

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine
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Translation award for ANUEF member

At the congress of the *Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs* in Brisbane on August 3, ANUEF member Kevin Windle was awarded the Aurora Borealis Prize for the translation of non-fiction. The citation, as received from the FIT council, reads:

This prize recognizes excellence in translation of non-fiction literature and is sponsored by a generous donation from the Norwegian Association of Non-fiction Writers and Translators (NFF) [...]

The members of the jury wish to express their warmest congratulations to you. Being selected by an international jury to receive this FIT prize signifies recognition as the "best of the best" by your peers around the globe.

The jury wishes to convey their motivation for the award:

"All the nominees for the 2017 Aurore Boréale prize for non-fiction are obviously outstanding translators. Despite this very strong field, however, there was a clear winner, AUSIT nominee Kevin McNeil Windle. He has been translating for some 40 years, including for leading publishers such as Oxford University Press. His work, translating into English from nearly a dozen different languages, and across a wide range of subject areas, is described by his supporters as 'reliably brilliant'."

Review of the ANU School of Art and Design

The Australian National University will be conducting a **Review of the School of Art and Design (SOA&D)**. This is part of a cycle of reviews that the University conducts to ensure that our research and education programs are of the highest quality.

You are invited to make a submission in response to the [Terms of Reference](#) as follows:

The terms of reference for the School of Art & Design Review are to assess:

1. its alignment with the University vision and College priorities and strategic objectives;
2. the nature, variety, and extent of SOA&D's curriculum, pedagogy and methods;
3. the range of disciplines benchmarked nationally and internationally;
4. its research standing in both traditional and practice-led research;
5. the quality and capacity of the SOA&D's research and teaching infrastructure, including gallery spaces, relative to other schools nationally and internationally;
6. current and future opportunities for collaboration on teaching and learning and research with other university disciplines and the Creative Arts Sector;
7. strategies for adapting to and developing capacity in the new research environment of Impact and Engagement;
8. the extent, scope and outcomes of the School's external engagement activities and its contribution to teaching and research priorities.
9. the need for capital investment and infrastructure renewal;
10. its short and long term financial viability within the current funding framework for resource-intensive studio disciplines;
11. the adequacy and appropriateness of the level of strategic investment and cross-subsidy by the University and the College;
12. its capacity to diversify its income, through the development of postgraduate Masters coursework and increasing the level of philanthropic support;
13. its current staff workload structure and its impact on research productivity;
14. College or University wide factors that could have a positive or negative impact pertinent to the success of the School.

All written submissions should be sent directly to review@anu.edu.au before **COB Tuesday 10 October 2017**. Please include the subject line – “School of Art and Design Review” for easy identification. If you wish your submission to be confidential, please mark it as such. If you wish your submission to be rendered anonymous before it is forwarded to the review panel, please indicate this in your email. (The review panel is made up of eminent persons who are bound by ANU confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements.)

The review panel will be in campus to visit the School and conduct the review from **Wednesday 18 October to Friday 20 October 2017**.

The panel invites individuals or groups to meet with them during the dates of the visit. (A schedule of the visit is attached for your information.) Should you wish to meet with the panel during these dates, please identify a session from the schedule and send your request to review@anu.edu.au. Every effort will be made to allocate a time for you and confirmation of this meeting will be communicated to you. Please do not attend a meeting unless it has been

confirmed. The review panel also reserves the right to invite individuals to make a submission and/or contact individuals to seek clarification of submissions that they have made.

Membership of the Review Panel

Professor Derrick Cherrie (Chair of the Review) Director, Queensland College of Art, Griffith University- <https://www.griffith.edu.au/visual-creative-arts/queensland-college-art/staff/professor-derrick-cherrie>

Professor Kit Wise, Head of School of Creative Arts and Professor of Fine Art, University of Tasmania- <http://www.utas.edu.au/profiles/staff/creative-arts/kit-wise>

Professor Marsha Meskimmon, Professor of Modern and Contemporary Art History & Theory & Associate Dean (Teaching) Loughborough University U.K.- <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/aed/staff/academic/marsha-meskimmon/>

Professor Rebecca Duclos, Director, [Faculty of Fine Arts and Professor of Art History, Concordia University](#), Canada- <https://www.concordia.ca/finearts/research/urban-futures/people/rebecca-duclos.html>

Bala STARR, Director of the Institute of Contemporary Arts, Lasalle College of the Arts, Singapore- <http://www.lasalle.edu.sg/academics/bala-starr/>

Incident on campus

Commenting on the recent violent attack on campus in which several students and a lecturer were involved, the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Margaret Harding, said, “This incident has been an enormous shock for all of us. It’s important we take care of each other and seek help if we need it. We have stepped up counselling services to deal with the incident and affected students and staff are being provided with direct assistance by ANU counsellors.” Anybody needing additional support can contact Lifeline on 13 11 14.

Cuts will undermine nation’s economic success: Universities Australia

The Government’s higher education legislation would inflict real cuts to university funding, undermining the knowledge infrastructure needed to skill future workers and grow the economy, Universities Australia said in response to the Senate Education and Employment Committee’s final report on the proposed higher education legislation, along with dissenting reports by Labor and the Greens.

“Let’s be clear, this is a real cut to per student funding in real terms over the next four years and beyond. These cannot be absorbed by universities without affecting student services, infrastructure, university staff, and education programs.” Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said.

In South Australia alone, the legislation will result in \$90 million being stripped from the state’s three public universities, with up to 220 job losses. That’s the same number of jobs lost from the closure of Coca-Cola in South Australia – and would have even greater, longer-term economic impacts for the state,” she said.

Forty eight per cent of the tourism spend in South Australia comes off the back of international education, Ms Robinson said. “Australia is recognised as having one of the best higher education systems in the world and is the third most popular destination for

international students. We shouldn't forget the link between international education and tourism. Why would you mess with something Australia does really well?"

The Senate report claimed that the legislation would "make the higher education system fairer, particularly for students from rural and regional locations, and low SES backgrounds."

Ms Robinson responded, "In fact, the \$1 billion cut will hit hardest the universities serving disadvantaged communities. These regional and outer metropolitan universities operate on smaller margins and have less diverse sources of income."

As part of its final submission to the Senate committee, Universities Australia also countered the Government's claim that revenue – as distinct from Government funding – to universities would increase.

"This statement is based on projections that make ambitious assumptions," she said. "It assumes that the number of New Zealanders and other permanent residents at Australian universities would triple, despite no longer having access to a Commonwealth-supported place and instead being liable to pay full fees. This doesn't pass the common sense test

"If the legislation is passed, per student funding will drop. By 2021, Government funding per place will be 10.3 per cent lower in real terms than it is today."

Universities Australia's submission also counters the Government's assertion that the cost for universities to deliver courses increased by 9.5 per cent, while funding per student grew by 15 per cent. The Government's own Deloitte report - on which that claim is based - says its figures cannot be used to make any such assertions about growth in revenue and costs over time.

"There is no evidence that teaching costs are declining or that universities are spending less on teaching," Ms Robinson said.

**These figures are based on economic modelling done by the University of Adelaide*

Obituary

Thelma Anna Carmela Hunter, (1923 - 2016)

Born: 17 July 1923 Glasgow, Scotland Died 9 January 2016 Canberra

Dr Thelma Hunter was a feminist political scientist, whose academic career was mostly spent at the Australian National University (ANU). She described herself as a teacher, scholar and writer. As well as teaching university students, she worked in schools, in adult education and in preparatory courses for mature age non-matriculants seeking university entry. Before establishing her academic career, she contributed occasional articles to UK newspapers, and was later a regular contributor to *The Canberra Times*. A hobby artist, she offered drawing workshops to staff and students at ANU, having earlier studied art in evening classes in Sydney and at Dartington College, Devon.

For Thelma Hunter the personal was political; her academic interests in women's employment, the status of women and the obstacles arising from combining work with marriage and family reflected her own experience. Growing up in an Italian family in

Scotland, and later migrating with her family to Australia, Thelma Hunter also identified as a migrant.

Thelma Cibelli was born at home in Glasgow, the fourth child of Italian migrants; her father Gaetano was the owner of a hairdressing shop. The only child not given an Italian first name, she was called after the actress Thelma Ritter, reflecting her mother Assunta's enjoyment of popular films.

In her autobiography she wrote candidly of an unhappy childhood, growing up fearful of an authoritarian, unpredictable, violent father. She took refuge in 'bookish achievements'.

Educated at the Convent of Mercy, she loved languages, finding French and Latin easy. In 1940 she began an Arts degree at Glasgow University, interrupting her studies when she ran away from home as a rebellious teenager. She lived with her hairdresser sister Lyda, initially working at the Coates thread factory as a stock clerk, and later undertaking secretarial studies. At this time she began keeping diaries (some still in the possession of her family). She joined the wartime Auxiliary Territorial Service in 1940 working as a driver, including driving large trucks despite being small statured (155 cm). During this time she wrote that she 'joyfully' discovered her sexuality. On demobilisation her service record was described as exemplary, despite an incident of being absent without leave when she stowed away to France to win a bet.

She met her Scottish husband, Alex Hunter, at a dance following their demobilisation. Resuming studies at Glasgow University, Thelma switched to political economy, a decision she attributed to her growing sense of social justice. Encouraged by Thelma, Alex followed her to university, studying economics. After living together for a period, during which time Thelma had a backyard abortion, they married at a Registry Office in 1947. Thelma gained a Master of Arts with First Class Honours in 1950 and in 1952 a Diploma in Secondary Education from Jordanhill College, Glasgow. In this time, she worked as a research assistant and began submitting articles published in the *Glasgow Herald*.

During five years living in Keele, following her husband's appointment to the University of Keele in 1953, Thelma had three children, Stephen, Assunta (known during her school days as Susan) and Maxwell. Thelma taught adult education classes and worked as a relief school teacher, while continuing freelance journalism for *The Manchester Guardian*.

The family migrated to Australia in 1958 when Alex was appointed to the University of Melbourne, where Thelma later tutored in Economics. Thelma began research on women and employment, including interviewing the, by then old and frail, feminist labour activist Muriel Heagney. They moved to Sydney in 1961 when Alex took up a chair at the University of NSW and Thelma began tutoring in the Department of Government at the University of Sydney. During this time she participated with Madge Dawson in a series of television programs *Doorway to Knowledge*.

Alex Hunter had a major heart attack shortly after their arrival in Australia and, after other cardiac episodes, Thelma decided to seek fulltime work, facing the very real prospect that she would be supporting the family. Her 1963 application for a fulltime lectureship was unsuccessful - unlike Thelma, the successful male applicant not having a First Class Honours degree nor being a PhD candidate. Thelma was appointed to a lectureship in Political Science at the Australian National University (ANU) in 1965; Alex arriving two months later to take a Senior Research Fellowship in the Research School of Pacific Studies. Thelma's PhD on the politics of national health was conferred in 1969.

Known for activities to make new staff and students feel welcome in the ANU community, Thelma was at various times tutor and member of the governing body of Garran Hall, a resident Fellow in Bruce Hall, a board member and the acting Steward of University House. While she was not against having a high table, she usually sat with students at dinners.

In 1971 Alex Hunter died suddenly while working in Papua New Guinea. Widowed at 47, Thelma experienced profound depression, a condition which had afflicted her since youth. In her autobiography she courageously examined her experiences of depressive illness, which she attributed to stress, exhaustion and the social isolation arising from employment with no family support. She was also acutely aware of the impacts of a childhood with a violent father; her sense of rootlessness living between worlds of Scottish and Italian identity, and frustration about the constraints imposed on her as a woman.

After her husband's death, Thelma Hunter described her illness as profound. She retired from her Senior Lectureship in 1979 at the age of 56, after six months sick leave from the university; feeling her career potential was still unrealised. She continued her association with ANU as a Visiting Fellow. In 1981 she began a long period of periodic lecturing in Politics at the ANU Centre for Continuing Education.

In 1990 Thelma returned to ANU to write her autobiography, which is deeply candid - in contrast to her personal papers in the National Library of Australia, which reflect her academic interests in women's issues, feminism, health policy and Indian politics.

In retirement Thelma enjoyed long country walks, which included traversing the high alpine Copland Pass in New Zealand and up and down the south rim of the Grand Canyon in the USA. She resumed art, which she had first studied in evening classes in Sydney; in 1978 gaining a Certificate of Special Studies in Art and Design from Dartington College, Devon, undertaken during long service leave from ANU. Thelma Hunter was a regular book reviewer for *The Canberra Times* and taught in a university bridging course for mature age entry students and occasional French lessons at Hawker Primary School in Canberra, where the students included two of her six grandchildren.

Thelma Hunter characterised herself as a reforming rather than radical feminist. She contributed to the Association for the Study of Women and Society submission on married women's employment, made to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Capital Territory 1971 enquiry into employment opportunities, and gave evidence to that enquiry. She instigated a pioneering course on the political sociology of feminism at ANU and chaired the ANU Women's Studies Committee. Thelma Hunter was the only woman on the selection panel which appointed Elizabeth Reid as the first Prime Minister's Women's Adviser in 1973.

Her *curriculum vitae* records her participation in the Australian Association of Adult Education, Women's Electoral Lobby, National Foundation for Australian Women, Federation of University Women, Health Consumers' Association and Voluntary Euthanasia Society, as well as the Australian Political Studies Association (APSA).

In a *Canberra Times* article on 23 September 1981 titled 'Academic feminism gathers strength', Thelma reported on the APSA annual meeting, and the contribution by members of the Women's Caucus, including the Presidential address, carriage of a resolution about inclusion of content about women in new and existing courses and strengthening informal social networks for women inside and outside academia. The APSA Women's Caucus awards the biennial Thelma Hunter Prize for the best PhD thesis on women or gender in politics.

Thelma Hunter's bequest to the National Foundation for Australian Women has supported the development of the online exhibition *Women Who Caucus - Feminist Political Scientists*.

Supplied by The Australian Women's Archive Project: *The Australian Women's Register*. An initiative of The National Foundation for Australian Women (NFAW) in conjunction with The University of Melbourne. Sources used to compile this obituary and entry: *Women Who Caucus: Feminist Political Scientists*, Australian Women's Archives Project, July 2017, <http://womenustralia.info/exhib/caucus/>; *The Canberra Times*, 16 January 2016; Additional information provided via correspondence with the Hunter family.

Peter Georg Sack 1937-2016

Peter Sack was a giant of a man, in body, standing a towering 204cm tall, in mind and in free spirit. The Tolai peoples he met on his field trips to New Britain in Papua New Guinea knew Peter as "man mountain Sack". But he was a gentle giant. He was patient with both his students and his research assistants, who still remember his capacity to find amusement in the small incongruities of life. It was this stature, the friendly sparkle in his eyes and his trademark pipe smoking that made Peter such a familiar sight around the Coombs Building and across the wider ANU campus for over 30 years.

Peter was born into a wealthy family of agricultural machinery manufacturers in Germany in 1937 and spent his childhood on the family estate near Leipzig. He remembered riding a tricycle around the manor house ballroom. This privileged way of life disappeared with WWII. Peter's three elder brothers were killed. Towards the end of the war, and later, the German civilian population suffered extreme hardship. The Sack family was no exception. Peter remembered the struggle to find food, the strict rationing and the occupation by the Russian and American troops. The Sacks lost their estate and other assets during the administration of the Russian Zone before the creation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). In the early 1950s GDR educational policies forbade admission of children of bourgeois families into the *gymnasium*, the German high schools with a strong emphasis on preparing students for academic learning. Instead such children were required to enroll in *Hauptschulen* which were vocationally oriented high schools. For Peter and his family a professional career was axiomatic, and so one night Peter, his mother, his sisters and surviving brother crossed the border to join his father, who was already in West Germany.

Peter spent his secondary education at boarding school, and later studied law at the universities of Göttingen and Kiel. After passing the 1st state examination in law he began work as a *Referendar* in the Schleswig-Holstein state public service and in the High Courts of Stuttgart and Celle. Peter decided against a future as a career judge or practising lawyer and instead enrolled in a doctorate at the University of Kiel. His supervisor, who reportedly thought of Peter as his best student ever, allowed him a free hand to write a thesis on the law of individual interests and principles of estoppel.

The Sack family holiday houses at Heiligenhafen on the Baltic were beyond the GDR's grasp. Summers spent at Heiligenhafen were a centrepiece of family life. Peter had fond memories of weeks of swimming, boating, eel spearing, hunting for amber and Neolithic stone tools washed up as flotsam and drinking ice-cold Dutch gin. In 1963 his mother asked him to host a young Australian, Bridget McMahon, a student teacher and Germanophile studying in Germany on a DAAD scholarship. Bridget and Peter married in Heiligenhafen the following year and then rented an apartment in Schleswig. Soon Bridget looked after their young son, Fabian, while Peter worked to complete his thesis, his *Referendar* training and his second and final state examination in law.

However, circumstances defeated Peter's efforts to submit his first doctorate. His supervisor could find no fault with the completed manuscript. Indeed he described it as original work, going beyond the practical application of law and doctrinal construction to pure legal theory. But he did ask that Peter make some minor changes to terminology, which would have involved retyping the whole manuscript. Peter was reluctant since Bridget had typed the thesis as a labour of love, with difficulty, while caring for baby Fabian and providing a domestic base for the family. They decided that retyping the manuscript was a bridge too far. Nor could they afford to employ a professional typist as Peter didn't have a job and they had no savings. Bridget was also an indentured student teacher. The NSW Education Department pressed her to return home to begin teaching or else pay £1,000, approx. \$25,000 in today's money, for the cost of her studentship. With these pressures on them, Peter and Bridget chose to leave Germany to live in Australia.

Peter arrived as an assisted migrant in Sydney aged 30, with a young son to co-support, *sans* doctorate and unemployed. He spent a few months getting to know Bridget's family, the McMahons, weighing up his possibilities for work, watching TV and reading cheap novels to improve his English language skills. Amongst the possibilities he saw was practising as a barrister. The McMahons were friends with well-known barrister Laurence Gruzman QC and his family. Gruzman invited Peter to shadow him on his daily rounds in the Sydney courts. The experience was short-lived, with Peter quickly realising that a barrister's life was not for him.

Then Peter had the idea of a PhD on German colonial land law, which would enable him to exploit his legal training. He obtained a scholarship in the Law Department at ANU. Geoffrey Sawer was then Head of Department and foundation professor. Sam Stoljar, a professor and an internationally renowned private lawyer, was Peter's primary supervisor. Peter also worked as a part-time research assistant for Stoljar, to assist with the Sack family finances. His PhD fieldwork saw the first of many field trips to Papua New Guinea, particularly to New Britain and its Gazelle Peninsula and Tolai peoples. Peter completed his PhD thesis entitled *Traditional land tenure and early European land acquisitions; the clash between primitive and Western law in New Guinea* in 1971.

Life was good. By now, the family numbered four, daughter Danina having been born in 1968. The Sacks bought a rundown house in David Street in Turner. Family life flourished. Peter and Bridget together tended their large garden and worked to fix up the house. Dogs, cats and eventually another daughter, Ballanda, joined them, in 1971. Shortly after his PhD conferral Peter was appointed a Research Fellow.

The 1970s were the peak years of Peter's ANU career. He was promoted to Fellow. In 1973 his thesis was published as *Land between two laws*. Over the next six or seven years he published over 20 articles and contributions to books on German colonial law, traditional law in Papua New Guinea, legal anthropology and legal pluralism. Other publications included an edited book, *Problem of Choice*, exploring the complex problem of the ownership of land in pre-independence Papua New Guinea, and a bibliography of German New Guinea. More field trips to New Britain generated monographs recording Tolai interviews and stories and ethnographic snapshots of traditional Tolai leaders. There were co-published translations with Bridget and Dymphna Clark of documentary records of German colonial land law, government and public administration. And Peter used his sabbatical leave to visit the GDR's Zentralarchiv and the West German Bundesarchiv, the International Institute for the Sociology of Law at Onati and elsewhere.

Peter delighted in the less formal sides of academic life. His research interests attracted PhD students. Guy Powles, Jim Fingleton, John Mugumba, Archana Parashar and Tony Deklin were amongst them. And he recruited research assistants to help with his work in the National Archives of Australia, including Liz Minchin, Cathy Summerhayes and Stephanie Morton. All three retain fond memories. Cathy Summerhayes remembers Peter giving them "the best of the academic way of life, a pleasure on so many levels". Each remembers

Peter urging them not to remain research assistants, but to obtain a PhD, which most did, several becoming ANU academics. And everyone remembers the weekly Friday lunches Peter hosted in Fellows Garden at University House. Liz Minchin recalls them as long and lazy, taken up with those rambling conversations about ideas and life that Peter so loved.

In about 1975 the Sacks purchased a derelict farm in the Deua Valley south of Araluen. Known as 'The Halfway', the farm provided Peter with a forum for bush gardening, such as nurturing nut trees and citrus and experimenting with asparagus. The Halfway allowed a lifestyle echoing the things Peter had loved most about his childhood and student days at Heiligenhafen. There were summer afternoon barbeques and swimming in the river, winter nights playing 500, good food and wine, a family at play, and everywhere lively conversations. The Halfway also served as an adjunct to Peter's academic life. PhD students, research assistants, colleagues, visiting academics and their families were all invited to lunch, or to stay for the weekend. Jim Fingleton remembers Peter and Bridget as generous and courteous hosts, qualities an occasional guest would put to the test.

The 1980s began promisingly. Peter's output of articles and book chapters continued to grow, increasing by about 20 over the decade. He was a visiting professor at the Max Planck Gesellschaft, the Indian Law Institute, the University of Münster and Universität der Bundeswehr and held AVCC and DAAD fellowships. Other research work included monographs on Mill and Montesquieu, legal science and primitive law, comparative law and legal history and, with Dymphna Clark, a translation of Thurnwald's account of Melanesian law. Within the Department Peter organised seminars on Pacific nation constitutions and legal pluralism published in the Canberra Law Workshop series. These seminars reflected Peter's success in establishing the Law Department as a centre for South Pacific law, legal pluralism and law and anthropology. In 1984 he was promoted to Senior Fellow.

When Sam Stoljar retired, Peter became Acting Head. Since Sawyer's retirement in 1975 the RSSL had allowed the Law Department to be run down. But Peter had a plan. He proposed to the RSSL Board that the Department be re-established as a research centre for German colonial law, South Pacific law, legal pluralism and law and anthropology. Jim Fingleton sat on the Board as a student representative. He remembers that the Board showed little or no interest in Peter's proposal. Instead they regarded Stoljar's retirement as an opportunity to establish a school of research lawyers in the Australian legal mainstream, which, some in the ANU believed, Sawyer should have done. This new direction was set in train with the appointment of Paul Finn as Head of the Law Department and Professor.

This development was a blow for Peter. Intellectually, he confided at the time, he agreed that the decision to re-establish and re-direct research in the Department was a good idea, for the RSSL and for the ANU. However, on a personal level his reaction was very human. He was deeply disappointed that his proposal for a research centre had been rejected and by the loss of any prospect of a professorship. And then, at around the same time, life dealt Peter a far greater personal blow. His daughter Danina died after a year-long struggle with aggressive leukaemia. Jim Fingleton remembers how badly her death affected Peter and how he spent time with Peter at the Halfway consoling him in his grief.

In the following years, Peter gradually became estranged from the life of the new Law Department. This occurred partly by choice. Peter's two academic apprenticeships had celebrated the lone scholar model that now belonged to a passing epoch of academic work, a model to which he was also personally predisposed. His estrangement resulted partly from the actions of others, intended and unintended. Peter was seen, with some justification, as being old-fashioned, unwilling or unable to adapt to a changed research environment. In retrospect, he acknowledged it was a mistake to have retreated from collegial life. But not everything was negative. His daily routine walking to and from his Coombs Building office continued, on the way home to David Street looking out in season for fungi in the Turner pine plantations. Friday afternoons still began with lunch in Fellows

Garden, although attendees dwindled away. He continued to delight in regular visits to the Halfway, its garden and spending time with his family.

Academic life went on. There were several completing or new PhD students including Sinclair Dinnen and Jonathon Aleck, a sabbatical to India and returning to the former GDR Zentralarchiv and German Bundesarchiv. Peter again wrote and published over 20 articles and book chapters, on German colonial law and its experience in the South Pacific and legal pluralism, legal philosophy and sociology of law and co-edited a book on law and anthropology.

His primary research project in this period was a three-volume history of colonial law in German New Guinea. His work confronted modern domain orthodoxies of historians and lawyers. Confronting orthodoxy can be lonely work, and it was. His then research assistants, successively Margret Davies and Tonia Vincent, remember occasions on which Peter was frustrated at what he believed was the inability or unwillingness of others to understand his work. When the history was finished, its length and unorthodox subject matter meant that it was difficult to find a publisher. So Peter cut the manuscript down to one volume. But most publishers believed even the one volume version to be commercially problematic. Eventually Peter found an advocate in the late Hank Nelson, who reportedly thought highly of the manuscript, and pushed for its publication. The book was published by the Pacific and Asian History Division of RSPAS as *Phantom History, The Rule of Law and the Colonial State: The Case of German New Guinea* in 2001.

Peter reluctantly retired in 1999. For several years afterwards he was a Visiting Fellow in the Pacific History Division of RSPAS where he continued to research and publish on the history of German New Guinea. After leaving RSPAS he continued to research and write as an independent scholar in his study at home in Hobbs Street O'Connor, where he and Bridget had moved in 1996.

Peter's health faded in his final decade. He could no longer smoke his trademark pipes or enjoy his beloved cigars. He gradually became less mobile and less active. Life and its disappointments had, as Fabian Sack described in his eulogy, worn Peter deeply. But the gardens at the Halfway and the new garden at the O'Connor house were still a source of both pleasure and solace. As were his grandchildren. Peter's physical decline meant they mostly got to know him as a weary raconteur, retelling stories about Leipzig, Heiligenhafen and his travels, and a shadow of the big man his family, friends, colleagues and students had known. To the end Peter kept his delight in visits by Fabian and Ballanda and their families and the opportunities provided for conversation, food and a glass or two of wine.

References from the courts and academia Peter brought from Germany survive amongst his papers. One such reference includes a description of Peter that anyone who knew him will immediately recognise, and to which he remained true throughout his life. Peter was, wrote the supervisor of his first doctorate, "a man given to deep and penetrating thought [with] a certain measure of strong individuality in his way of thinking and terminology". He was not "for speedy, smooth results but rather churns his problems over and broods on them again from the beginning". Such personality types, the referee believed, "promote jurisprudence – especially where they provoke opposition".

These qualities defined Peter. They were the wellspring of his explorations of law's ecologies and terrains, his scepticism about modern western law and its mythology and his rejection of conventional historiography. It was this uncompromising intellectuality, commitment to research as discovery and refusal to shy away from uncomfortable truths that made knowing Peter a memorable experience, and why, together with his kindness and sense of humour, his friends and colleagues will remember him with great affection.

Peter is survived by Bridget, his wife of 52 years, his two children, Fabian and Ballanda, and his five grandchildren, Felix, Hugo, Caitlin, Nicholas and Lauren.

A memorial lunch was held at the Sculpture Garden, National Gallery of Australia, on 24 January 2017

Don Fleming

Thanks to Margret Davies, Sinclair Dinnen, Jim Fingleton, Peter Hempenstall, Vicki Luker, Elizabeth Minchin, Stephanie Morton, Archana Parashar, Cathy Summerhayes and Tonia Vincent and Bridget and Fabian Sack for their help in preparing this obituary.

Book Shelf

Captain James Cook: Claiming the Great South Land,

By John Molony,
Connor Court Publishing, Redland Bay, 2016

ISBN 078 1 925501 28 5

Review by Maria Nugent, School of History, College of Arts and Social Sciences, ANU

At time of writing this review of John Molony's *Captain James Cook: Claiming the Great South Land*, a debate is raging about the Cook monument in Sydney's Hyde Park which credits the navigator with discovering this territory. Journalist Stan Grant has drawn attention to the anachronism, and is calling for a conversation about Australia's history. Molony's book occupies an interesting place within these broader currents about what Cook's first expedition means – or should mean – for understandings of Australian history as it seeks to 'navigate' between considerable admiration of Cook's nautical and historical achievements and some acknowledgment of the implications of his expedition for the indigenous peoples encountered. Over thirteen chapters, the book follows the *Endeavour's* entire first voyage from 27 May 1768 when Cook 'took charge of the Ship' to its return to England on 13 July 1771. With so much ground (or ocean) to cover, the narrative is told at a cracking pace, and peppered with episodes revealing the challenges and dynamics of shipboard life. There's no shortage of praise for Cook and for Banks. Cook emerges in these pages as a man full of common sense and decency, as courteous and generous. It seems that politeness, along with potatoes, were among his gifts to the peoples of the Pacific. In relation to an episode at Poverty Bay in New Zealand, Molony writes, seemingly without irony, that "Cook's most precious gift to the elders, as well as the example of his personal dignity and kindness, was seed potatoes, which rapidly flourished." (p. 58).

Given the book's scope, encounters on shore are sometimes treated too tersely, with insufficient attention given to trying to understand an event from all sides. For instance, an episode of theft ending in death in Tahiti is dealt with swiftly and with an eye to its ending rather than its unfolding. About it, Molony writes: "The affair ended rapidly with good relations restored because the islander chiefs agreed that a serious form of retaliation was demanded by such an act of thievery" (p. 41). But on whose testimony and authority does this assessment of the chiefs' concordance rely? Too often Molony takes Cook and the other journal writers at their word, and is too easily satisfied with their assertions of peace quickly restored. As is now well-established, voyage journals worked to produce desired outcomes as recorded them.

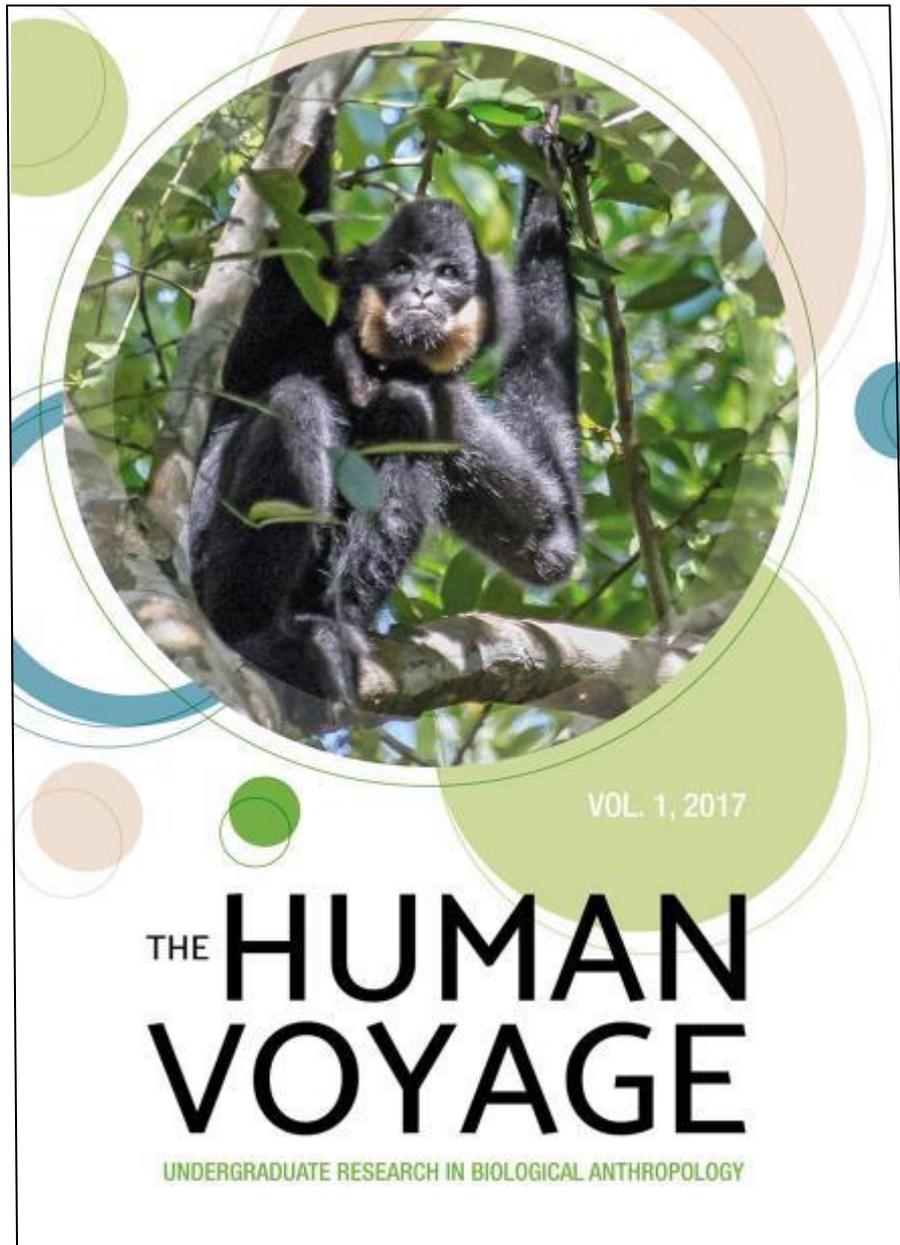
Yet Molony's book is not without interest in and insights about cross-cultural interactions and relations. Like other new studies of Cook's expeditions published in the last decade, or that are in preparation for the upcoming season of commemoration that will commence in 2018 (including an exhibition at The British Library in London), Molony and his team have been influenced by the cross-cultural approaches pursued by writers such as Nicholas Thomas and Anne Salmond. This is seen most clearly in his discussion of the *Endeavour's* time on the Queensland coast, in the aftermath of the wreck on the reef. Here, relations between the British sailors and the Guugu Yimithirr people were closer than they had been with the Gweagal people at Kamay-Botany Bay. Indeed, the dedication in the book reads: "In grateful memory, to The Little Old Man of the Guugu Yimithirr people". This was an old man who restored good relations after conflict over turtles caught by the British. By focusing on Cook's encounters at Endeavour River, Molony's work articulates with Iain McCalman's work in *The Reef*, which Molony clearly admires and liberally cites. Mark McKenna has also recently focused on Endeavour River and Cooktown in his book *From the Edge: Australia's Lost Histories* that presents a series of alternative sites for foundational histories. There's a redemptive politics at play in this general shift in focus away from Botany Bay to Endeavour River as the place through which to tell new histories of Captain Cook in Australia. In Molony's treatment, this was, above all, a peaceful encounter, unlike at Botany Bay, where relations had begun with violence and had remained distant. For Molony (as for others), Endeavour River provides the counterpoint, and holds the possibilities of a different foundational history. Of it, he writes, in overly utopian terms:

... over a period of seven weeks, after a cautious, indeed prudent, period of close observation of Cook and his people, friendly contact had been made and maintained, which was temporarily marred in only the one instance. To the Aborigines, despite their rejection of trinkets, these new people were assuredly of great interest, perhaps even fascination, although they were careful to control their emotions. Above all it was clear that their visitors were not a warlike people. They had come in peace and remained in peace. ... It is surely not improbable that, to them, sheltered perhaps for vast eons of time from contact with other people, the huge and wondrous Endeavour, its people and their leader of noble bearing had become welcome among and reconciled with the GuuguYimirthir (sic) (p. 114-5).

And, yet, as Stan Grant's recent comments remind us, hanging over these historical encounters is the fundamental problem of what to do with Cook's act of possession of territory, the Guugu Yimithirr's included. Molony avoids addressing this matter head on, and yet the problem it poses is implicit throughout the book. The book's subtitle emphasises Cook's act of "claiming" – but oddly as claiming a non-existent "Great South Land". The maps that were produced especially for the study work and reproduced throughout erase Indigenous presence and deep history by only including Cook's nomenclature. This, though, is often at odds with the text that draws attention to Indigenous people and Cook's observations of and interactions with them. While Molony devotes a short chapter to Cook's act of taking possession of the east coast of New Holland, in which he rightly notes that "[Cook] never claimed that New Holland was terra nullius" (127), his focus is on the choice of New South Wales as the name. That chapter is followed by another titled 'The Land and its Owners', in which he reflects on Cook's summary writings about the country and people he has observed along the east coast. The chapter title suggests he will engage with the thorny issue of possession, but it does not go there. Rather, its main argument is that "Cook wrote justly and generously on the Aborigines he had met, especially over a period of five weeks at the Endeavour River" (135). In all of these examples, the tendency is to err on the side of redeeming Cook rather than providing a clear-eyed account of the complexities and contradictions he and his history produced and continue to represent.

With the upcoming 250th commemoration commencing in 2018, we can expect many new treatments of Cook – in books, exhibitions, artworks and perhaps revised plaques on

monuments. Molony's book is ahead of the pack. But perhaps in the rush to press, production values were compromised. The text is marred by many wrong dates (for instance, 30 July 1786 should be 1768 (p. 46); 18 August 1786 should be 1768 (p. 51), and 10 August 1868 should be 1768 (p. 51)) and other typos (including inconsistent spellings of Yimithirr) too numerous to list.



***The Human Voyage: Undergraduate Research in Biological Anthropology:
Volume 1, 2017***

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The Human Voyage: Undergraduate Research in Biological Anthropology is a journal that publishes outstanding student articles in all areas of biological anthropology, including primatology, palaeoanthropology, bioarchaeology and human behavioural ecology. Submissions may take any of the following formats:

- Essays: Papers of up to 5,000 words that make a significant contribution to scholarship through the complete and thorough analysis of the literature on a relevant topic.
- Research papers: Papers of up to 5,000 words that use original research to answer a novel research question.
- Student experience pieces: Papers of up to 2,000 words that outline a student research experience gained during undergraduate training at ANU. This can be based on participation in a field school, intensive or lab-based course.

While the primary goal of this journal is to publish work of the highest quality authored by undergraduate students, it will also educate students in regards to publishing in academia. All submissions will be peer-reviewed and edited by ANU academic staff.

East Asia Forum Quarterly: Volume 9, Number 3, 2017

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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.

Have your say

Regional development panel

The [Select Committee on Regional Development and Decentralisation](#) held its first meeting in Canberra early last month. The panel included the following members:

- **Mr Jack Archer:** CEO Regional Australia Institute;
- **Professor Andrew Beer:** University of South Australia, Chair Regional Studies Association;
- **Professor John Cole OAM:** Executive Director of the Institute for Resilient Regions at the University of Southern Queensland;
- **Ms Anne Dunn:** Director, Every Voice Inc;

- **Professor Fiona Haslam McKenzie:** Co-Director/Senior Principal Research Fellow, Centre for Regional Development, University of Western Australia; and
- **Professor Tony Sorensen:** University of New England

Details of the roundtable proceedings, and a transcript of the discussion is available on the Committee's website. [Select Committee on Regional Development and Decentralisation](#) or Phone: +61 2 6277 4108, email: rdd.reps@aph.gov.au

Transitioning to sustainable cities

Australia's cities and regional centres are under increasing pressure to adapt to population growth, a changing climate and technological disruption. The CSIRO is leading scientific research to inform government policies addressing these issues. The agency outlined its progress when it appeared before the [Committee on Infrastructure, Transport and Cities](#) as part of the Committee's inquiry into the Australian Government's role in the development of cities.

Committee Chair, [Mr John Alexander OAM MP](#), said, "Our inquiry is examining the Commonwealth Government's role in ensuring that the nation's cities and regional areas are ready to sustainably accommodate much larger populations. It is critical that any recommendations we make are well grounded in science.

"We'd also like to hear CSIRO's perspective on the potential for developing brand new state-of-the-art environmental cities."

CSIRO said, "Australia is already highly urbanised with 89 per cent of our citizens living in cities or towns of more than 1 000 people. This represents a significant opportunity for our nation to lead the world through showcases of international leading practice in urban development and creating commercial outcomes through the global export of sustainability knowledge and innovations."

Further information on the inquiry, including the full [terms of reference](#), is available on the [Committee website](#).

(02) 6277 2352, itc.reps@aph.gov.au

Scientific cooperation through treaties and supporting the IMF

At a recent public hearing the [Joint Committee on Treaties](#) examined three agreements aimed at encouraging scientific cooperation and collaboration, including changes to the International Monetary Fund's arrangements to borrow from Australia.

Committee Chair, [Mr Stuart Robert MP](#), said that providing a formal legal framework to streamline cooperative ventures will ensure that Australia is an attractive partner to those leading the important scientific projects driving innovation and technological breakthroughs.

"These treaty actions are expected to boost Australia's innovation system, attract investors and promote commercialisation in the global market," the Chair said. They involve Agreements with the USA, New Zealand and Israel. Australia is a strong supporter of the IMF, and the new arrangements for borrowing will renew an agreement that has been in place since 1997.

Mr Robert said, "The IMF provides a safety net for countries in economic difficulty and its continued stability is important to world security. This agreement continues Australia's commitment to its work."

Proliferation of inauthentic Indigenous art

The [House of Representatives Standing Committee on Indigenous Affairs](#) is inquiring into the growing presence of inauthentic Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 'style' art and craft products and merchandise for sale across Australia.

The Chair of the Committee, Ms [Melissa Price MP](#) said "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists and communities rely on revenue obtained through the sale of hand-made and culturally authentic products. The aims of the inquiry are to identify ways to prevent the exploitation and misuse of indigenous culture through the proliferation of inauthentic Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 'style' products."

Terms of Reference

The Committee will inquire into and report on the growing presence of inauthentic Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 'style' art and craft products and merchandise for sale across Australia, including:

- the definition of authentic art and craft products and merchandise;
- current laws and licensing arrangements for the production, distribution, selling and reselling of authentic Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art and craft products and merchandise;
- an examination of the prevalence of inauthentic Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 'style' art and craft products and merchandise in the market;
- options to promote the authentic products for the benefit of artists and consumers; and
- options to restrict the prevalence of inauthentic Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 'style' art and craft products and merchandise in the market.

The Committee invites submissions to the inquiry by **6 October 2017**. For advice on making submissions see the Committee's website at www.aph.gov.au/indigenousaffairs or contact the committee secretariat on (02) 6277 4559.

For background information:

House of Representatives Standing Committee on Indigenous Affairs website (above) or
Phone: (02) 6277 4559 Email: indigenousaffairs.reps@aph.gov.au

Law Council discusses ASIO questioning and detention powers

The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security held a public hearing with the Law Council of Australia last month for its review of ASIO's questioning and detention powers.

In its written submission to the inquiry, the Law Council stated that it was "not satisfied as to the sufficiency of safeguards against arbitrary interference with the liberties of the citizen" under the current questioning and detention powers.

The Law Council supported the former Independent National Security Legislation Monitor's recommendation to repeal the current questioning and detention regime, and replace it with a questioning power following the model of coercive questioning available to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission as closely as possible. The Law Council also recommended additional safeguards be implemented into that model.

The Law Council's written submission and further information about the inquiry is available on the Committee's [website](#)

Police counter-terrorism powers under review

The [Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security](#) has launched two new inquiries into the operation, effectiveness and implications of certain counter-terrorism laws.

Review of police stop, search and seizure powers, control orders and preventative detention orders

The Committee will review:

- the **stop, search and seizure powers** provided for under Division 3A of Part IAA of the *Crimes Act 1914*,
- the **control order** regime provided for under Division 104 of the *Criminal Code*, and
- the **preventative detention order** regime provided for under Division 105 of the *Criminal Code*.

Written submissions addressing the three provisions are invited to be provided by **Friday, 22 September 2017**.

Review of the 'declared area' provisions

The Committee also will review the provisions under sections 119.2 and 119.3 of the *Criminal Code* that make it an offence for a person to enter, or remain in, a 'declared area' in a foreign country.

Written submissions addressing the 'declared area' provisions are invited to be provided by **Friday, 6 October 2017**.

English language tuition for migrants under examination

The [Joint Standing Committee on Migration](#) is examining the effectiveness of the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP). The Department of Education and Training appeared at a public hearing recently for the Committee's inquiry into Migrant Settlement Outcomes.

Committee Chair Jason Wood MP said the AMEP provides up to 510 hours of English language tuition to eligible migrants and humanitarian entrants to help them learn English language skills.

"English language proficiency is one of the most important factors in determining the successful settlement of migrants and refugees. English language proficiency also reduces the risk of social exclusion through language barriers", he said. "It is important that we examine the effectiveness of the AMEP and consider mechanisms designed to achieve better English language outcomes."

For background contact the Joint Standing Committee on Migration (02) 6277 4560
migration@aph.gov.au

Of possible interest – access the link or paste it in your browser

Diamond Based Laser Technology Wins Defence Science Eureka Prize

<https://www.minister.defence.gov.au/minister/marise-payne/media-releases/diamond-based-laser-technology-wins-defence-science-eureka>

Minister for Defence, Senator Marise Payne, congratulated Associate Professor Richard Mildren of Macquarie University on winning the Eureka Prize for Outstanding Science in Safeguarding Australia for his research into diamond-based technology to generate high-power lasers.

ARC-funded researchers shine at 2017 Eureka Prizes

<http://www.arc.gov.au/news-media/media-releases/arc-funded-researchers-shine-2017-eureka-prizes>

ARC-funded researchers shine at 2017 Eureka Prizes

Funding and infrastructure boost for Australian Synchrotron - ANSTO

<http://www.ansto.gov.au/AboutANSTO/MediaCentre/News/ACS162783>

ANSTO has secured \$80.2 million in new funding to expand the research capabilities of the Australian Synchrotron. The funding boost was made by the New Zealand Synchrotron Group Limited.

Maritime heritage preservation projects

<https://www.arts.gov.au/departmental-news/maritime-heritage-preservation-projects>

Successful applicants for funding from the Maritime Museums of Australia Project Support Scheme (MMAPSS) in 2017-18 have been announced.

Appointment of Drew Clarke to CSIRO Board

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/sinodinos/media-releases/appointment-drew-clarke-strengthens-csiro-board>

Former senior public servant Drew Clarke has been appointed a member of the CSIRO Board for a five-year term.

Improving Intellectual Property Arrangements

<http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/sinodinos/media-releases/improving-intellectual-property-arrangements>

The Federal Government aims at improving Australia's intellectual property (IP) arrangements by ensuring they provide flexibility.

Diary Dates

ANUEF inquiries; Adrian Gibbs adrian_j_gibbs@hotmail.com

ANU Events 02 6125 4144 E: events@anu.edu.au

September 6 Collegiate Lunch. Dr Dorothy Horsfield "Russia in the wake of the Cold War; perceptions and prejudices". No Committee Meeting. **See Sept 15th**

Friday, September 15 12.30-13.30 Vice-Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC - title TBA. Followed by the September Committee Meeting

September 19 at 7.00 pm in the Molony Room. An evening showing of the recorded School of Music production of the "Magic Flute"

September 20 Lecture 4pm Professor Barry Osmond on "Serendipity and trust: scaling a few aspects of plant health in the environment 1967-2017".

October 4 Collegiate Lunch Professor Terry Hull "Just Sex".

October 18 Lecture 4 pm - TBA.

October 31, 6pm ANUEF Annual Lecture. Professor Glyn Davis, VC Melbourne University on his book '*New models for Australian universities*'. Sir Roland Wilson Lecture Theatre.

November 1 Collegiate Lunch -

November 15 Lecture 4pm Emeritus Professor Patrick De Deckker - title TBA

December 6 Collegiate Lunch and Annual discussion of the Nobels/IgNobels/Breakthroughs Prizes

December 13 AGM

[check for duplications]

See ANU Events diary for abstracts of Dorothy Horsfield's and Barry Osmond's talks.

Meet the author

Tuesday 12 September , 6pm. Copland Lecture Theatre ANU. ANU/*The Canberra Times* Meet the Author. Julian Burnside QC in conversation with Professor Simon Rice on Julian's new book *Watching Out*. Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144.

Tuesday 19 September. 6.30pm. China in the World Auditorium, ANU. Benjamin Law and Professor Mary Lou Rasmussen in conversation on Benjamin's new Quarterly Essay, *Moral Panic 101*.

Equality, Acceptance and the Safe Schools Scandal. Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144. Free event.

Wednesday, 20 September 6pm at the Conference Room, Sir Roland Wilson Building. ANU/*The Canberra Times* Meet the Author event. **Stuart Kells** and **Colin Steele** will be in conversation on Stuart's new book *The Library. A Catalogue of Wonders*, "a love letter to libraries not just as mere collections of books, but as magical, fabled places." Libraries are filled with magic. From the Bodleian, the Folger and the Smithsonian to the fabled libraries of middle earth, Umberto Eco's medieval library labyrinth and libraries dreamed up by J.R.R. Tolkien, Jorge Luis Borges and Carlos Ruiz Zafón, Stuart Kells explores the bookish places, real and fictitious, that continue to capture our imaginations. Research for this book included a world tour of famous libraries.

The Library: A Catalogue of Wonders is a fascinating and engaging exploration of libraries as places of beauty and wonder. The chapter, 'A Library With No Books', traces the sharing of stories-oral libraries in indigenous Australian cultures, It's a celebration of books as objects and an account of the deeply personal nature of these hallowed spaces by one of Australia's leading bibliophiles. Stuart Kells is an author and book-trade historian. His 2015 book, *Penguin and the Lane Brothers*, won the Ashurst Business Literature Prize. An authority on rare books, he has written and published on many aspects of print culture and the book world. Stuart lives in Melbourne and is currently writing a book about Shakespeare's library.

Colin Steele, ANU Emeritus Fellow, was formerly ANU University Librarian and Assistant Librarian at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. He has visited many of the major libraries of the world, though not all covered in his book *Major Libraries of the World*. He is a Fellow of both the Australian and UK Library and Information Associations, as well as the Australian Academy of Humanities.

Book signings will take place at 5.30pm before the conversation and then again after. This event is free.

<http://www.anu.edu.au/events/stuart-kells-in-conversation-with-colin-steele>

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/stuarts-kells-in-conversation-with-colin-steele-tickets-36372045768>

Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144.

Monday, 9 October, 6.30pm canape and drinks, before 7.30pm two-course dinner. The Hall, University House. Meet the Chef dinner with Maggie Beer and Professor Ralph Martins in conversation with Alex Sloan about Maggie's new book *Maggie's Recipes for Life*, co-authored with leading Alzheimer's researcher, Professor Ralph Martins. \$95 per person. Bookings at University House, 6125 5211 or unihouse.anu.edu.au. Book signings after the dinner.

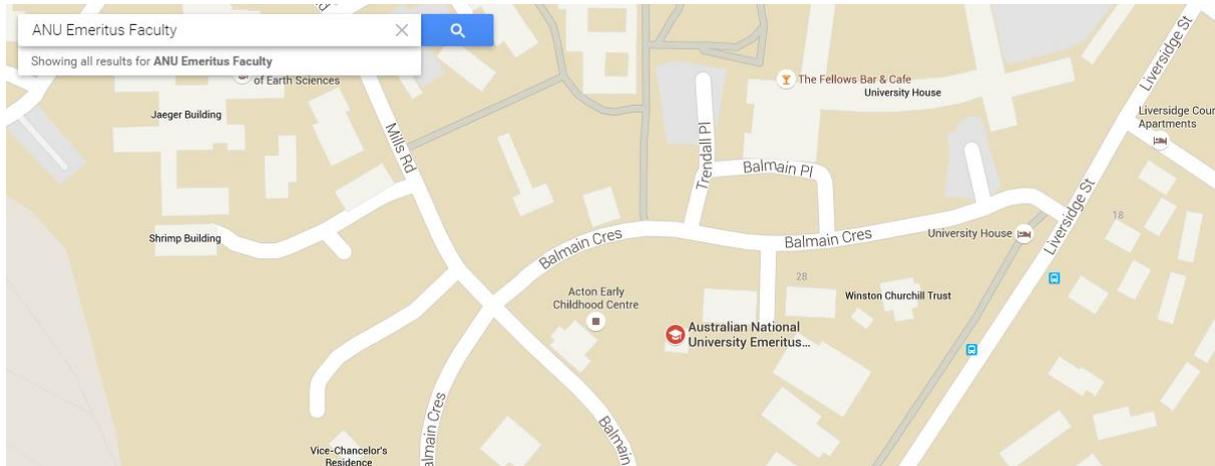
Wednesday, October 11, 7pm. The Hall, University House. Eat Drink and Be Political Dinner. ANU Chancellor Gareth Evans AC in conversation with Laura Tingle on Gareth's new book, *Incorrigible Optimist. A Political Memoir*. Tickets are \$70 per person and includes a two-course meal, a glass of House wine, tea and coffee. Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144. Pre-book signings at 6.15pm.

Friday, October 27, 6pm. Llewellyn Hall, School of Music ANU. Kevin Rudd in conversation with Stan Grant on Kevin's new book, *Not for the Faint Hearted: A Personal Reflection on Life, Politics and Purpose 1957 - 2007*. Event chaired by ANU's Vice Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt. Bookings at anu.edu.au/events or 6125 4144. Book signings at 7pm. Free event.

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 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

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 October, 2017