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## Professor Mick Dodson to join ANUEF

Vice Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC, announcing the retirement of [Professor Mick Dodson AM](#), says, "...he'll be continuing his association with the University as a member of the Emeritus Faculty."

In a recent blog, the Vice Chancellor wrote, "For more than three decades, Mick has pushed for greater representation of indigenous peoples in academia and beyond and has been at the heart of land rights cases across Australia. He has long fought for recognition of Indigenous Australians in the Australian Constitution and advocated this position as chairman of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs. In 2009 he was named Australian of the Year.

"Mick will officially finish up as Director of the National Centre for Indigenous Studies next March, but I'm pleased he'll be continuing his association with the University as a member of the Emeritus Faculty. In this role he'll continue to provide valuable input into the University's direction on Indigenous outcomes.

"Thank you, Mick, for your years of contribution to ANU and we look forward to this continuing in your new role as Professor Emeritus."

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The Vice Chancellor attended the 68th International Astronautical Congress (IAC) in Adelaide, a week-long event that brings leaders in space together from across the globe. He writes:

“I would have liked to stay on longer to see the talks by Bill Nye (The Science Guy) and Elon Musk, who gave an update on his plans to colonise Mars. Among the IAC attendees were representatives of the world's national space agencies including NASA, ESA, and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency. Australia doesn't have a space agency as yet, but that looks to be changing, with news announced by the government ... that we will be getting one soon. A national space agency for Australia should allow us to coordinate our efforts - between Australian industry, academia and defence - to do bigger and bolder things than we have done before. ANU will be poised to play a [leading role in this exciting new endeavour...](#)”

In other space-related news, a number of MoU's have been signed which will see ANU continue to strengthen its collaborations in space engineering, research and technology.

ANU has entered into an [agreement with UNSW Canberra](#) on building and testing satellites and space instruments.

“This collaboration, along with our sophisticated space testing facility at the Advanced Instrumental Technology Centre, means we have a professional end-to-end capability to conceive, design, build and test complete satellites so that they are ready for launch,” Professor Schmidt said.

ANU has also signed a [MoU with the German Aerospace Centre](#) (DLR) to boost the role of ANU and Australia's space industries internationally.

Professor Schmidt went on, “DLR has an impressive range of experience in communications satellites, planetary exploration, and human spaceflight programs. We'll be working on projects together where we can put our own expertise in areas like optical instrumentation, laser physics and quantum technologies to good use.

“From space to submarines, congratulations to the National Security College which has just won a [Carnegie Corporation of New York](#) grant of more than half a million dollars to fund research into how new technologies for detecting submarines will impact nuclear weapons strategies in Asia. The project, headed by Professor Rory Medcalf, will investigate whether changes in maritime technology will increase or lower the threat of nuclear war, ultimately informing recommendations for policy makers on how to mitigate risk.”

In an earlier blog, the Vice Chancellor wrote, “Earlier in the year, when I announced a new strategic plan, I reflected on the enduring mission of ANU to develop new capabilities for the nation. A key element in achieving this mission is the Vice Chancellor's Entrepreneurial Scheme, and it was a delight to see our first appointment, Professor Genevieve Bell, deliver her vision for the future of technology at ANU. On the night we also [announced the creation of a new institute](#) to be headed by Professor Bell. The Institute for Autonomy, Agency and Assurance, or the 3A Institute, has been co-founded with the CSIRO's Data61 and will take a cross-disciplinary approach to examining Artificial Intelligence, data and technology and their impact on humanity.”

The Vice Chancellor has offered congratulations to Xuemai Bai, Frank Bongiorno, Nicholas Brown, John Hewson AM, Elinor McKone and David Stanton, “...who have all been elected to the [Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia](#) for their contributions to their disciplines and society. I was also delighted to hear that this year's intake of Fellows had a 50/50 representation of men and women.”

The Australian Awards for University Teaching were announced recently “... and it's no surprise ANU did very well. Congratulations to Mr Timothy Hatfield, Dr Ryan Goss, Dr Matthew Brookhouse, Professor Emily Banks, Ms Estee Tee, Dr Su Yin Phua, Dr Kai Xun

Chan, Mr Diep Ganguly, Dr Peter Crisp, Dr Xin Hou and Professor Barry Pogson for their outstanding contributions to student learning.”

## **Universities Australia fights to retain fund**

A plan to axe the Education Investment Fund would shut down “a nation-building, wealth-creating, innovation-supporting” program forever – and undermine Peter Costello’s legacy of a future fund for higher education, Universities Australia says in its submission to a Senate inquiry into legislation that would abolish the fund.

Universities Australia says keeping EIF would continue to deliver value and wealth to the nation in perpetuity. The fund was established with a \$6 billion investment to guarantee Australia’s ability to build and maintain world-class tertiary education facilities regardless of the state of the national economy.

In 2007, Federal Treasurer Peter Costello declared the Higher Education Endowment Fund, which later became the Education Investment Fund, would be: “...a perpetual fund to generate earnings for capital works and research facilities in our institutions of higher learning” and that its earnings “... will be dedicated to building first-class institutes of learning — first-class by world standards — and put our Institutes of Higher Learning on a secure footing forever.”

Universities Australia Deputy Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said, “To abolish the fund would be a substantial breach of this vision and commitment. And it would close the last remaining source of capital funds for university building works. The attempt to present the closure of EIF as a funding source for the National Disability Insurance Scheme was misleading.

“The attempt to tie these two issues together is a Budget sleight of hand. As an advanced economy Australia has the ability to fund disability support services as well as a world-class education system.”

Abolishing the Education Investment Fund would trigger “a slow and inevitable decline” of quality teaching and research facilities vital to the education of both Australian and international students. International students bring \$24 billion a year into Australia’s economy, which generates economy activity across the nation and supports Government revenue.

“The building projects funded by the \$3.8 billion EIF support crucial research that creates a pipeline of breakthroughs that can grow our economy, as well as educating our future workforce.

“The proposal to close the EIF comes on top of legislation before the Senate cutting \$2.8 billion from universities and students, who have already suffered almost \$4 billion in reduced funding since 2011,” Ms Jackson said.

## **Opinion poll supports uni funding**

The majority of voters Australia-wide oppose the Federal Government's plan to cut \$2.8 billion from universities and students – with the strongest opposition in South Australia and Victoria, according to Universities Australia.

Just one in ten South Australian voters support the proposed cuts – significantly below national support, which sits at a low 16 per cent. Only 12 per cent of Victorian voters favour the cuts. The polling, conducted by JWS Research for Universities Australia in the second half of July, reveals 62 per cent of all voters across the country oppose the cuts. In South Australia and Victoria, nearly two in three voters (64 per cent and 63 per cent) oppose the proposal.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson said the Australian community could see it made no sense to cut university funding at a time of rapid and dramatic economic change.

“This confirms that the Government's plan to impose a \$2.8 billion cut on universities and students is way out of kilter with community sentiment,” Ms Robinson said.

“Voters don't want to see cuts to universities – which are key drivers of economic growth – because they create new jobs, re-skill Australians and secure \$24 billion a year in export income.”

“Universities and their students have already contributed almost \$4 billion to repair the Budget over the last six years. Clearly, the Australian community is saying enough is enough: no more uni cuts.”

The proposed cuts are in stark contrast to several of Australia's major economic competitors, who are maintaining strong public investment in higher education and research.

Global rankings are a key influence on where international students choose to study, and continued high performance by Australia's universities is crucial to our nation's export earnings.

## **Universities seek funding deadline deferral**

Universities have called on the Government to revisit 1 January 2018 as the start date for any higher education funding changes, now the fate of its legislation will not be decided until at least mid-October.

The Senate rose without debating the higher education legislation, which would impose a \$2.8 billion cut on universities and students – on top of almost \$4 billion in cuts since 2011. The Senate is scheduled to sit again in the week of October 16.

Universities Australia Chief Executive Belinda Robinson, said, “Even if the fate of the Bill is decided then, it will be too late for universities to provide accurate information on courses and fees for 2018 – which future students are seeking right now. Most prospective university students apply to admissions centres before the end of September. The uncertainty has caused stress and confusion for students. We're already hearing of double-digit declines in mature-age student applications.

“It's not fair to expect students to apply for university without knowing what fees they will pay in 2018 or even whether the subjects they hope to study will still be available by the time they arrive.

“Universities have also had a growing number of calls from alarmed permanent residents, many of them New Zealanders, about the Government's proposal to have them pay full fees.

“This uncertainty for students is at odds with the Government’s own stated commitment – shared by universities – to ensure greater clarity and consistency in university admissions information.

“We call on the Government to declare that any changes made to the higher education system would not commence prior to 1 January 2019.

“The funding Sword of Damocles has been hovering over the heads of universities for almost four years now,” Ms Robinson said. “Once again, universities find themselves struggling to finalise budgets and course offerings for next year – this time with 10 per cent of their anticipated revenue hanging in the balance.”

### **Research scholarships announced**

The National Archives of Australia and the Australian Historical Association (AHA) have awarded two new research scholarships to support continued exploration of Australian archival records.

The latest winners of the twice-yearly joint scholarship are PhD candidates Miranda Francis from La Trobe University in Melbourne and Holly Taylor from the University of Washington in Seattle, USA. The scholarships support researchers with the cost of digitising records held in the National Archives’ collection.

“We are pleased to assist these talented scholars. These projects will also benefit other archival researchers,” said Louise Doyle, acting Director-General, National Archives. “It is exciting to see aspects of Australian history being studied by students internationally.”

As part of a PhD thesis on parenting in post-1945 Australia, Miranda Francis’ project will focus on Justice Elizabeth Evatt’s personal papers held by the Archives relating to the Royal Commission into Human Relationships, 1974–80, instigated by the Whitlam government.

Holly Taylor will pursue research exploring social significance as a core value in Australia’s heritage conservation laws. Her project will investigate the historical origins of this concept, and how it was brought into the public policy arena.

### **Australia and China sharing research and innovation**

Australian researchers collaborating with Chinese partners on industry-based projects can apply for funding under the third round of the Australia-China Science and Research Fund (ACSRF) – Joint Research Centres announced recently.

This round of funding will support up to six new ACSR – Joint Research Centres in areas relevant to the Australian Government’s Industry Growth Centres initiative and our Science and Research Priorities.

The Australian Government will provide up to \$1 million over three years to successful Australian consortia for projects that link Australian and Chinese research institutions to build research capacity, maximise the application and commercialisation of research outcomes, and boost collaboration between researchers and industry. The Chinese Government will support the Chinese partners’ participation in these activities.

Applicants for this round must have an industry-based partner or end user in addition to a Chinese partner, with a focus on one of the following priority areas:

#### **Advanced Manufacturing**

- Astronomy-related technology, including big data

- new materials in manufacturing
- cross-cutting technologies that will de-risk, scale up and add value to manufactured products

### **Medical Technologies and Pharmaceuticals**

- Effective technologies for individuals to manage their own health care
- Better models of health care and services

### **Resources and Energy**

- Low emission energy production from fossil fuels and other sources
- New clean energy sources and storage technologies and demand response technologies that are efficient, cost-effective and reliable.

Applications for this round will close 5pm AEST on 15 November 2017. For more information about the ACSRF – Joint Research Centres and the application process, visit: <https://www.business.gov.au/Assistance/Australia-China-Joint-Research-Centres>

## **AI technology to help prevent blindness**

It could soon be easier to prevent blindness in the 1.7 million Australians living with diabetes thanks to the successful trial of a world first artificial intelligence-driven technology in Perth. The eye-screening technology, developed by CSIRO, enables GPs to test diabetic patients for diabetic retinopathy, a debilitating condition affecting one in three diabetic people that can lead to blindness if untreated. Currently only specialists can screen for the condition.

The Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science, Arthur Sinodinos, said, "This advancement is a great example of the essential role science plays in finding innovative ways to help Australians live longer and happier lives. With this world-first innovation, our scientists are at the forefront of using artificially intelligent technology to save people's eyesight and make healthcare more accessible for all Australians."

The technology's creator and trial co-lead, CSIRO's Professor Yogi Kanagasingam, said the innovation could help people with diabetic retinopathy receive treatment faster.

"Patients at risk of this condition would usually be referred to a specialist for screening, waiting six weeks or more – now it can potentially be done in a single 30-minute visit to a GP," Professor Kanagasingam said.

The trial, held at the GP Superclinic at Midland Railway Workshops in Perth, was funded through an NHMRC grant and base funding from WA Health and CSIRO through the Australian Tele-health Research and Development Group. During the trial, GPs successfully screened 187 diabetic patients, taking high-resolution images of their eyes, which were then analysed by the technology for signs of diabetic retinopathy. As a basis for comparison the images were also analysed by an ophthalmologist, and the technology was found to be as effective as the specialist in detecting signs of diabetic retinopathy and grading its severity.

"Early detection and intervention for diabetic retinopathy is key, and this new tool is the first step to help GPs prioritise patients for treatment," Professor Kanagasingam said. "It could help avoid unnecessary referrals to public hospitals, potentially reduce waiting periods for patients and enable ophthalmologists to focus on patients needing treatment and surgery. It could also help reduce the financial impact of diabetes on the Australian economy, which is

estimated to cost up to \$14 billion a year."

## **Obituary**

### **Bryan Furnass 16 September, 1927 – 4 March 2017**

Bryan was well known among his Emeritus Faculty colleagues: he was a founding member, speaker, and until his illness, regular participant in Wednesday lunch discussions. We remember him for his dry wit, terrible puns, informed advocacy of sustainability, and for insights on climate change and its implications for the health of the planet and its inhabitants. His contributions to medicine and ANU are perhaps less well known to EF members.

A highly qualified and experienced medical practitioner, Bryan completed basic medical training and, later, an MD (Metabolic Studies in Obesity) at Oxford University. Following graduation he was appointed medical Registrar at Middlesex Hospital. Despite bright prospects in UK Bryan and Anne (they had married in 1955) decided that there were better places than foggy and polluted London to bring up their children and accepted an invitation to join a general practice in Goulburn. This was followed by some years of practice in ACT. And when, in the mid 1960s, ANU was setting up services for students in counselling, study skills, medicine and careers advice, Cedric Mims, a colleague from London who had joined JCSMR, encouraged Bryan to apply for the medical service. Bryan was appointed foundation director the ANU Medical Service in 1966 and held this post until his retirement in 1992. A clue to how the service would operate was his changing the name to Student *Health* Service; and shifting its location so that it was readily accessible to students - the emphasis was to be on health (rather than "illth"). This was consistent with his philosophy that a primary aim of the service should be to keep students fit. The general prescription was "diet, exercise and relaxation" and, where medical intervention was necessary, it should, whenever appropriate, be made with knowledge of the student's work and social context. The various student services were required to prepare annual reports for the Professorial Board. One year, tongue in cheek, Bryan commenced his report with the assertion that "The chief objective of the ANU Health Service is to protect students from advances in modern medicine." Not being prescribed pills didn't always go down well with students. His approach to the practice of medicine was decades ahead of current concerns that "over-diagnosis, the related over use of medical tests and treatments, and screening healthy people can have down-sides." (Cancer Council, 2017).

He was well known around the campus, aware of circumstances affecting students, and where necessary collaborated with other agencies, in particular Margaret Evans, head of student counselling. That he (and other professionals in the service) preferred salaried posts rather than fee-for-service was consistent with his view that the first aim of a physician should be to keep people well. (This preference put Bryan and his medical colleagues off side with the AMA who prefer the arrangement that patients should pay the doctor following treatment).

For Bryan, coming to ANU was like joining a family: a learning community of students and staff engaged in a common enterprise. As Adrian Gibbs has written, he found ANU's senior managers to be enlightened, and supportive of his sometimes unorthodox approach to community health. Margaret Wallner was appointed part-time assistant physician, and Trish Levick, a physiotherapist, was appointed to meet the burgeoning demands which are

inevitably part of university sporting activities. Pat Sorby followed by Lindsay Sales were community nurse in Garran Hall, providing out-of-hours medical help. Margaret Miller, who was nursing sister in the 1970s, recalls her appointment as a great learning experience: the nurses had the role of “nurse practitioner” and, under the general supervision of one of the doctors given responsibility for assessment, diagnosis and prescription. This was decades before the nurse practitioners became part of the public medical service. Margaret and her colleagues celebrated the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Service by nominating Bryan as an Officer of Order of Australia, AO, for services to medicine and education.

Every week a “Wellness Centre” was run at the Old Drill Hall, where students were assessed and tested for fitness and where necessary counselled with respect to diet, exercise and relaxation. By this time there were five physicians in the service: two full-time and three part-time. Judy Leigh was deputy to Bryan and would succeed him as Director after his retirement.

Hundreds, indeed thousands of students and numerous staff used and appreciated the professional advice and service received from the ANU Health Service under Bryan's direction and leadership.

Bryan made his own contributions to knowledge, contributing some 30 articles on health, life-style, the environment and sustainability to various medical and scientific journals, and practical advice such as “Health in the tropics: survival guide for travellers and field workers.” In 1970 he convened for the Academy of Science a symposium on infectious diseases. In 1990 the Vice Chancellor Sir John Crawford commissioned him to take leave in order to prepare a comparative (five-country) study of students and drugs. Bryan reported that, in Australia, nicotine and alcohol were the chief culprits. (One wonders what would be found today.) He served on ANU Council for two years representing general staff.

Retirement in 1994 gave Bryan time to develop his interest in the big question: the survival of *homo sapiens stupidus* (his term) on a fragile planet. Membership of the Nature and Society Forum (started by Stephen Boyden), stimulated Bryan's interest in sustainable ecosystems. He began inquiring into and writing on the impacts of “civilisation” on the epidemiology of disease, on infectious diseases, nutrition, the interaction of environmental change and human lifestyles with sustainability. An early report *In Search of Sustainability* (2004, co-authored with Jenny Goldie and Bob Douglas) led Bryan and colleagues in the Emeritus Faculty to pursue the question “What needs to happen to place the human species on a survival course?” The quotation is from a recent EF-sponsored seminar report *Paths to the Future: flourishing in a mega threatened world* edited by Bob Douglas. The Vice-Chancellor has agreed to take on some of the recommendations. Sadly Bryan did not live long enough to participate.

He was an educator and an advocate. In addition to talks and articles he made frequent use of the letters columns of *The Canberra Times* and *The Guardian* arguing for a more sustainable society, for better life style, and for recognising and mitigating climate change. Bryan was a keen advocate for using ammonia as an environmentally friendly fuel (no CO<sub>2</sub> emission, just nitrogen). He would have been pleased with CSIRO's recent attention to the idea: (ABC News: “CSIRO breakthrough could turn renewable hydrogen into export boom”)

At their home in Downes Place, Hughes, Bryan and Anne were the most convivial of hosts; and guests were as likely to see Bryan as Anne in the kitchen and wearing the apron. And, akin to his Wellness Resource Centre at ANU, neighbours were recruited into the 'Downs Place Derelicts' who, on early mornings, walked to the local golf course, ran around it sprinting to the end, with fitness test before and after. As one of the participants told me the lesson was “look after your body and your body will look after you.”



One of Bryan's talks to the Emeritus Faculty was "A case for easier death and natural burial". His grave is unmarked in a beautiful forest setting at Gungahlin Cemetery.

**Don Anderson**

**Jacqueline Mayrhofer**  
**Troyes 19 January 1936 –Troyes 6 August 2017**

Jacqueline Laure Georgette Lécorcher, known to us of the ANU as Jacqueline Mayrhofer, was born in Troyes in Champagne in 1936 and died there recently. Most of her life had been spent in Australia, decades of it as a teacher of French at ANU.

She first came to the University in 1966 with Colin Mayrhofer, who had been appointed to a senior tutorship in the Department of Classics. They had met in King's College, Cambridge, in 1963, where Colin was a student and Jacqueline was attending a seminar for foreign teachers of English. Colin says that, when she came to Australia in 1965, she liked Newcastle, which reminded her of Troyes, a terminally industrial run-down city, but with the advantage of its magnificent ocean beaches. There she, who before had drunk only champagne, learned to drink red wine and to eat cheese, which she had abhorred.

Her relationship to ANU, for far too long officially "casual", was anything but. She must have been one of the most highly qualified casuals ever employed here. An experienced school teacher, trained in the French national system, she had degrees in higher education, some qualifying her to teach at secondary level (*Certificat d'aptitude au professorat de l'enseignement public du second degré*, 1961), others to teach at tertiary level (*Agrégation de langues vivantes*, 1962); *Diplômé d'études approfondies* (Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris III, 1987). For about thirty years, her official status in the French education system was defined as "on secondment" (*professeur agrégée détachée en Australie*). France's loss was Australia's gain.

The word "casual" does no justice to her. Unlike today's real casuals, she was with us all the time, she was of us. Her place among us was materialised in the fact that she had tenure of an office to herself, like any of the rest of us. Though not a member of the Faculty of Arts, she participated in departmental meetings. Sensed as a continuing colleague, with as much attachment to the Department of French and its intellectual disciplines as any of us, she was of immense value. First, as a teacher in oral language classes at all levels, "conversation classes" as they were called. This was the main role then given to native speakers, that of speaking the everyday language with students, while the bulk of the teaching in reading and writing was done by non-native speakers. We were fortunate to have two native speakers, Jacqueline and Viviane Smith.

Jacqueline's second value to her colleagues, equally practical, lay in her acting as a *locum tenens* for any colleague absent on sabbatical. Such was the Department of French in those good old days that it was composed of seven; and as sabbaticals came round every seven years, there was always one of us who was away and whose place was ably filled for a year by Jacqueline. Like the good all-rounder she was, she had to turn her hand to many a different task usually carried out by someone else with many a different specialism. In this capacity, she also lectured, in French, on aspects of French literary history and came to teach written language classes as well as individual literary texts, setting and marking essays and examinations, work going well beyond the scope of the conversation class and everyone's notion of "casual".

She was in fact one of the first teachers of French language in Australia to devise a course for beginners at tertiary level. Of the Australian universities only Western Australia had dared this innovation before ANU. At that time, such a development was by no means axiomatic. It

had to be argued for. Opponents, of whom there were not a few, had to be convinced. One of their arguments (were there others?) was that the work of teaching such students, hitherto carried out in the early years of high school, would be by definition beneath the dignity of a university. This argument flew in the face of the evidence that other languages, among them Spanish, Russian and Asian languages, had for a long time been taught from scratch at universities. Among the arguments in favour of the idea was the simple existential one: that, at university level, traditional teaching of foreign languages as vehicles of their literatures might well wither on the vine, unless a wholly new cohort of students could be attracted to the study of the subject. Jacqueline undertook this task of proselytism within the close circle of her colleagues in French. When they had been convinced by her advocacy, the idea was taken to the Faculty. There, too, opposition needed to be overcome. Which it was. And a first year-long course in Introductory French was mounted, Jacqueline being its principal teacher. The numbers of students who enrolled amply bore out the arguments she had mounted in favour of taking such an initiative. Some of these students had to be catered for in the following year, which led to the development of a second year-long course in their level of the subject. Thus was born the A-stream, a set of courses designed to equip students for further study at the higher levels of what came to be styled the B-stream, i.e. the courses deriving from the previous single stream of French Language and Literature I, II and III, designed for those who had studied the subject for six years at secondary level. These two streams are now a thing of the past, as is the academic year of three terms which accommodated them and gave students so much more time to devote to the study of the language.

One main product of Jacqueline's work in the teaching of what had come to be called *ab initio* students was a publication of text and tapes deriving from her courses, *À vous maintenant* (River Seine, 1984). It was used at other universities in Australia.

Another initiative in the field of spoken French for foreign learners was a socio-linguistic endeavour, a set of interviews which she conducted and videotaped (in the village of Bouilly near Troyes, from which her family hailed) with locals such as the postman, a *gendarme*, the baker's wife, the teacher at the primary school, etc. When she read for her *Diplôme d'études approfondies* in the pedagogy of French as a foreign language, the course was more sociology (the school of Bourdieu) than linguistics, designed as it was for foreign teachers competent in the language; and it promoted the use in teaching of general cultural material rather than only literature in language courses. This coincided with a broader shift happening in the study of French as a foreign language at that time, originating in France itself. Until then, the French that was taught was, by and large, the language spoken by Parisian intellectuals. But now much rediscovery of regional languages and accents, once dismissed with the pejorative misnomer *patois*, was happening. Jacqueline's set of interviews was distributed on CD (single disks) bearing the ANU imprint.

Former students remember Jacqueline with gratitude and affection. One of them says, "She arrived with a French idea of how to mark us and it was hard, for me at least, to get over 12/20"-- this from a student who was among the very best and who went on to become one of Jacqueline's teaching colleagues. In which capacity he adds this: "She was very particular about students getting exactly the right mark and had us working out tiny fractions for each section rather than lumping them roughly together. She would never throw out a pencil no matter how small the stub." Unlike some colleagues, Jacqueline took no part in staging or acting in the French plays which over the years were a recurring event in the life of the Department. She did, however, gird on her apron, to design and manage the cooking and catering for occasional evenings of *café-théâtre*, performances of sketches by Ionesco and scenes from Molière which we put on at the Alliance française in Turner and in the old Faculty of Arts common room in what is now the Crisp Building. Another student, who also later taught in the French section, says this: "Jacqueline organised all the catering, making *rillettes* and buying lots of Queanbeyan's Italian bread – the best bread at the time. Then she had us all in teams beforehand to make *poires au vin rouge*. I still have, in her very tiny and

neat handwriting (like her, really) the recipe she gave us all so that all our batches of pears (all ingredients supplied by her) would be identical. It commences: "You have 30 pears..." A third remembers 'her lack of pretentiousness -- close hair-cut, simplicity of dress, self-deprecating manner of speaking; her sweet singing voice; her hospitality to students and willingness to have it returned".

My own memories of Jacqueline are mostly of her great generosity, of which the loan of her little Simca for months during my 1968 sabbatical and of the flat in the rue Courtalon for more months in 1989, are only the most salient, and of how much she taught me about her country, her people, her town, her language. As soon as she first turned up in my room in the Haydon-Allen Building, on a gaspingly hot day, in January-February 1966, I took to her; and I think she took to me too from the beginning. Always a good basis for a lasting friendship. As a colleague too, she was the best, always ready to help, to share a laugh or discuss a problem of language or culture, whether French or English. She corrected a mistake in my spoken French one day, with a look of helpless mortification on her face, as though torn between two duties, one irksome, both to friendship. One of the few things I was able to do for her was when, having had the convenership of French devolve by default upon me, I went to see Richard Campbell in his Dean's office and prevail upon him to offer her at last a proper, though far too belated, appointment.

Jacqueline formally retired in 1997 in order to be eligible for her French pension, but she continued teaching part-time at ANU until 2002. With Colin, also retired, she then divided her time between France and Australia, until 2010, when the progress of dementia made it desirable for her with Colin to settle in France.

Her remains rest in the little village graveyard of Bouilly, with those of her forebears. But the dear bright memory of her is alive among those who had the good fortune to know her.

**James Grieve**  
**Reader Emeritus in French**  
**Visiting Fellow**  
**School of Languages, Literature and Linguistics**

## **Book Shelf**

*In February this year John Molony's book Captain James Cook Claiming the Great Southland was launched at the National Library. The address at the launch was given by Professor Iain Duncan McCalman AO FRHS FASSA FAHA, Research Professor of History at the University of Sydney. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, and the Australian Academy of the Humanities He has held many Visiting Research Fellowships in Britain and the US, including at All Souls, Oxford. His speech is published below.*

Emeritus Professor John Molony is an exceedingly distinguished historian with a string of successful and highly regarded books to his credit. Here is a book about an eighteenth-century British sea captain and explorer, James Cook, who, whether you like or not, whether you are indigenous, native born, or a migrant, remains crucial to the way we think about ourselves and behave in twenty-first century Australia.

I suppose the first question that is always faced by anyone who writes a new book on James Cook, is whether it can be needed. I was certainly asked it a number of times myself. As

with Napoleon, there are scores of Cook biographies, the most important of which John warmly acknowledges. Here, as you might expect, he focuses intensively on that part of Cook's first voyage, when having been secretly charged with finding the fabled Great Southern Land, he was sailing in the bark *Endeavour* up our long and difficult eastern coast.

But first a few words on the question of researching and writing where others have gone before. John is one of those great scholar-writers whose works are always original because he has a unique voice: the voice of John Molony. It is the voice of someone who writes with elegance and clarity, in a tone that is genial, easy and democratic, a voice that is aimed without condescension at the educated general reader, as well as the student and scholar. John has never needed the ARC specter of 'impact' to know that we academics should be taking our work out to the public.

And behind this friendly conversational voice lies an incredibly sharp-honed legal and historical mind, a quantum of wisdom and a set of values as compassionate, idealistic and as decent as anyone I've ever known.

John argues in this engrossing story that James Cook did not really believe in the existence of the "idealized" Great Southern Land, which so obsessed his rival, Dalrymple and other would-be English imperialists. And, of course, Cook did end up finding the real, rather than the fanciful Great Southern Land — the land that we now call Australia. Yet Cook was never able to parade his triumph because this dry, rocky continent and its ancient Indigenous peoples failed to conform to the silver and gold obsessed fantasies of those who longed to plunder the Great Southern Land. This discrepancy produced a sad irony for Cook: he had blasted away a fable with the brilliant, arduous realities of his voyaging and cartography, yet this achievement was not acknowledged at the time. Indeed, one of the most poignant moments in the book is the way that Britain's press and establishment treated Cook, on his return, as merely the chauffeur of aristocratic Joseph Banks.

With his detailed focus on Cook and the Great Southern Land, John has produced a book with a fresh and compelling perspective. As Cook commemorations loom and we can expect a torrent of new books, this one deserves to grab our attention before any other.

John Molony's Cook is a decent, down-to-earth Yorkshire sailor, not overly complex, but not insensitive either. A man who was tough, shrewd and just; modest almost to a fault; and a brilliant seaman, cartographer and navigator. Above all, John argues that Cook's response to, and assessment of, the Indigenous peoples he encountered along our eastern coast was, if anything, unusually fair, balanced and tolerant. In short, he judges Cook to have been remarkably open-minded by the lights of his day, two and a half centuries ago.

I know of no other study of Cook's first voyage that has devoted such detailed and sensitive attention to his relations with Aboriginal Australians. And this is exactly what you would expect of John. The Indigenous people encountered by Cook aroused the blunt Yorkshireman's deep admiration. John, too, appreciates their predicament of having to deal with potentially dangerous strangers, and he is awed by their tolerance and humanity. Molony sees this encounter between European discoverer and Indigenous inhabitants as one that, however tragic were the subsequent brutalities of settlement, can still symbolize the possibility of friendship and respect in our day. His story of the little old Guugu Yimmither man who initiated a reconciliation with Cook and Banks, after a melee between his clan and the sailors who'd rudely stolen his people's turtles should be known and celebrated by every Australian. In fact, I can think of no better theme for Australia Day.

John Molony, as a consummate storyteller, uses an arresting historical method throughout that is habitual for him, but relatively unusual in universities these days. He stays exceptionally close to his primary sources, allowing them to do the narrative and analytical work with a minimum of authorial interruption. By skillfully deploying the variety of idioms and perspectives of these primary sources, he brings the characters and events vividly to life. We witness the events and encounters through the eyes of and in the tones of Cook, Banks,

Mattra, Tupeia and others. This produces a narrative that is crisp, fast paced, and grittily realistic, yet it also captures the historical strangeness of this meeting between dramatically different cultures and geographies.

John also skilfully untangles a variety of intriguing and pertinent puzzles that are often glossed over: why and how did the name Botany Bay come to prevail over Stingray Bay? Why did Cook call the eastern coast of Australia New South Wales? How did Cook and the astronomer Green work together to calculate longitude before the advent of Harris's clocks? He even ventures gently into the debate as to whether Cook was a man of the secular Enlightenment or a man of faith, coming down slightly on the side of latter because of his consistent use of the term "Providence" to explain moments of exceptional good chance.

Finally I would also like to draw attention to the excellence of his use of the sequence of small-scale maps provided by the wonderful National Library of Australia to illustrate key navigational moments of the voyage. This is far the most practical, helpful and effective use of maps I have encountered in any study of Cook's voyages. It is almost as if we are sailing on the *Endeavour* with him as he weaves his way through the mine-field of the Great Barrier Reef lagoon and the Torres Straits.

I found John Molony's book an utter pleasure to read and ponder. It is the work of a master historian and story-teller; I learned an enormous amount from it and so will you. Above all I could not put it down. I urge you to buy it and to recommend it to all your friends. Australia and Canberra is lucky to have John Molony.

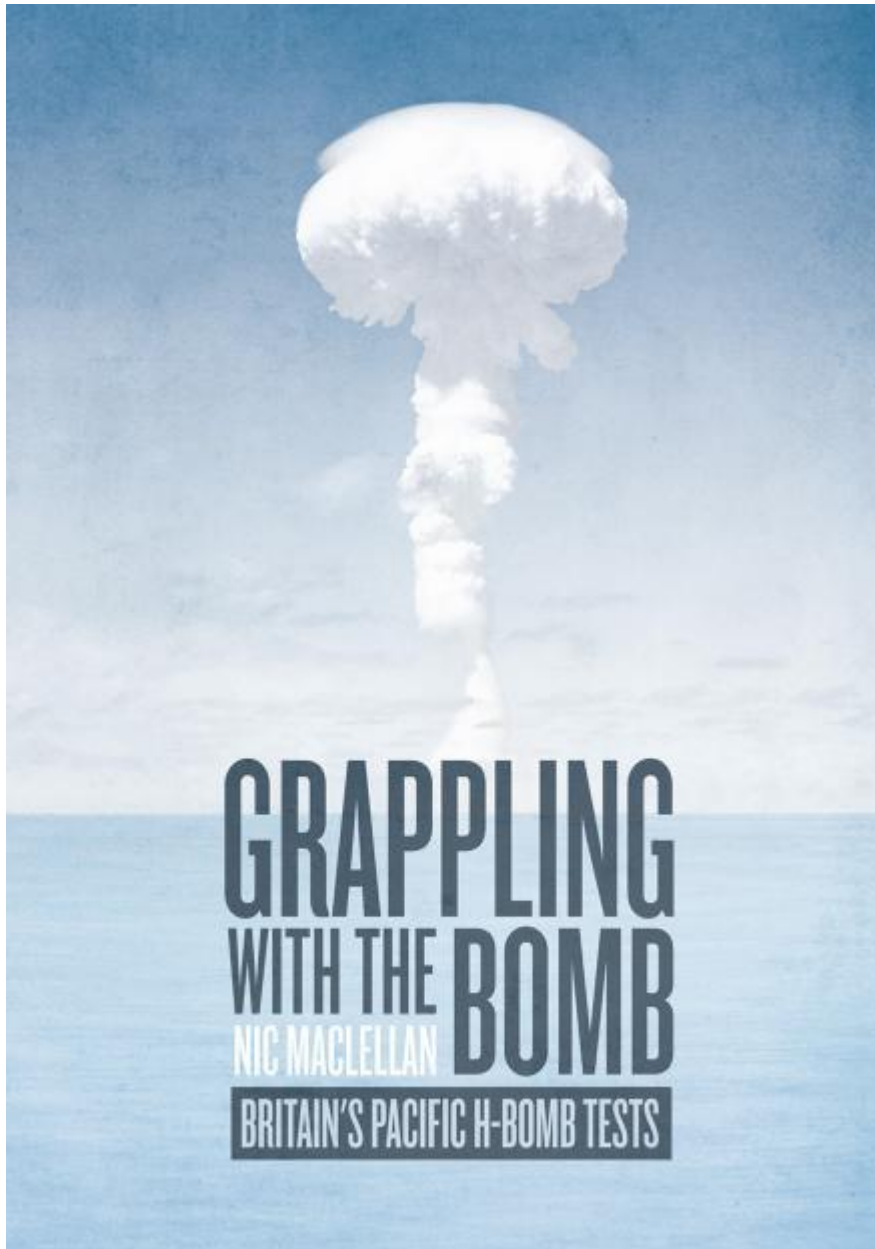
*Captain James Cook: Claiming the Great South Land,*

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

ISBN 078 1 925501 28 5

RRP \$49.95

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***Grappling with the Bomb: Britain's Pacific H-bomb tests***

by: [Nic Maclellan](#)

ISBN (print; - rrp \$55.00): 9781760461379 ISBN (online - free): 9781760461386

ANU Press DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/GB.09.2017>

*Grappling with the Bomb* is a history of Britain's 1950s' program to test the hydrogen bomb, code name Operation Grapple. In 1957–58, nine atmospheric nuclear tests were held at Malden Island and Christmas Island—today, part of the Pacific nation of Kiribati. Nearly 14,000 troops travelled to the central Pacific for the UK nuclear testing program—many are still living with the health and environmental consequences. Based on archival research and interviews with nuclear survivors, *Grappling with the Bomb* presents i-Kiribati woman Sui Kiritome, British pacifist Harold Steele, businessman James Burns, Fijian sailor Paul Ah Poy, English volunteers Mary and Billie Burgess and many other witnesses to Britain's nuclear folly.

### ***Learning from Fukushima: Nuclear power in East Asia***

Edited by: [Peter Van Ness](#) and [Mel Gurtov](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760461393 ISBN (online - free): 9781760461409

ANU Press; DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/LF.09.2017>

*Learning from Fukushima* began as a project to respond in a helpful way to the March 2011 triple disaster (earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear meltdown) in north-eastern Japan. It evolved into a collaborative and comprehensive investigation of whether nuclear power was a realistic energy option for East Asia, especially for the 10 member-countries of ASEAN, none of which currently has an operational nuclear power plant. We address all the questions that a country must ask in considering the possibility of nuclear power, including cost of construction, staffing, regulation and liability, decommissioning, disposal of nuclear waste, and the impact on climate change. The authors are physicists, engineers, biologists, a public health physician, and international relations specialists. Each author presents the results of their work.

### ***German Ethnography in Australia***

Edited by: [Nicolas Peterson](#) | and [Anna Kenny](#)

ISBN (print rrp- \$65.00): 9781760461317 ISBN (online - free): 9781760461324

ANU Press; DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/GEA.09.2017>

The contribution of German ethnography to Australian anthropological scholarship on Aboriginal societies and cultures has been limited, primarily because few people working in the field read German. But it has also been neglected because its humanistic concerns with language, religion and mythology contrasted with the mainstream British social anthropological tradition that prevailed in Australia until the late 1960s. The advent of native title claims, which require drawing on the earliest ethnography for any area, together with an increase in research on rock art of the Kimberley region, has stimulated interest in this German ethnography, as have some recent book translations. Even so, several major bodies of ethnography, such as the 13 volumes on the cultures of north-eastern South Australia and the seven volumes on the Aranda of the Alice Springs region, remain inaccessible, along with many ethnographically rich articles and reports in mission archives. In 18 chapters, this book introduces and reviews the significance of this neglected work, much of it by missionaries who first wrote on Australian Aboriginal cultures in the 1840s. Almost all of these German speakers, in particular the missionaries, learnt an Aboriginal language in order to be able to document religious beliefs, mythology and songs as a first step to conversion. As a result, they produced an enormously valuable body of work that will greatly enrich regional ethnographies.

### ***New Directions for Law in Australia: Essays in Contemporary Law Reform***

Edited by: Ron Levy, Molly O'Brien, Simon Rice, Pauline Ridge and [Margaret Thornton](#) |

ISBN (print – rrp \$70.00): 9781760461416 ISBN (online - free): 9781760461423

ANU Press; DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/NDLA.09.2017>

For reasons of effectiveness, efficiency and equity, Australian law reform should be planned carefully. Academics can and should take the lead in this process. This book collects over 50

discrete law reform recommendations, encapsulated in short, digestible essays written by leading Australian scholars. It emerges from a major conference held at The Australian National University in 2016, which featured intensive discussion among participants from government, practice and the academy. The book is intended to serve as a national focal point for Australian legal innovation. It is divided into six main parts: commercial and corporate law, criminal law and evidence, environmental law, private law, public law, and legal practice and legal education. In addition, Indigenous perspectives on law reform are embedded throughout each part. This collective work—the first of its kind—will be of value to policy makers, media, law reform agencies, academics, practitioners and the judiciary. It provides a bird's eye view of the current state and the future of law reform in Australia.

***Human Ecology Review: Volume 23, Number 1***

ISSN (print – rrp \$28.00): 1074-4827 ISSN (online - free): 2204-0919

ANU Press; DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22459/HER.23.01.2017>

*Human Ecology Review* is a semi-annual journal that publishes peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research on all aspects of human–environment interactions (Research in Human Ecology). The journal also publishes essays, discussion papers, dialogue, and commentary on special topics relevant to human ecology (Human Ecology Forum), book reviews (Contemporary Human Ecology), and letters, announcements, and other items of interest (Human Ecology Bulletin). As of volume 20(2) *Human Ecology Review* also publishes an occasional paper series in Philosophy of Human Ecology and Social–Environmental Sustainability.

**[Have your say](#)**

**[.Australia and Brazil sign agreement on science, technology and innovation](#)**

Australian and Brazilian scientists will now enjoy closer collaboration under an Agreement signed by the Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science, the Hon Arthur Sinodinos AO and Brazil's Ambassador to Australia, His Excellency Manuel Innocencio de Lacerda Santos Jr.

The *Agreement for Cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation* will support Brazilian researchers in collaborating with Australian partners and support institution-to-institution and researcher-to-researcher links.

Australia and Brazil have a long history of collaborating on scientific projects in areas including physical and biological sciences, clinical medicine and astronomy.

In 2016 the Australian Government provided more than \$17 million in funding support for collaborative projects with Brazilian research partners through the Australian Research Council and the National Health and Medical Research Council. Collaboration with Brazil is also supported under the National Innovation and Science Agenda's *Global Innovation Strategy*.

Both our countries understand that science, technology and innovation are vital for economic growth and job creation.

Science has helped make lives longer and healthier across the world and this agreement will only make collaboration between our two nations easier.



## Committee reports on driverless vehicles

The Industry, Innovations, Science and Resources Committee has tabled its [report](#) into the social issues relating to land-based driverless vehicles in Australia. The Committee found that public engagement is vital if the expected benefits of automated vehicles are to be realised in Australia.

Anticipated benefits include improved road safety outcomes, increased mobility and access for those unable to drive themselves, potential public transport applications and improvements to traffic congestion, urban design and use of time. However, concerns and unanswered questions remain about data security, safety ethics, legal liability and insurance, access for people in regional and rural Australia and the impacts on employment.

The report, along with submissions and public hearing transcripts, is available on the Committee's [website](#). For more information contact House Committee on Industry, Innovation, Science and Resources (02) 6277 4114, [iisr.reps@aph.gov.au](mailto:iisr.reps@aph.gov.au)

## Hearing health

The [House Health, Aged Care and Sport Committee](#) has presented its [report](#) on the hearing health and wellbeing of Australia entitled *Still waiting to be heard* The Inquiry examined the effects of hearing loss and balance disorders and access to treatment.

The Chair of the Committee, Mr Trent Zimmerman MP, stated, "Hearing loss is estimated to cost the Australian economy \$33 billion per year, but for those who experience hearing loss the most profound impact can be the effect on their everyday lives and relationships with family, friends, and work colleagues.

"In many ways Australia is a leader in supporting those with hearing loss. From Cochlear implants to vouchers for pensioners, we have been pioneers. However, the inquiry found there is much more that should be done to support those with hearing loss.

"Tragically, the level of hearing loss among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is at a crisis. Among working age Australians hearing loss can make it difficult to find or retain a job, and among older people hearing loss may lead to social isolation and has been linked to an increased risk of cognitive decline and dementia," Mr Zimmerman said.

The report made 22 recommendations, including:

- The development of a national strategy to address hearing health in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island communities and a significant increase in the provision of hearing services to remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.
- Increased support to hearing impaired Australians of working age who are unemployed or earning a low income.
- A prohibition on the use of sales commissions in hearing aid clinics taking part in the Australian Government's Hearing Services Program.
- Australian Hearing's continued role as the sole provider of audiological services to young children following the introduction of the National Disability Insurance Scheme.
- The implementation of a universal hearing screening program for children in their first year of school.
- Hearing health becoming a National Health Priority Area.

The report is available at

[http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/House/Health\\_Aged\\_Care\\_and\\_Sport/HearingHealth/Report\\_1](http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/House/Health_Aged_Care_and_Sport/HearingHealth/Report_1)

For more information House of Representatives Standing Committee on Health, Aged Care and Sport (02) 6277 4145, [health.reps@aph.gov.au](mailto:health.reps@aph.gov.au)

## Antarctica inquiry commences hearings

The [Joint Parliamentary Committee](#) examining Australia's Antarctic Territory has taken evidence from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, which leads Australia's Antarctic Treaty engagement. The Department's [submission](#) to the inquiry considers matters including Australia's national interests, the Antarctic Treaty System, and how Australia's Antarctic infrastructure supports nuclear non-proliferation efforts. The submission advocates for Australia's ongoing role as a leading Antarctic nation, through a continued presence in the continent supported by scientific and logistical capabilities.

Australia is one of 12 original signatories to the *1959 Antarctic Treaty*, which provides a framework for international governance of the Antarctic region that is fundamental to Australia's strategic interests. The Antarctic Treaty System ensures that the region remains one of peace, dedicated to environmental protection and scientific research.

Committee Chair, [Mr Ben Morton MP](#), said that with 2017 marking the 60th anniversary of Australia's Davis Research Station in Antarctica, the inquiry is a timely opportunity to examine the future of Australia's engagement with Antarctica through appropriate scientific, international, and economic mechanisms.

Further information, including submissions made to the inquiry, and the details of upcoming public hearings may be found on the Committee's [website](#).

For background contact Joint Standing Committee on the National Capital and External Territories (02) 6277 4355, [jscncet@aph.gov.au](mailto:jscncet@aph.gov.au)

## Diary Dates

**ANUEF inquiries; Adrian Gibbs [adrian\\_j\\_gibbs@hotmail.com](mailto:adrian_j_gibbs@hotmail.com)**

**ANU Events 02 6125 4144 E: [events@anu.edu.au](mailto:events@anu.edu.au)**

**October 18** Lecture 4 pm - TBA.

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

Professor Davis will be introduced by ANU Vice Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt AC. The vote of thanks will be given by ANU Emeritus Faculty Chair, Professor James Fox. The lecture by Professor Davis will draw on his forthcoming MUP 2018 book, *The Australian Idea of the University*, which asks why a nation scattered across a continent, in a world with so many competing visions of the University, is content with a single type? 2017 has seen criticism of universities in Australia, the United States and United Kingdom, essentially around their perceived distance from community and national imperatives. Academic work is characterised as unconnected with the concerns of society, universities as wealthy and unresponsive. Are we approaching a Henry VIII moment, when a future government decides to dissolve the familiar public university?

Professor Davis is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia. He has served as Chair of the Group of Eight and Chair of Universities Australia. He is the immediate past Chair of Universitas 21, a grouping of 24 leading global universities.

*This event is free and open to the public.*

<http://www.anu.edu.au/events/the-australian-idea-of-the-university-professor-glyn-davis-ac>.

**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

### Meet the author

**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 include a two-course meal, a glass of House wine, tea and coffee. Bookings at [anu.edu.au/events](http://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 AC. Bookings at [anu.edu.au/events](http://anu.edu.au/events) or 6125 4144. Book signings at 7pm. Free event.

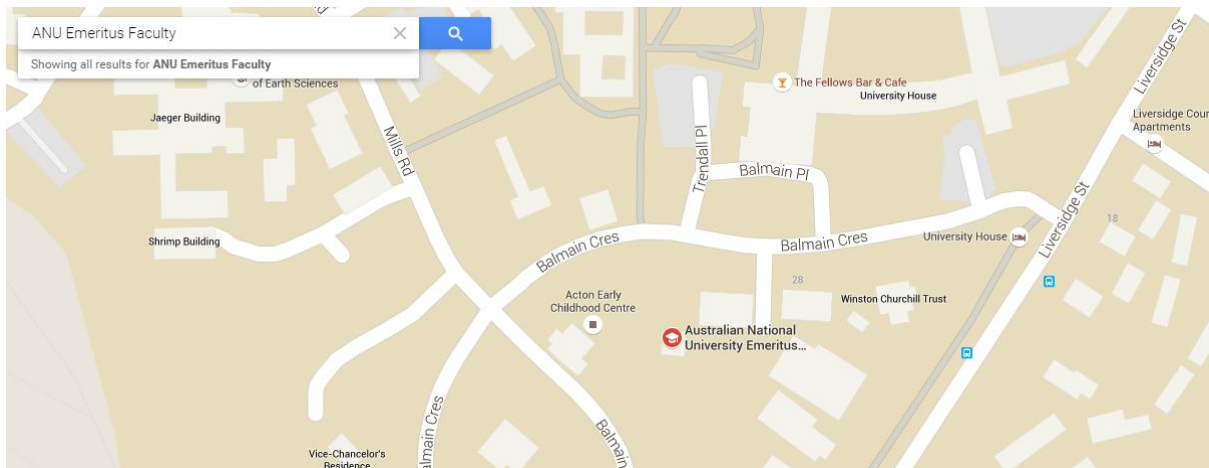
**Friday, November 3 at 6.15pm** pre-drinks and canapés, followed by dinner at 7.00pm. The Hall, University House. Meet the Chef dinner with Australian celebrity chef and restaurateur Matt Moran in conversation with Alex Sloan about Matt's new book *Australian Food: Coast + Country*. \$95 per person. Bookings at University House, 6125 5211 or [unihouse.anu.edu.au](http://unihouse.anu.edu.au). Book signings before and after the dinner.

### **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>

Map next page.



### **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](mailto: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 November, 2017**