ideas, images and practices, including new forms of Christianity and economic transformations. Grounded in recent, original research in both the villages and towns of Melanesia, the collection engages with the study of gender in Melanesia as well as scholarship on global modernities.

Kalissa Alexeyeff, University of Melbourne, writes: ‘This collection is a welcome addition to the study of gender in Melanesia ... Collectively, the essays present complex, locally contextualised and regionally situated case studies of gender transformation occurring alongside, in many instances, the re-codification of hegemonic gendered norms and practices. Gender is not understood as simply code for women in this volume rather, the majority of chapters incorporate men and masculinities in their analysis of gender relations and dynamics. A highlight of the collection is the attention paid to how “the politics of tradition” (and of modernity) are expressed through morally loaded concepts of the “good” or “bad” woman or man and vice versa.’

East Asia Forum Quarterly: Volume 9, Number 1, 2017

ISSN (print): 1837-5081 ISSN (free online): 1837-509X

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/EAFQ.09.01.2017>

ANU Press

Journal: [East Asia Forum Quarterly](#)

East Asia Forum Quarterly has grown out of *East Asia Forum (EAF)* online which over the past year has developed a reputation for providing a platform for the best in Asian analysis, research and policy comment on the Asia Pacific region in world affairs. EAFQ aims to

provide a further window onto research in the leading research institutes in Asia and to provide expert comment on current developments within the region. The East Asia Forum Quarterly, like East Asia Forum online, is an initiative of the East Asia Forum (EAF) and its host organisation, the East Asian Bureau of Economic Research (EABER) in the Crawford School of Economics and Government in the College of Asia and the Pacific at The Australian National University.

[Subscribe to the print edition](#) of East Asia Forum Quarterly.

Merici - Ursula Hall Academic Journal: Volume 2, 2016

ISSN (print rrp \$25.00): 2206-0855 **ISSN (free online):** 2206-0863

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/M.02.2016>

[Merici - Ursula Hall Academic Journal](#) is the combined works of undergraduate authors at Ursula Hall. *Merici* contains research and analysis from a range of disciplines and is thoroughly reviewed by ANU academics to ensure the showcasing of the best Ursula Hall has to offer.

Appliance 'fingerprint' helps energy savings

CSIRO will partner with start-up company Ecocentric on a system that recognises the electrical 'fingerprint' of individual appliances to increase energy efficiency in buildings. Under a licencing and research agreement, CSIRO and Ecocentric will further develop the 'Numen' energy system.

Numen brings together a building's total energy signal, identifies the appliances present, and then separates out appliance-specific consumption data on how much energy the appliance is using. Developed collaboratively using CSIRO algorithms, Numen improves the processes involved in using and conserving energy in homes, commercial buildings and industrial facilities.

Where conventional smart meter systems record low-resolution total energy use (generally for the purpose of billing), CSIRO-developed 'cognitive metering' technology which identifies individual appliances using a unique signature of high-frequency electrical data. Advanced machine learning algorithms are then employed to measure appliance power consumption without them needing to be metered individually.

Numen uses cloud-based technology to monitor energy consumption in real time, allowing unprecedented insights into the operation of critical machinery.

The system will allow automatic identification of metered electrical devices, facilitate better understanding and prediction of energy use patterns, and predict faults for pre-emptive maintenance.

This information will highlight opportunities for more efficient energy use, resulting in cost savings and a reduced carbon footprint.



CSIRO Energy Director Karl Rodrigues said the system had significant potential to improve

energy intelligence.

[Have your say](#)

Reform in the Hearing Health Sector

The Department of Health and other government agencies have appeared before the Parliament's Committee on Health, Aged Care and Sport as part of its *Inquiry into the Hearing Health and Wellbeing of Australia*.

The implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme will result in changes to the way hearing health services in Australia are delivered and funded. Representatives of the Department of Health, Australian Hearing and the National Disability Insurance Agency gave evidence to the Committee to discuss these changes.

Committee Chair, Mr Trent Zimmerman MP, stated 'the Committee is investigating how the delivery of hearing services will be structured once the NDIS is fully implemented. Most importantly, the Committee will be examining what this means for hearing impaired Australians and what is being done to protect, and where possible, improve the quality of Australian hearing services.'

A geneticist and an ear, nose, and throat surgeon have also appeared before the committee. Recent genetic research suggests that the use of gene therapy to repair hair cells in the inner ear may offer a new method of treating hearing impairment. The Human Genetics Society of Australasia discussed this and other potential applications of genetic research in the field of hearing health.

An ear, nose and throat surgeon discussed surgical options for treating hearing impairment - when surgery is an appropriate treatment option and the cost and availability of surgical treatment.

Further information about the Committee's inquiry, including the public hearing program is available at [http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary Business/Committees/House/Health Aged Care and Sport](http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/House/Health_Aged_Care_and_Sport).

For background:

House of Representatives Standing Committee on Health, Aged Care and Sport,
(02) 6277 4145

health.reps@aph.gov.au

<http://www.aph.gov.au/health>

Judge appointed to incarceration rate inquiry

Judge Matthew Myers AM of the Federal Circuit Court of Australia has been appointed as Commissioner of the Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC) inquiry into the incarceration rate of Indigenous Australians. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make up 27 per cent of Australia's prison population, despite only being three per cent of Australia's national population

Attorney-General Senator George Brandis QC and Minister for Indigenous Affairs Senator Nigel Scullion, said in a joint statement, “We announced this important review in October 2016 to examine the factors leading to the over representation of Indigenous Australians in our prison system and to consider reforms to the law to ameliorate this.

“Judge Myers has a wealth of knowledge and experience, including in Indigenous legal issues. He was appointed to the Federal Circuit Court in 2012 as Australia’s first Indigenous Commonwealth judicial officer. He is a Judge in the Newcastle Registry of the Federal Circuit Court.

“In December 2016, the Government released a consultation draft Terms of Reference for the inquiry. After wide consultation, including with state and territory governments and Indigenous communities and organisations, the Terms of Reference have now been finalised.

“The ALRC will examine the laws, frameworks and institutions and broader contextual factors that lead to the disturbing over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in our prison system. The ALRC will report to the Government by 22 December 2017.

Also available at: ag.gov.au/Consultations/Pages/Australian-Law-Reform-Commission-inquiry-into-incarceration-rate-of-Indigenous-Australians.aspx

Combatting Modern Slavery

The Foreign Affairs and Aid Sub-Committee of the Parliament’s Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade has commenced an inquiry into whether Australia should adopt national legislation to combat modern slavery, comparable to the United Kingdom’s *Modern Slavery Act 2015*.

Foreign Affairs and Aid Sub-Committee Chair, Mr Chris Crewther MP, said, “The appalling practice of modern slavery is a scourge that regrettably continues to affect millions of people around the world, including in Australia.

“According to the 2016 Global Slavery Index, an estimated 45.8 million people around the world are in some form of modern slavery, which describes a range of exploitative practices including human trafficking, forced labour, wage exploitation, forced marriage and debt bondage.

“The Attorney-General’s action in approving this important topic initiated by the Sub-Committee provides the opportunity to explore whether Australia’s laws could be improved to prevent modern slavery both in Australia and in supply chains of businesses and organisations that operate in Australia and overseas.”

Australia has already taken a number of significant steps to address modern slavery, including the implementation of the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015-2019*, establishment of the Supply Chains Working Group and changes to the Criminal Code to strengthen penalties for offenders.

The Committee has previously looked at the impacts of modern slavery in its 2013 report, *Trading Lives: Modern Day Human Trafficking*. Since that report was released, governments around the world have introduced legislative changes to combat modern slavery, most notably the United Kingdom’s *Modern Slavery Act 2015*, which strengthens anti-slavery laws and introduces new measures to improve transparency in global supply chains.

Mr Crewther said the inquiry ‘seeks to build on this work to explore what further changes could be made to strengthen Australia’s efforts to combat modern slavery. This is particularly

timely in light of the UK's recent introduction of the *Modern Slavery Act 2015* and allows the opportunity for the Committee to assess whether similar changes could be applied here in Australia.'

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

With reference to the United Kingdom's Modern Slavery Act 2015 and to relevant findings from the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade's report, Trading Lives: Modern Day Human Trafficking, the Committee shall examine whether Australia should adopt a comparable Modern Slavery Act.

The Committee shall have particular regard to:

- 1. The nature and extent of modern slavery (including slavery, forced labour and wage exploitation, involuntary servitude, debt bondage, human trafficking, forced marriage and other slavery-like exploitation) both in Australia and globally;*
- 2. The prevalence of modern slavery in the domestic and global supply chains of companies, businesses and organisations operating in Australia;*
- 3. Identifying international best practice employed by governments, companies, businesses and organisations to prevent modern slavery in domestic and global supply chains, with a view to strengthening Australian legislation;*
- 4. The implications for Australia's visa regime, and conformity with the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children regarding federal compensation for victims of modern slavery;*
- 5. Provisions in the United Kingdom's legislation which have proven effective in addressing modern slavery, and whether similar or improved measures should be introduced in Australia;*
- 6. Whether a Modern Slavery Act should be introduced in Australia; and*
- 7. Any other related matters.*

The Foreign Affairs and Aid 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 **28 April 2017**. Further details about the about the inquiry, including how to contribute, can be obtained from the Committee's web site, www.aph.gov.au/jfadt, or by contacting the Committee Secretariat.

Public Hearings on driverless vehicles rev up

The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has addressed the [Standing Committee on Industry, Innovation Science and Resources](#) as hearings into its [inquiry into driverless vehicles](#) commence.

Committee Chair, [Michelle Landry MP](#), said the Committee was looking forward to taking evidence on how driverless vehicles have the potential to improve many aspects of life for all Australians.

"Testing of driverless vehicles has begun here in Australia and in many other countries around the world. It is time to consider not just the technological developments but importantly the social issues that will impact all Australians in the near future. Driverless vehicles have the potential to significantly improve road safety, environment outcomes, and productivity of the economy while also assisting people with mobility issues." Ms Landry said.

During the inquiry the Committee will focus on issues such as:

- Safety concerns for passengers and non-passengers

- Security risks and privacy requirements of automated technologies
- Legal frameworks and changes to regulations
- Management of labour market impacts
- Accessibility outcomes for rural and regional Australians, and
- Accessibility outcomes for disability groups and the ageing population.

A number of public hearings have been scheduled in Canberra and interstate during March, April and May. The schedule can be found [here](#).

The Committee is still accepting submissions for this inquiry. Please notify the [Committee secretariat](#) if you intend to make a submission.

Further information on the inquiry, including the full [terms of reference](#), is available on the [Committee website](#). The Committee is expected to report by September 2017.

Timor Sea Agreement to be examined by Treaties Committee

The Treaties Committee has commenced reviews into the Certain Maritime Arrangements with Timor-Leste and the newest amendments to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

The Treaties Committee examines the terms of each treaty signed by the Government and assesses whether it is in Australia's national interest. As a matter of practice, treaty actions are not finalised by the Government until the Committee has conducted an inquiry.

Certain Maritime Arrangements – Timor-Leste

The Committee has been referred amendments to [the Certain Maritime Arrangements Treaty \(CMATS\)](#) between Australia and Timor-Leste, relating to the joint development of the Greater Sunrise gas resource in an area where there has been no agreed delineation of maritime boundaries. The CMATS Treaty was terminated by Timor-Leste in January, following an agreement between Australia and Timor-Leste to negotiate permanent maritime boundaries in the Timor Sea. The CMATS Treaty will cease to be in force on 10 April 2017.

[Committee Chair, Stuart Robert MP](#) explained that the proposed amendments under review by the Committee are limited in scope, and are required prior to the termination of the CMATS Treaty.

“Termination of a treaty usually means it ceases to have effect. However, the CMATS Treaty contains clauses that continue beyond termination, and would re-enliven the whole Treaty if the Greater Sunrise resource is developed in the future” said Mr Robert.

The Committee has agreed to expedite its consideration of the proposed amendments following a request from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Julie Bishop. The Committee is due to report on **30 March 2017**.

Submissions are sought from interested individuals and organisations by **10 March 2017**.

A public hearing on the proposed amendments will be held on Tuesday **14 March 2017** in Canberra.

International Trade in Endangered Species - Amendments

The Committee is also reviewing the amendments to Appendices I and II of the [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species \(CITES Convention\)](#). The CITES Convention regulates the international movement (export, re-export and import) of a defined list of fauna and flora species.

In September and October 2016, 51 species of flora and fauna were added, amended or removed from the CITES Convention appendices. The Committee's review of these

amendments will focus on the 11 species that are present in Australia, which include helmeted honeyeater, the Norfolk Island boobook owl and rosewood trees.

Mr Robert said, “The CITES Convention arose from recognition that international cooperation is essential to protect and conserve species from over-exploitation due to international trade. Australia has been a party to the Convention since 27 October 1976”.

“The amendments came into force automatically on 2 January 2017, prior to their tabling in the Parliament. The Committee has previously expressed its concern that the amendments come into force before the Committee can examine their merit. The Committee will inquire into both the substance and the process of the amendments, to see if these types of amendments are receiving proper parliamentary oversight,” said Mr Robert.

Submissions are sought from interested individuals and organisations by **28 April** 2017. The Committee will report on the CITES Amendments by **8 August** 2017. A public hearing on the proposed amendments will be held on Monday **8 May** 2017 in Canberra.

Revised Social Security Agreement with New Zealand

The Committee will also review a revised [Social Security Agreement with New Zealand](#), a bilateral treaty which closes gaps in social security coverage for people who migrate between Australia and New Zealand.

Australia has 30 bilateral social security agreements. These agreements overcome barriers to pension payment in the domestic legislation of each country, such as requirements on citizenship, minimum contributions record, past residence record and current country of residence. Typically, the main beneficiaries of these agreements are age pensioners.

Mr Robert said social security agreements are regularly reviewed by the Committee.

“The existing agreement with New Zealand is Australia’s most significant, and a revised agreement has the potential to impact many Australians living over the Tasman,” Mr Robert said.

Approximately 600,000 New Zealand citizens live in Australia, and approximately 60,000 Australians live in New Zealand.

The Government states the revised Agreement will save approximately \$16.1 million in the first four years. The existing Agreement signed in 2002 generates pension flows to Australia of about \$263 million a year, and Australia pays about \$71.5 million a year into New Zealand.

The Committee will report on the revised Agreement by 9 May 2017.

Other Agreements referred

Three other treaty actions were referred to the Committee for examination:

- [Regional Co-operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology](#) – report due by 10 May 2017
- [Loan Agreement between Australia and the International Monetary Fund](#) – report due by 15 June 2017
- [Agreement concerning the Adoption of Harmonized Technical United Nations Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these United Nations Regulations](#) – report due by 15 June 2017

Information about all treaties under review, include treaty texts, is available from the [Committee’s website](#). The Committee invites submissions from individuals and organisations by 28 February 2016.

Information about all treaties under review, including treaty texts, is available from [the Committee's website](#).

2016 Election inquiry to examine foreign political donations

The [Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters](#) has held public hearings in Canberra this month taking evidence about the 2016 Federal Election.

“The Committee has received a number of high quality submissions on the subject of foreign political donations, and political donations generally,” Committee Chair Senator Linda Reynolds said. “The Committee will now begin to examine expert recommendations on how the political donations framework can be improved.”

Among those to give evidence were Mr Paul Ericson, Australian Labor Party; Dr Belinda Edwards; Professor Colleen Lewis; and Mr Tony Nutt, Liberal Party of Australia. Professor Joo-Cheong Tham; Ms Jamie Leach, GIS People; Mr Samuel Jones, International IDEA

For background: (02) 6277 2374 and em@aph.gov.au

Security reforms to telecommunications sector

Parliament's Intelligence and Security Committee has held two public hearings for its review of the Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016.

The Bill amends the *Telecommunications Act 1997* to introduce a regulatory framework to manage national security risks of espionage, sabotage and foreign interference to Australia's telecommunications networks and facilities. These networks and facilities form the backbone to other critical infrastructure sectors in Australia, such as energy, banking and finance, and are vital to the delivery and support of services such as power, water and health.

The regulatory framework established by the Bill is intended to formalise and strengthen existing industry-Government engagement and encourage early engagement with Government agencies on managing national security risks.

Witnesses at the public hearings included the Attorney-General's Department; and, at a Roundtable hearing, Communications Alliance, Optus, Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association, Australian Industry Group and the Australian Information Industry Association

Further information about the inquiry, including submissions, can be accessed via the Committee's website at <http://www.aph.gov.au/pjcis>. The Bill and Explanatory Memorandum can be accessed via http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation.

The PJCIS previously recommended telecommunications sector security reforms in its June 2013 *Report of the Inquiry into Potential Reforms of Australia's National Security Legislation* and its February 2015 *Advisory Report on the Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Bill 2014*. These reports are also available on the Committee's website.

For background: Committee Secretariat on (02) 6277 2360 or email pjcis@aph.gov.au

Inquiry into the Australian Film and Television Industry

The House of Representatives [Standing Committee on Communications and the Arts](#) is calling for submissions for its inquiry into the Australian Film and Television Industry.

The inquiry's **Terms of Reference** are:

Factors contributing to the growth and sustainability of the Australian film and television industry.

Committee Chair, Mr Luke Howarth MP said: “the committee wants to hear how Australian independent filmmakers, and major film and TV companies can expand and better compete for investment with producers and multi-platform production companies from overseas.

“We also want to hear from investors and the industries that support local production, for example: digital animators and editors, and sound and set production companies.”

[Screen Australia’s Drama Report](#) (2015-16) notes that Australian films have recently performed the strongest in more than a decade, with four titles each earning over \$10 million (including: *Mad Max: Fury Road*, *The Dressmaker*, *Oddball* and *The Water Diviner*) and contributing 7.2 per cent to total box office sales.

Screen Australia’s report also suggests that 2015 was a standout year for Australian films – well up on the previous year, when the share was 2.4 per cent, and above the 10-year average of 4.3 per cent.

Submissions are being sought by Friday, 31 March 2017, and can be made online through the webpage: www.aph.gov.au/FilmTV or emailed to the secretariat at communications.reps@aph.gov.au.

Inquiry updates, submissions and public hearing transcripts will be published on the webpage as the inquiry progresses.

Water Use Efficiency Inquiry Announced

The House Standing [Committee on Agriculture and Water Resources](#) has begun an inquiry into water use efficiency. Australia is spending record amounts to modernise its irrigation infrastructure in an effort to make agricultural water use more efficient and increase the amount of water available for environmental flows.

Committee Chair Mr Rick Wilson MP said that the Committee’s inquiry will focus on the benefits these upgrade programs provide for irrigators as well as the value for money they represent, and will also seek to identify any areas where resources may be better directed.

“The agricultural sector is obviously very important to the Australian economy and irrigated agriculture is a big part of that,” Mr Wilson said. “The Committee wants to make sure that Australia is getting the best outcomes from these programs that we possibly can.”

The Committee will be accepting submissions to the inquiry until **31 March 2017**.

The inquiry will focus on:

- the adequacy and efficacy of current programs in achieving irrigation water use efficiencies,
- how existing expenditure provides value for money for the Commonwealth,
- possible improvements to programs, their administration and delivery, and
- other matters, including, but not limited to, maintaining or increasing agricultural production, consideration of environmental flows, and adoption of world's best practice.

For background:

Standing Committee on Agriculture and Water Resources

(02) 6277 4500, agriculture.reps@aph.gov.au, www.aph.gov.au/agriculture

ASIO questioning and detention powers to be reviewed

The Parliamentary [Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security](#) (PJCIS) has commenced a review of the operation, effectiveness and implications of ASIO's special powers relating to terrorism offences. The powers, provided for under Division 3 of Part III of the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979*, include:

- the ability for ASIO to seek and obtain a **questioning warrant**, which requires a specified person to appear before a prescribed authority for questioning immediately after the person is notified of the issue of the warrant, or at a time specified in the warrant, and
- the ability for ASIO to seek and obtain a **questioning and detention warrant**, which authorises a specified person to be taken into custody immediately by police, brought before a prescribed authority immediately for questioning, and to be detained by the police for up to 168 hours.

In both cases, the warrant may only be issued in circumstances where a Judge (known as the issuing authority) "is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the warrant will substantially assist the collection of intelligence that is important in relation to a terrorism offence".

The PJCIS Chair, Mr Andrew Hastie MP, said that "While there are strict safeguards built into the existing legislation, these are extraordinary powers that deserve close scrutiny.

"The Committee will use its review to examine the ongoing effectiveness of ASIO's special powers in the fight against terrorism, and whether the existing set of safeguards gets the balance right between security and individual liberties.

"The Committee will also take into account the recent findings of the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor."

The Committee invites written submissions to the inquiry to be received no later than **Friday, 21 April 2017**. Information on how to make a submission is available on the Committee's [website](#).

The provisions were [last reviewed](#) by a precursor to the PJCIS in 2005, following which the existing sunset on the legislation was extended to 22 July 2016. With the passage of the *Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (Foreign Fighters) Bill 2014*, the sunset date was further extended to 7 September 2018, subject to reviews by the PJCIS and the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor (INSLM).

In October 2016, the then INSLM, Roger Gyles AO QC, concluded his review of the legislation. In his [report](#), the INSLM concluded that the provisions for questioning and detention warrants should be repealed or allowed to sunset, and that the remaining provisions, including questioning warrants, should be repealed and "replaced with a questioning power following the model of coercive questioning available under the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* (Cth) as closely as possible".

The review of the ASIO powers is the first of several reviews of legislation that the PJCIS is required, under section 29 of the *Intelligence Services Act 2001*, to undertake by 7 March 2018.

Further information about the inquiry can be accessed via the Committee's website at <http://www.aph.gov.au/pjcis>.

For background: Committee Secretariat on 02 6277 2360 or email pjcis@aph.gov.au

INSLM's report on Certain Questioning and Detention Powers in Relation to Terrorism

The Government has tabled the report of the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor (INSLM) into Certain Questioning and Detention Powers in Relation to Terrorism.

The INSLM has made a number of recommendations in relation to agencies' questioning and detention powers including that:

- the legislation governing ASIO's compulsory questioning power be brought into line with the equivalent power available under the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002*, and
- ASIO's questioning and detention power – which has never been sought, or used, by ASIO – be repealed or cease when the sunset date is reached.

The report is available at: inslm.gov.au/reviews-reports

WHO publishes list of bacteria for which new antibiotics are urgently needed

The World Health Organization (WHO) has published its first list of antibiotic-resistant “priority pathogens”—a catalogue of 12 families of bacteria that pose the greatest threat to human health.

The list was drawn up in a bid to guide and promote research and development (R&D) of new antibiotics, as part of WHO's efforts to address growing global resistance to antimicrobial medicines.

The list highlights in particular the threat of gram-negative bacteria that are resistant to multiple antibiotics. These bacteria have built-in abilities to find new ways to resist treatment and can pass along genetic material that allows other bacteria to become drug-resistant as well.

“This list is a new tool to ensure R&D responds to urgent public health needs,” says Dr Marie-Paule Kieny, WHO's Assistant Director-General for Health Systems and Innovation. “Antibiotic resistance is growing, and we are fast running out of treatment options. If we leave it to market forces alone, the new antibiotics we most urgently need are not going to be developed in time.”

The WHO list is divided into three categories according to the urgency of need for new antibiotics: critical, high and medium priority.

The most critical group of all includes multidrug resistant bacteria that pose a particular threat in hospitals, nursing homes, and among patients whose care requires devices such as ventilators and blood catheters. They include *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas* and various ***Enterobacteriaceae (including Klebsiella, E. coli, Serratia, and Proteus)***. They can cause severe and often deadly infections such as bloodstream infections and pneumonia.

These bacteria have become resistant to a large number of antibiotics, including carbapenems and third generation cephalosporins—the best available antibiotics for treating multi-drug resistant bacteria.

The second and third tiers in the list—the high and medium priority categories—contain other increasingly drug-resistant bacteria that cause more common diseases such as gonorrhoea and food poisoning caused by salmonella.

G20 health experts will meet this week in Berlin. Mr Hermann Gröhe, Federal Minister of Health, Germany says “We need effective antibiotics for our health systems. We have to take joint action today for a healthier tomorrow. Therefore, we will discuss and bring the attention of the G20 to the fight against antimicrobial resistance. WHO's first global priority pathogen list is an important new tool to secure and guide research and development related to new antibiotics.”

The list is intended to spur governments to put in place policies that incentivize basic science and advanced R&D by both publicly funded agencies and the private sector investing in new antibiotic discovery. It will provide guidance to new R&D initiatives such as the WHO/DNDi Global Antibiotic R&D Partnership that is engaging in not-for-profit development of new antibiotics.

Tuberculosis—whose resistance to traditional treatment has been growing in recent years—was not included in the list because it is targeted by other, dedicated programmes. Other bacteria that were not included, such as streptococcus A and B and chlamydia, have low levels of resistance to existing treatments and do not currently pose a significant public health threat.

The list was developed in collaboration with the Division of Infectious Diseases at the University of Tübingen, Germany, using a multi-criteria decision analysis technique vetted by a group of international experts. The criteria for selecting pathogens on the list were: how deadly the infections they cause are; whether their treatment requires long hospital stays; how frequently they are resistant to existing antibiotics when people in communities catch them; how easily they spread between animals, from animals to humans, and from person to person; whether they can be prevented (e.g. through good hygiene and vaccination); how many treatment options remain; and whether new antibiotics to treat them are already in the R&D pipeline.

“New antibiotics targeting this priority list of pathogens will help to reduce deaths due to resistant infections around the world,” says Prof Evelina Tacconelli, Head of the Division of Infectious Diseases at the University of Tübingen and a major contributor to the development of the list. “Waiting any longer will cause further public health problems and dramatically impact on patient care.”

While more R&D is vital, alone, it cannot solve the problem. To address resistance, there must also be better prevention of infections and appropriate use of existing antibiotics in humans and animals, as well as rational use of any new antibiotics that are developed in future.

WHO reaffirms the critical need for research and development (R&D) of new antibiotics to tackle the threat of drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB).

"Addressing drug-resistant TB research is a top priority for WHO and for the world," said Dr Margaret Chan, WHO Director-General. "More than US\$ 800 million per year is currently necessary to fund badly needed research into new antibiotics to treat TB."

The MDR-TB public health crisis continues: there were an estimated 580 000 cases and 250 000 related deaths in 2015. Only 125 000 were started on treatment, and just half of those people were cured.

Only two new antibiotics to address MDR-TB have completed Phase IIB trials in the past 50 years. Both are still in Phase III trials, and more funding will be required to complete the process and to develop other effective treatment regimens.

On 27 February, WHO published a list of antibiotic-resistant pathogens that have recently been prioritized as posing great risk to human health.

"*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the bacterium responsible for human TB, was not included in the scope of the prioritization exercise as the intention was to identify previously unrecognised health threats due to increasing antibiotic resistance. There is already consensus that TB is a top priority for R&D for new antibiotics," said Dr Marie-Paule Kieny, Assistant Director-General at WHO.

A series of high-level global meetings on TB have been scheduled in 2017-2018. Drug-resistant TB and research will be major themes at the WHO Ministerial Conference on TB planned in Moscow in November 2017. It will also be a key agenda item at the UN General Assembly high-level meeting on TB in 2018. MDR-TB and research needs are also under discussion in wider fora such as those focusing on antimicrobial resistance and health security.

Related links

- [Global priority list of antibiotic-resistant bacteria to guide research, discovery, and development of new antibiotics](#)
- [First WHO Global Ministerial Conference on Ending TB in the Sustainable Development Era: A Multisectoral Response](#)
- [WHO Global TB Report 2016](#)
- [WHO End TB Strategy](#)

WHO priority pathogens list for R&D of new antibiotics

Priority 1: Critical

1. ***Acinetobacter baumannii***, carbapenem-resistant
2. ***Pseudomonas aeruginosa***, carbapenem-resistant
3. ***Enterobacteriaceae***, carbapenem-resistant, ESBL-producing

Priority 2: high

4. ***Enterococcus faecium***, vancomycin-resistant
5. ***Staphylococcus aureus***, methicillin-resistant, vancomycin-intermediate and resistant
6. ***Helicobacter pylori***, clarithromycin-resistant
7. ***Campylobacter*** spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant
8. **Salmonellae**, fluoroquinolone-resistant
9. ***Neisseria gonorrhoeae***, cephalosporin-resistant, fluoroquinolone-resistant

Priority 3: medium

10. ***Streptococcus pneumoniae***, penicillin-non-susceptible
11. ***Haemophilus influenzae***, ampicillin-resistant
12. ***Shigella*** spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant

Recommendation and related documents :

http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/recommendations/2017_18_north/en/

Related Q&As are available here:

http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/candidates_reagents/201703_qanda_recommendation.pdf?ua=1

An update of the antigenic and genetic characteristics of zoonotic influenza viruses and candidate vaccine viruses developed for potential use in human vaccines is available here : http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/characteristics_virus_vaccines/en/

For further information, please visit the WHO influenza home page
<http://www.who.int/influenza/en/>

\$125 million for medical ‘discovery’

- <https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/media/releases/2017/125-million-help-our-scientists-make-next-great-medical-discovery>

The Federal Government is backing Australia’s world-leading medical researchers and scientists with \$125.3 million to support their work in making the next major medical breakthrough.

Matters of possible interest - Access the websites to read more

More cancer cases diagnosed, but overall rates falling and survival rates improving (AIHW)

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/media-release-detail/?id=60129558540>

The latest cancer report from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) shows that while cancer is a major cause of ill health in Australia, and more cases are being diagnosed, death rates have continued to fall since the 1980s, and incidence rates have also decreased in recent years.

Grants to support participation of people with disability at conferences

<http://janeprentice.dss.gov.au/media-releases/grants-support-participation-people-disability>

The Australian Government is offering grants of up to \$10,000 to assist people with disability to participate in nationally-focused, disability-related conferences held in Australia.

Department of Health - Action to deliver faster supply of medicinal cannabis products

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-hunt013.htm>

The Australian Government will facilitate faster access by qualified doctors to medicinal cannabis for patients with the necessary approvals.

Department of Health - Funding delivered to open gut research centre

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-hunt014.htm>

The Australian Government has provided \$4 million funding to make Australia’s first dedicated micro gut health research centre a reality.

Department of Health - New flexible aged care places help older Australians stay at home for longer

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-wyatt017.htm>

Thousands of Australians will benefit from an innovative new form of flexible aged care that will help older people remain in their own homes for longer after injury or illness.

Department of Health - Roadmap Roundtable considers next steps in aged care reform

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-wyatt018.htm>

The Minister for Aged Care, Ken Wyatt AM, MP, has met with about 100 aged-care consumers and providers to consider the Government's next steps in the reform of Australia's \$16 billion aged care sector.

Department of Health | National Cancer Screening Register

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/mr-yr17-dept-dept001.htm>

Due to the complexity of assimilating and migrating data from eight state and territory cancer registers into one register, the start date for Australia's first National Cancer Screening Register has been delayed.

Agreement to bolster Australian French scientific collaboration with SAAFE scholarship program - ANSTO

<http://www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/MediaCentre/News/ACS127853>

The Australian Institute of Nuclear Science, Technology & Engineering (AINSE) and ANSTO have signed an MOU with the Embassy of France in Australia that will facilitate and enhance bilateral collaboration.

ASIC consults on 'sunsetting' class order about reporting requirements for Australian financial services licensees who are natural persons

<http://www.asic.gov.au/about-asic/media-centre/find-a-media-release/2017-releases/17-034mr-asic-consults-on-sunsetting-class-order-about-reporting-requirements-for-australian-financial-services-licensees-who-are-natural-persons/>

ASIC media releases are point-in-time statements. Please note the date of issue and use the internal search function on the site to check for other media releases on the same or related matters....

A new Digital Investment Management Office for the Digital Transformation Agency

<https://www.dta.gov.au/news/digital-investment-management-office/>

The Digital Transformation Agency has established the Digital Investment Management Office to provide oversight of all significant government ICT and technology investment projects.

Department of Health - Government committed to tackling obesity

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-hunt012.htm>

The Australian Government is taking action to tackle the challenge of obesity and encourage all Australians to live healthy lives.

Department of Health - UWA leads on student online life-saving organ donor plan

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-wyatt015.htm>

The University of Western Australia (UWA) is the first university in Australia to encourage students to help save lives by joining the Australian Organ Donor Register online.

Distinguished Lecture: Big Science can provide value for money - ANSTO

<http://www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/MediaCentre/News/ACS125585>

Emeritus Professor of Physics Max Brennan AO will explore the topic, "Big Science—Value for Money" in a Distinguished Lecture at ANSTO on 21 March 2017

Seeking views on protecting critical infrastructure

<https://www.attorneygeneral.gov.au/Mediareleases/Pages/2017/FirstQuarter/Seeking-views-on-protecting-our-critical-infrastructure.aspx>

The Government has released the discussion paper, "Strengthening the National Security of Australia's Critical Infrastructure", and is seeking views.

Nuclear waste dump sites

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/canavan/media-releases/two-kimba-landowners-submit-voluntary-applications-host-national>

The Australian Government has received two new voluntary nominations to host a National Radioactive Waste Management Facility from landowners in the Kimba region in South Australia.

Chevron pays \$3m for WA exploration rights

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/canavan/media-releases/3m-cash-bid-exploration-permit-awarded-western-australia>

International energy company Chevron has paid \$3 million for a cash bid permit to secure the right to explore an area off the Western Australian coast for the next six years.

Appointment of two new directors to the ABC Board

http://www.minister.communications.gov.au/mitch_fifield/news/appointment_of_two_new_directors_to_the_abc_board2

The Government has appointed Dr Vanessa Guthrie and Ms Georgina Somerset as non-executive directors to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Board for a period of five years....

Appointment of two new directors to the SBS Board

http://www.minister.communications.gov.au/mitch_fifield/news/appointment_of_two_new_directors_to_the_sbs_board

The Government has appointed Emeritus Professor Sally Walker AM as a non-executive director and Mr George Savvides as a non-executive director and Deputy Chair to the Special Broadcasting Service.

Research clarifies origin of superior properties of new materials for next-generation molten salt reactors

<http://www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/MediaCentre/News/ACS120026>

ANSTO has joined a Sino-Australian project and contributed significantly to research clarifying the origin of the superior mechanical properties in a new class of materials.

Unearthing immune responses to common drugs

<http://www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/MediaCentre/News/ACS122056>

Australian researchers used the Australian Synchrotron to bring us a step closer to understanding immune sensitivities to well-known, and commonly prescribed, medications.

Industry and research institutions to share \$34.5m

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/sinodinos/media-releases/345-m-business-research-collaborations>

The Australian Government will invest \$34.5 million in 17 projects involving cooperation between industry and research institutions on new technological solutions ranging from new biodegradable industrial lubricants to treating sleep apnoea.

ANU Emeritus Faculty

Let's go to the ANU film nights

Brett Yates writes

Featuring no less than 94 films, our brand new program has everything that our members have loved about the ANU Film Group for the past 50 years. From the latest Hollywood blockbusters to independent and foreign films, classics, special events and beyond, there's bound to be something for everyone. Here are some highlights:

- Oscars Galore: 26 of this year's nominated films, including all nine Best Picture nominees!
- Best Foreign Film Festival: a seven-week festival of this year's Best Foreign Film Oscar submissions from a range of countries – including Germany, Iran, South Korea and more – screening every Friday in June and July.

- Family Films at Five: more family-friendly films at family-friendly start times, including THE LEGO BATMAN MOVIE, MOANA and SING.
- JOE CINQUE'S CONSOLATION: Q&A screening with director Sotiris Dounoukos
- Cult Classics: the return of some unique films back on the big screen, including BUFFY THE VAMPIRE SLAYER and THE LIFE AQUATIC WITH STEVE ZISSOU.

So without further ado, we proudly present our program for Semester One 2017:
http://www.anufg.org.au/docs/ANUFG_2017_Sem1_Programme.pdf (PDF, 229 KB)

We hope that you'll all be as excited about the program as we are. Semester One officially kicks off on Monday 13 February with a free screening of DOCTOR STRANGE, so make sure you save the date and invite everyone you know along to check out the best way to see movies in Canberra.

And if you were waiting on a program before joining up, you now have no excuse. Go to www.anufg.org.au/join to sign up now!

Most of you will know that I've been an ANU Film Group committee member for the last four years. You may even know that Jenny and I first joined this amazing film society in 1969, our first year at the ANU. We haven't missed a semester for over 20 years since re-joining.

Well, let me tell you that this semester is the biggest and the most diverse for many years and may even be the best ever. An innovation, we are having a Best Foreign Film Festival comprising seven films nominated by their country for the Best Foreign Film Oscar in 2017. These will run over consecutive Fridays opening on June 2 with *Toni Erdmann* and closing with *Julieta* on July 14. We also have a Canberra premiere and an Australian exclusive, a film from Estonia due to the generous support of the Estonian ambassador. We will finish the festival with an introduction to *Julieta* from [Alfredo Martinez- Exposito](#) and drinks and nibbles afterwards courtesy of the Embassy of Spain.

This is our website:

<http://www.anufg.org.au/>

Click on it and you can explore our history. A good place to start might be [FAQ](#). Here you can find our location, how you can join, member benefits and lots more. Membership is open to all – no need to have an ANU connection in the past. This link might also convince you that we are cinema quality with absolutely top quality sound and digital projection.

Despite showing 93 different films between our opening screening on February 13 and the closing screening on 15 July the membership cost remains the same – just \$40. Once you become a member there is no extra charge per film. There is plenty of free parking nearby, you get three guest passes (note: some limits to how you use these) and you don't have to sit through an advert or a trailer. If we say we start at 7.30 (Monday to Friday and 7.00 on most Saturdays) we nearly always start at those times. If you are a risk taker you can pay \$70 which will give you an annual membership which also will cover semester 2.

If you have any questions you can ring me on 6281 7684 or email me at yeatsb@inet.net.au. If you are nervous about this offer – I admit, it sounds too good to be true – I might be able to organise a free trial visit. Just ask me.

In the meantime, just click on these titles to learn about just some of the films that I intend to see. Most of these links provide a trailer.

**Hope to see you there,
Brett**

Films on the program

Some films have already been screened. They include [La La Land](#) and [Café Society](#); [Rosalie Blum](#) (opening film at the 2016 French Film Festival) on March 7 and [Fences](#) on March 9. If *Emeritus* goes out in time you might catch [Nocturnal Animals](#) on March 10

[The Edge of Seventeen](#), a film that you might not normally consider but as your membership entitles you to see it you might come along and be really surprised. Some of the best films I've ever seen have been at the ANU when I went in situations like this. March 15.

[Hacksaw Ridge](#), not everyone's cup-of-tea but a strong film worth seeing on March 16.

Friday 17 March – a very special double of [Lion](#) followed by [I, Daniel Blake](#), a Ken Loach that is particularly relevant at the moment.

[Allied](#) on March 18.

[Live by Night](#) on March 21.

[Hidden Figures](#) on March 23.

[Why Him?](#) (late) on March 24. I hate tattoos and would never go to Palace or Dendy for a film like this but I might weaken and look at this out of curiosity.

[Snowden](#) on March 31.

[Jackie](#) (I've seen it and was slightly disappointed but let me know what you think) + [The Light Between Oceans](#) on April 1.

Are we really only still at the beginning of April? Moving on

[The Second Mother](#) – from Brazil.

[The Founder](#) – not just for the McDonalds lovers in the community. The true story with the great Michael Keaton. On April 12.

A Q&A screening of [Joe Cinque's Consolation](#) with director (and ANU graduate) Sotiris Dounoukos on April 21.

[Manchester By Sea](#) + the 1948 Alfred Hitchcock production of [Rope](#) on April 22.

[The Clan](#) from Argentina on April 27.

[Miss Sloane](#) + [Southside With You](#) (the Michelle and Barack love story) on April 28.

[T2 Trainspotting](#) + [Life](#) on April 29.

[Sand Storm](#) from Israel on May 2.

[Silence](#) on May 12. Scorsese's latest, the second longest (161 minutes) on the program about two Catholic missionaries going to Japan in the 17th century.

A Japanese double – [Your Name](#) + [Shin Godzilla](#) on May 13.

[The Fencer](#) from Finland, introduced by the Finnish ambassador on May 16. Think schoolteacher inspiration like Mr Chips and Dead Poets Society with lots of snow. (Not really but still a beaut film).

[Life Animated](#) + [Zero Days](#) (yes, we do documentaries too) on May 19.

[The Red Turtle](#), a delightful animated film with no dialogue in the Studio Ghibli style followed by [A United Kingdom](#) on May 20.

Then we have our Best Foreign Film Festival as mentioned earlier between June 2 and July 14 – [Toni Erdmann](#) (Germany), [Chevalier](#) (Greece), [Stefan Zweig: Farewell To Europe](#) (Austria), [The Age of Shadows](#) (Korea), [Mother](#) (Estonia), [The Salesman](#) (Iran) and [Julieta](#) (Spain). Free nibbles and drink courtesy of the Spanish embassy after Julieta. Also in this period we have [Queen of Katwe](#) (June 3), [A Monster Calls](#) + [Loving](#) (June 10) and [Jasper Jones](#) + [Paterson](#) (June 17).

An extra benefit for parents (and grandparents) is that there is no restriction on how many films you can bring children to – two per member allowed subject to film classification. Some that might appeal are [Sing](#) (February 18), [Rogue One: A Star Wars Story](#) (February 25), [Red Dog: True Blue](#) (March 11), [Moana](#) (March 25), [The Lego Batman Movie](#) (May 6) and [Beauty and the Beast](#) (June 3).

Brett Yeats 9/127 Hopetoun Circ. Yarralumla ACT 2600 02 6281 7684

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

March 15 - 4 pm Lecture Hans Kuhn *Footloose Germans: A 17th c. Silesian remigrant and an early 18th c. Saxon emigrant.*

The remigrant was Andreas Gryphius (1616-1664), a Protestant whose family suffered badly when Silesia became the stage of some of the worst destructions during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). He was able to complete his education in Danzig, then part of the Kingdom of Poland, and then to accompany two sons of the Silesian aristocracy to Leiden University, in those chaotic times the most distinguished university outside the Roman Catholic and Anglican areas. He soon made a name for himself as a scholar and writer, and towards the end of his ten-year exile he traveled to France and Italy. While he wrote no fiction, his poetry and his dramas became the most significant in the German literature of his time. In later life, while acting as a lawyer for the landowners in the Duchy of Glogau, he concentrated on revising and translating devotional works.

G. F. Handel, who decided to stay in England after he had held positions in Hamburg, Italy, Hannover and Düsseldorf and accompanied his employer, the Elector of Hannover, to London when the latter became King George (I) of England. is likely to be

better known to my audience. Even from England, Handel travelled extensively, often in search of castrato or female singers needed in Italian opera, which was in favour with the Court and the aristocracy. As the bourgeoisie became important as a public, opera gradually gave way to the (mostly English) oratorio. He knew of, but never met, his great contemporary J. S. Bach, who spent practically all his life in East Middle Germany. Handel, composer, conductor and entrepreneur, became a rich man, giving most of his wealth to the Foundling Hospital in Chelsea, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with other great sons of the nation. Page 43 of 44

April 5 - Collegiate Lunch Dr Keiko Tamura 'The breakout of the Japanese PoWs from their internment at Cowra.'

April 19 4 pm Lecture Professor Brian Walker 'Transformational change and resilience'

See the Calendar on the ANUEF WWWsite for Abstracts as they become available.

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

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.

Meet the authors

Tuesday 28 March, 6.15 for 7.00pm, University House, Great Hall, ANU. Eat, drink and be political with David Marr and Laura Tingle who will be in conversation on David's new *Quarterly Essay: The White Queen. One Nation and the Politics of Race*. Tickets \$69 per person for two course meal and a glass of wine. Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144.

Bookings at: <https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/eat-drink-and-be-political-with-david-marr-and-laura-tingle-tickets-32109382026>

Tuesday 4 April, 6pm, Auditorium, China in the World Building. ANU/The Canberra Times meet the author, in partnership with China Matters Ltd. Bates Gill and Linda Jakobson will be in conversation with Paul Kelly, Editor-at-large at *The Australian*, on their new publication: *China Matters. Getting it Right for Australia*. Free event followed by a reception. Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144.

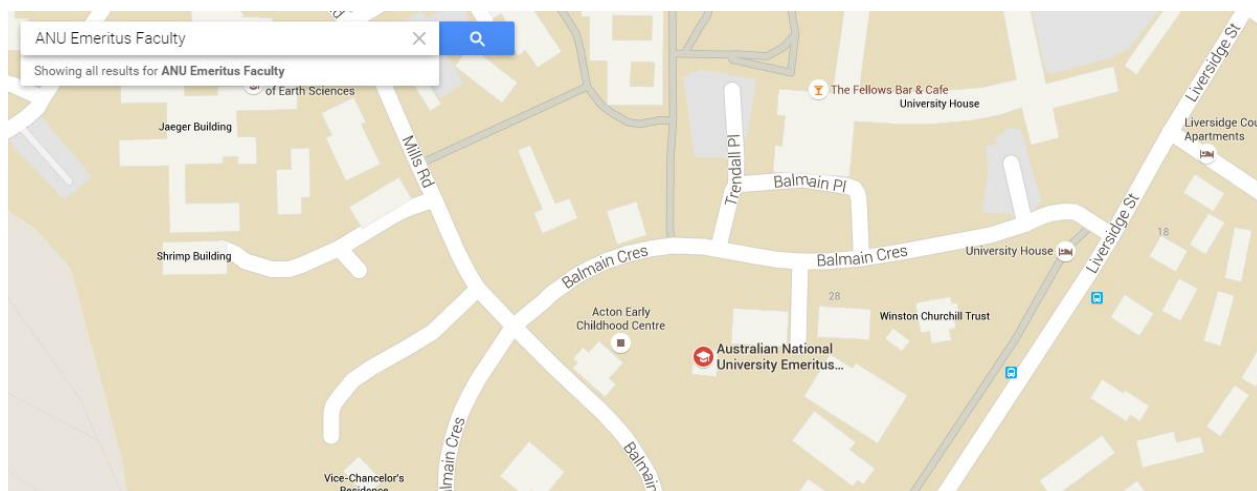
For details of Colin Steele's "Meet the Authors" series go to

<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&sll=-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 April, 2017