

# EMERITUS

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## ANU contributes to vision of Australia in 2060

SOME 50 LEADERS from more than 20 national organisations have contributed to a new landmark report, *Australian National Outlook 2019*, which looks to 2060 and signals that Australia may face a slow decline if it takes no action on the most significant economic, social and environmental challenges. But, if these challenges are tackled head on, Australia could look forward to a positive “Outlook Vision”, with strong economic growth, net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, affordable energy, and more liveable major cities.

The report draws on the latest scientific data and modelling from the CSIRO and input from more than 50 senior leaders from across industry, non-profit and university sectors. Member organisations participating in the *Australian National Outlook 2019* include Australian Ethical, Australian National University, Australia Post, Australian Red Cross, ASX, Australian Unity, Baker McKenzie, Birchip Cropping Group, ClimateWorks Australia, Cochlear, CSIRO, Gilbert+Tobin, Global Access Partners, GrainCorp, Lendlease, Monash University, National Australia Bank, PwC, Shared Value Project, Shell Australia, UnitingCare Australia, and University of Technology Sydney.

CSIRO Chief Executive Larry Marshall says, “The ANO is a unique way of uniting the power of science with the lived and hoped-for experiences of Australia’s industry leaders and charting a path to prosperity that gives all Australians a better quality of life.

“To put Australia on the path to the most prosperous future though requires a new way of thinking and a new type of leadership which cuts across all walks of life in our great country.”

NAB Chief Customer Officer Business and Private Banking, Anthony Healy, says Australia’s largest businesses have a responsibility to make decisions that create a better and stronger nation, to take a long-term view and invest now for a better future.

“A key outcome of the ANO 2019 must be leadership and action,” Mr Healy said.

“NAB will be making commitments to drive positive change that helps customers take advantage of new opportunities and encourages growth in Australia.”

Achieving a positive “Outlook Vision”, Australia’s living standards in 2060 – as measured by GDP per capita – could be as much as 36 per cent higher compared with the “Slow Decline” scenario.

Average real wages (adjusted for inflation) could be 90 per cent higher than today

Passenger vehicle travel per capita could decline by up to 45 per cent in our major cities, with more people living closer to work, school, services and recreation. Household spending on electricity – relative to incomes – could decrease by up to 64 per cent. Greenhouse gas emissions could be reduced to “net zero” by 2050.

The report identifies five key shifts needed to achieve the Outlook Vision:

- **Industry shift:** Boost productivity in established industries, prepare our workforce for jobs of the future, and invest in innovative, high-growth industries;
- **Urban shift:** Increase the density of Australia’s major cities, create a wider mix of housing options, and improve transportation infrastructure;
- **Energy shift:** Adopt low-emission technologies in electricity and transport, triple energy productivity, and pursue opportunities for low-emissions energy export;
- **Land shift:** Invest in food and fibre industries, find new and profitable ways to use land, and build resilience to climate change; and
- **Culture shift:** Restore the trust in institutions, companies and politics.

To help solve the challenges raised in the report, ANO participants will shortly announce commitments to support the Outlook Vision.

The report was led by the CSIRO Futures team and included over 20 researchers from across nearly every part of CSIRO. It builds on CSIRO’s 100-year history for shaping and re-shaping Australia’s major industries, environment and society through world-class research.

“We hope the *ANO 2019* serves as a clarion call for Australia,” CSIRO Futures Director James Deverell said. “We believe the positive outcomes in this report are all achievable, but they will require bold, concerted action and long-term thinking. Emerging technologies will play a key role and Australian companies need to be aware of both the opportunities and challenges they will create.”

This is the second *Australian National Outlook* report. The first report, in 2015, focused on the water-energy-food nexus, and prospects for Australia’s energy, agriculture, and other material-intensive industries. The report was nominated for a Eureka Science Award and published in the journal *Nature*.

*The Australian National Outlook 2019* and the Technical Report can be downloaded at [www.csiro.au/ano](http://www.csiro.au/ano)

## Di Riddell: ‘A mother to you all’

IN A MESSAGE TO ANU COLLEAGUES, ANU Vice Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt AC, paid tribute to the life of Di Riddell, whose funeral took place on June 18.

He writes:

For 35 years Di was a central figure in the ANU community and the lives of thousands of our students. Di nurtured generations of ANU students and established many key welfare and advisory services during her more than three decades on campus as the ANUSA Administrative Secretary and Arts Centre Manager.

Her contributions meant our students’ lives – both here and beyond – were the best they could be; particularly when it came to accommodation, health, money and their life beyond the lecture theatre. Her tireless work meant ANU students flourished, not only academically but also personally.

Di was also committed to community action, such as by helping University activists, at times even cooking for them or bailing them out with her own money. While many ANU students today may never have had the privilege of meeting Di, they have all benefitted from her unwavering commitment and work.

One of the greatest qualities of our truly great University is the tight-knit, supportive community that defines this campus. ANU is a place where students don’t feel lost in a crowd but know they are central to all that we do. The University is a community that looks out for each other. And our campus is a place where we come together each day to inspire and support one another to be the best we can be.

We owe so much to Di for giving ANU these powerful and distinct qualities. As former ANU Academic Registrar Colin Plowman once told a cohort of students, Di was ‘a mother to you all ... and you owe her a great deal’. Colin is correct. And we will all be forever grateful to Di. Earlier this year, I had the honour of officially opening the Kambri precinct and the new Di Riddell Student Centre, aptly named in honour of the incredible contribution that Di made to our University.

Her legacy is large and will live on for decades to come.

## UA appoints deputy chairs

THE UNIVERSITIES AUSTRALIA BOARD has appointed its Deputy Chairs for the next two years.

Charles Sturt University Vice-Chancellor Professor Andrew Vann will continue to serve in the role he has held since 2017; he is joined by La Trobe University Vice-Chancellor Professor John Dewar.

Universities Australia Chair Professor Deborah Terry said she was delighted to have two deputies with great energy, integrity and collegiality, and said, “The ambitious work program of UA continues to grow each year, so it’s terrific to have two deputy chairs of such calibre.” The UA Board has also farewelled Professor Annabelle Duncan, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of New England. Professor Duncan will be succeeded by Swinburne University of Technology Vice-Chancellor Professor Linda Kristjanson AO.

UNSW Vice-Chancellor Professor Ian Jacobs and QUT Vice-Chancellor Professor Margaret Sheil were welcomed warmly to the UA Board last month.

## Symposium topics from alga to Antarctica

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY Emeritus Faculty Projects’ Symposium 2019, held on June 19, attracted a wide range of speakers on diverse topics.

### Abstracts

#### **A dip in the ‘Bidgee**

*by Adrian Gibbs*

It all started with a family swim at Angle Crossing in the early 1970s. Our boys found a superb charophyte alga, now called *Chara australis*, growing in one chosen pool. The alga turned out to be infected with a virus that resembled tobacco mosaic virus, the first described virus, but its genes were related to those of viruses of both animals and plants. Recently a closely related virus was found in streams near Vancouver, British Columbia. Adrian added, “I will explain why my colleagues and I have concluded that the genes of the charaviruses are probably hundreds of millions of years old.”

#### **A memory of ice: the story of the Glomar Challenger**

*by Elizabeth Truswell*

The ocean drilling ship, Glomar Challenger, left Fremantle on 20 December, 1972. It was the start of Leg 28, the first of a number of ‘legs’ of the Deep Sea Drilling Project planned for high southern latitudes. Largely it was a test of drilling operations in waters close to Antarctica, with severe weather and the ever-present danger of icebergs. I was fortunate to be a young scientist on that expedition.

Our departure took place 100 years – minus just one day – after the first ocean cruise dedicated wholly to science, that of our namesake vessel, HMS Challenger. She weighed anchor from Portsmouth, England on 21 December, 1872, at the beginning of what was to be a four-year, 130,000-kilometre voyage sampling and dredging the world’s oceans. The Royal Society sponsored that expedition. Its aims were to investigate the physical conditions of the deep sea, as far south as the Great Ice Barrier, now the Ross Ice Shelf; to investigate the chemical composition of sea water; to examine the physical and chemical character of deep sea deposits; and to investigate the distribution of organic life at different depths and on the sea floor.

The scientific aims of our own cruise were to explore the history of the polar ice cap and the changing environments of seas surrounding Antarctica and to investigate sea-floor spreading between Australia and Antarctica.

The outcomes of our voyage were outstanding for the time, and have been well documented in the scientific literature. Less well known, however, are the historic aspects; the encounters with those who had gone before into these inhospitable regions. Our link with HMS Challenger was clear on departure, that vessel serving as a kind of spiritual ancestor to the Glomar Challenger. But sailing south, between two drill sites on the South East Indian Ridge, we crossed the east site on the first circumnavigation of the Antarctic continent. Close to Antarctica, we drilled off the coast of Wilkes Land, named for Charles Wilkes, the commander of the US Exploring Expedition of 1838-42. Later, we sailed and drilled at sites in the Ross Sea, where James Clark Ross, commanding the Erebus and Terror, charted much of the coastline, naming it after Queen Victoria. The young botanist Joseph Hooker – a father of Australian botany - was a naturalist on that voyage.

During the voyage of the *Glomar Challenger*, in the best tradition of Antarctic explorers, I kept a diary, written on a flimsy foolscap pad. Now these many years later and much tattered, it has served as the basis of a book shortly to be published. This records the daily activity associated with drilling, the anticipation of steaming to new sites – to unsignposted spots in a blank, grey ocean – the nervous waiting for cores to come up and the frenzy of activity when they do. I have set the story in its historical context as far as possible.

It is notable that the international project of scientific drilling on the sea floor has continued to grow with larger ships, better drilling techniques and more sophisticated communications, and will this year celebrate 50 years since its inception.

## **Food or War**

*by Julian Cribb*

The issue of food affects every person on the planet, every single day, and looms large among the existential threats facing humanity. This talk explores the nexus between food, famine and human conflict in the past, the present and the future. It identifies hot-spots for food wars in the 21st Century and poses workable, sustainable solutions to both food insecurity and conflict. In particular it focuses on the challenge of feeding 10+ billion people in a hot, resource-depleted world, and on the high risks of conflict which result from failure.

## **Will it be 11 or one billion people by 2100, or some place in between?**

*by Jenny Goldie*

The median UN projection for global population by 2100 is 11.2 billion. This figure, however, takes no account of climate change. Without more radical action than promised under the Paris Agreement, we are headed for 3.7 degrees warming. Head of the Potsdam Institute, Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, famously said in Sydney a few years ago, “A world four degrees warmer is a world of one billion, not seven billion people.” More recently at an Energy Update conference at ANU, it was asserted that two degrees warming would bring global economic collapse. Sea-levels are expected to rise by anything up to 2.4 metres by century’s end, which will inundate all the major food-producing deltas in the world, as well as such major cities as Mumbai, Shanghai, London and Miami. A world four degrees warmer will mean even high averages over the continents and some regions may become uninhabitable. Some areas will become desertified and others wetter and subject to greater flooding. Food insecurity is likely to rise. These are not certainties, however. Should the world adopt radical measures to keep global warming well below 2 degrees warming, then we could well reach 11 billion or so, assuming food production rises with population growth. The lower UN projection of 8 billion could result if universal access to contraception was available, women and girls achieved equal education, and cultural barriers to smaller families were removed.

## **Towards a New Dark Age of Insecurity: Trends, Inversions, and Contradictions in World Politics and the Australia - US Alliance**

*by Mike McKinley*

By way of analysing the vectors of change, and their nature in four areas – international security, economic globalisation, higher education, and governance – this paper argues that suggestions of progress in world politics are based on illusions. Indeed, the proposition is that world politics are increasingly characterised by:

- the transformation of war to forms of armed conflict thought to have been rendered obsolete over the last three centuries;
- the impoverishment and immiseration of whole populations in the name of economic efficiency;
- universities configured along neoliberal principles which give rise to the displacement of classical education, critical awareness, and
- the phenomenon of digital decline, and a variety of forms of political rule which are distinguished by their hostility to democratic politics and the rule of law, international and domestic.

Exacerbating these conditions is the fact that, in all of the areas mentioned, change has been experienced as the opposite of the proclaimed, consensual ideal: insecurity is permanent, economic wellbeing is continuously threatened, higher education is inaccessible for many, and politics is an alien activity. All, in their discouragement of engagement, encourage quietism, and all reflect the deliberate strategies over decades which brought us to this point. Exacerbating this is the ongoing unravelling of Australia’s dominant alliance partner, the United States, in which all of the above pathologies have long gestated and are now to be seen as embedded and accelerating.

## **Choice of Race in Censuses**

*by Terry Hull*

Race has long been a key concept in the enumeration of national populations. Governments seek to distinguish between citizens of different genetic or ethnic backgrounds for reasons of discrimination or provision of differential benefits and rights. The United States, in declaring its Independence and Constituting a new Republic, determined that a comprehensive census of inhabitants should be made each decade. As a federation of states with various systems of slavery and strong gender inequality, it was soon apparent that enumerations of inhabitants should record sex and racial distinctions. Over the Nineteenth Century the British Empire developed similar counts of people according to nationality or race.

This presentation will give a brief review of the evolution of census and vernacular treatment of race in America from 1830 through 1940. Using case studies from the data bases in Ancestry.com, it is found that race was neither a constant, nor an accurate measure in censuses. Individuals categorized in different racial groups were subject to either misclassification or re-categorization according to the skills of interviewers or the technology of data-processing. This had important implications for the treatment of families living through the vitriolic politics of racism and the transformation of educational environments. Summary comments will be made about the current arguments about citizenship in the US census, and the strange conundrums of the Australian census policies on preservation of individual census records.

## **A translation project: Artyom Vesoly's Russia Bathed in Blood**

*by Kevin Windle*

Artyom Vesoly (1899-1938) came to prominence as a writer in the 1920s for the colourful experimental prose with which he depicted recent events in his country. In this novel he describes the anarchy and turmoil of revolutionary times, relying on his personal experience during the Russian Civil War (1918-1921). In Soviet Russia, it was widely praised at first, but soon fell into disfavour as the political climate changed. By the mid-1930s, its critics claimed that it 'slandered our heroic struggle with our enemies and caricatured its fighters and the young builders of the Republic of the Soviets'. This in turn contributed to the charge of 'Trotskyite activity', which would lead to the author's arrest and execution in 1938. This first English translation is to be published by Anthem Press (London and New York) in 2020.

## **The Yankeeification of Strayn: The Emerging Adoption by Australian English Speakers (including on the Australian Broadcasting Commission) of American Linguistic Usages**

*by J. Ferguson Thomson*

*[Note: This contribution to the symposium was not delivered as the speaker was unable to attend. In this abstract, the term 'American' is used in lieu of 'United States of America' and its derivatives.]*

Empirically, it is apparent to many Australians that certain American linguistic usages are being adopted by speakers and writers of Australian English (AE). This can be seen, e.g., in the different pronunciation and spelling of certain words that have similar meanings in both AE and American English, such as \*ceremony; \*organization.

Linguists have observed that, historically, the phenomenon of linguistic usage transference has happened slowly, through the (usually pedestrian) movement of travellers and traders across national borders and from one language domain to another. About a century ago, linguist Sapir aptly described this as language 'drift'. It is now apparent that the 'drift' is accelerating, with many American usages, oral and written, that once would have been regarded as solecisms becoming generally acceptable (but not to all) in Australian English.

This paper hypothesises that the acceleration is a feature in particular of the increasingly widespread diffusion and intrusion of American culture, especially via the global use of social media via the Internet; all coupled with a disappearing 'tribalism' and a diminishing nationalism driven by objections to a perceived American-induced xenophobia and 'jingoism'. In parallel there is a corresponding reduction in the observance of many of the symbols of that nationalism, such as the use of shibboleths. An exception to all this is, in Australia, the perpetuation of a distinctive Australian accent. In another paper it will be separately hypothesised that this is a function of other national and social factors.

# What's in a name?

GARDENERS, DOG-WALKERS, HIKERS AND THE GENERALLY CURIOUS can help swell the list of recently discovered species of insects - 230 new species named by CSIRO in the past year. A recent addition has been the *Paramonovius nightking*, a bee fly named after "Game of Thrones" Night King because it reigns in winter and has a crown of spine-like hairs. The name was chosen by "Game of Thrones" fan Xuankun Li, a PhD student at the Australian National Insect Collection in Canberra. Bryan Lessard, entomologist at CSIRO's National Research Collections Australia, says of such discoveries, "It has a serious side, but naming new species is the most fun a taxonomist can have."

The newly named species ranged from a cusk eel named *Barathronus algrahami* after fish collection manager Al Graham, to a tiny soldier fly from Judbarra National Park, Northern Territory, that Dr Lessard named *Prosopochrysa lemanna* in honour of insect technician Cate Lemann.

Naming Australia's biodiversity is a serious business. A species without a scientific name is invisible to science and conservation and Australia has only named 20-25 per cent of its half a million species.

"Scientists across the country name around 1000 new species each year. At the current rate it will take another 350 years just to know what exists," Dr Lessard said. "Australia needs a step change in biodiversity discovery and at CSIRO we're pulling together many strands of science to deliver that. We're using AI, machine learning, genomics, digitisation and big data informatics to change the way we use the 15 million specimens in our research collections."

The driver is the value of Australia's biodiversity and its benefits. Dr Lessard went on, "Our biodiversity runs the planet. It cycles nutrients, sequesters carbon, pollinates crops and cleans the air we breathe and the water we drink. We literally couldn't live without it."

Australia's native plants and animals directly support billions of dollars of industries such as fisheries and forestry. They are rich sources of germplasm for crops such as cotton, soybean and macadamias and can be explored to find useful new bioactive molecules and novel materials.

"Native plants and animals are of deep cultural significance to Indigenous communities and simply being out in nature has many health benefits," Dr Lessard said.

One of the group Dr Lessard studies, soldier flies, has an estimated 300 Australian species, only 150 of which have names. Like many insects, some undescribed soldier fly species have waited in the insect collection for decades for a taxonomist to describe and name them so they can be formally recognised.

"One of the soldier flies I named is from Chillagoe in Queensland," Dr Lessard said. "It's so different from other Australian soldier flies that it belongs to a new genus, which is the next level up from species. I named it *Scutellumina parvatra* - that means little black fly with no shoulder spines."

There are conventions to follow when playing the name game. Names shouldn't be insulting or derogatory and you shouldn't name a species after yourself. The scientific name must be unique for each species - it is made up of both a genus name, which comes first, and a species name. Along with the new insect and fish species, staff of the Australian National Herbarium named six new plants species, including two daisies, two orchids, a lobelia and a trumpet vine.

Species lists for Australia are maintained by the Australian Biological Resources Study: <https://biodiversity.org.au/afd/home>

Taxonomy Australia maintains a running count of new Australian species named each year: <https://www.taxonomyaustralia.org.au/new-species-2019>

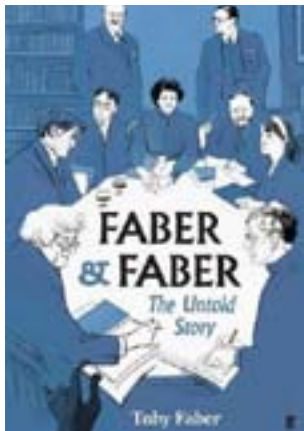
Papers about featured species:

Nightking: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/aen.12361>

Cusk eel: <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4564.2.12>

Trumpet vine: <https://www.publish.csiro.au/SB/fulltext/SB18031>

# BOOKSHELF



## ***Faber & Faber: The Untold Story of a Great Pub- lishing House***

**By:** Toby Faber

**Published by:** Faber

**ISBN (print – rrp: \$39.99):**  
9780571339044

Review (below) by Colin  
Steele first published in *The  
Canberra Times*.

The story of the famous British publishing house Faber is told by the founder's grandson, Toby Faber, largely through previously unpublished letters, minutes, memos and diary entries from the Faber archive. Faber has published some of the greats of world literature, such as T.S. Eliot, W.H. Auden, James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, William Golding, Philip Larkin, Seamus Heaney, Sylvia Plath, Kazuo Ishiguro, Peter Carey and the 2018 Booker prize winner, Anna Burns.

The archival historical approach has some drawbacks, as it focuses, perhaps too much, on the minutiae of the publishing house, particularly its establishment in the 1920s. On the positive side, however, a real-time chronology allows fascinating insights into Faber's real-time interaction with authors, which doesn't allow for retrospective recalibrations. Thus, we learn co-director and editor, T.S. Eliot, turned down books by George Orwell, not once but twice. Eliot informed Orwell in 1932 that *Down and Out in Paris and London*, was "decidedly too short... and seems to me too loosely constructed". *Animal Farm* was also rejected as, "we have no conviction that this is the right point of view from which to criticise the political situation at the present time." This was in 1944 when Russia was a war-time ally of Britain. Similarly, in 1953, the typescript of *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding was judged as an "absurd and uninteresting fantasy . . . Rubbish & dull. Pointless. Reject" before being rescued by then editor, and subsequently chairman of Faber, Charles Monteith. Michael Bond's *A Bear Called Paddington* was rejected in 1957. The Faber reader commenting, "...the best of the book is in the title." Even the best publishers make mistakes!

While T.S. Eliot is known primarily for his poetry, *Faber and Faber* records for the first time in detail his major literary and editorial work for Faber, which was founded in 1925 and became an independent publish-

ing house in 1929. Eliot's contribution would prove to be invaluable in more ways than one up to the present day. Initially Geoffrey Faber was a little sceptical of the poet's reputation, writing to Eliot in May 1924 about *The Waste Land*. "You are obscure, you know! I wonder if you realise how difficult you are. And alternatively I wonder if I am specially stupid." He was, however, impressed by Eliot's work at Lloyds Bank believing Eliot, therefore, to be "trained in business." Faber's next editorial recruit was Richard de le Mare, son of the poet, Walter, chosen apparently because de le Mare "... seems to have plenty of practical ability (as the sons of mystical poets very often do!)."

Faber's first commercial success was in 1929, with Siegfried Sassoon's *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*. This was the year that Eliot was praising "a boy named Auden... I think he has some merit" and, in 1930, Stephen Spender, "the lad needs and deserves encouragement." The legendary Faber poetry list begins here. Writing in 1965, Seamus Heaney reflects when his first poetry was accepted by Faber, "I just couldn't believe it; it was like getting a letter from God the Father."

Faber had to contend with censorship over the decades, beginning with James Joyce extracts in the 1930s. Faber eventually published *Finnegan's Wake* in 1939. Problems arose with Samuel Beckett in 1956 with *Waiting for Godot*. Beckett wasn't happy with the censor's excisions of *Godot*, deleting words like "button it" and "erection", leaving, as Beckett said, "some passages quite meaningless because of the holes."

The 1950s were an immensely creative period for Faber. John Osborne was published in 1957 with *Look Back in Anger*, as was Ted Hughes with *Hawk in the Rain* and the Durrells, Lawrence and Gerald. Hughes recommended his wife, Sylvia Plath, but in June 1960, Sylvia Plath could only write to her mother as follows, "Last night Ted and I went to a party at Fabers' for W.H. Auden. I drank champagne with the appreciation of a housewife on an evening off from the smell of sour milk and diapers . . . of course I was immensely proud. Ted looked very at home among the great." Plath was published by Faber after her death in 1963.

Geoffrey Faber died in 1961 and Eliot in 1965, while Richard De La Mare stood down in 1970. New influences came with Matthew Evans, who became Faber chairman and Robert McCrum, who was inspirational in the 1980s, cultivating a new generation of writers, such as Craig Raine, Peter Carey, Kazuo Ishiguro, Wendy Cope, Maggie Gee and translations of novels by Milan Kundera and Mario Vargas Llosa.

# BOOKSHELF

McCrum wrote to Peter Carey on 8 November, 1979, saying how delighted Faber were to be his publishers. Carey responds, "...being a pessimist my only concern is that the world will be totally destroyed before the book comes out", a reference to the "Games being played in Iran and America". *Plus ça change!* McCrum replies, "A minority opinion within the building holds the opinion that you look like Woody Allen. I hope this will not discourage you from visiting very soon. We are all very excited about your work."

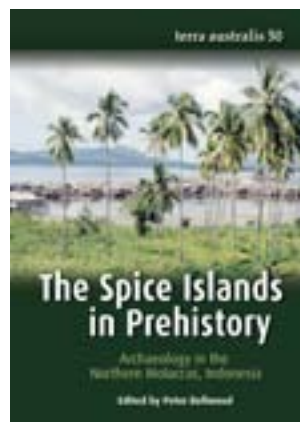
Unfortunately, the Faber chronology ceases at the end 1989, so the next 30 years are rushed, which is a pity as it excludes the details of interactions with authors such as Pat Barker, Vikram Seth, Jeanette Winter-son, Barbara Kingsolver, Lorrie Moore, Hanif Kureishi and Anna Burns. Nor does the Faber history cover its significant musical publishing, which began with Benjamin Britten in 1964.

In the 1980s, it looked as though Faber might be absorbed as many others were by a multinational publishing house, but large and continuing royalties from Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical *Cats* saved Faber as an independent publishing house. *Cats* is based on T.S. Eliot's 1939 *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*, and he commented on its original publication, "...this sort of thing is flatter if it is flat, than serious verse can be."


In 1978, Matthew Evans informed Andrew Lloyd Webber that Valerie Eliot, who had joined Faber as Eliot's secretary in 1949 and was now Eliot's widow, "would have no objection" to his setting one of her husband's cat poems to music. Valerie reported that she and Lloyd Webber "got on very well . . . he sat there like a schoolboy." The Faber family now owns 50 per cent of the shares of Faber and Faber, while the other 50 per cent is owned by a trust established by Valerie Eliot.

Philip Larkin was another distinguished name on the Faber poetry list. Larkin was, however, always diffident about publicity. Thus, in 1974, Larkin was reluctant to give a public reading from his new book, "I think it might provide an opportunity for what Oscar Wilde called 'scenes of violence' in Grosvenor Square." Larkin and Faber compromised on a small launch party where Larkin cleverly referenced Eliot's '*il miglior fabbro*' on the dedication of *The Waste Land*, saying it really translated as 'it's better with Faber.'

Without Faber and Faber, the British publishing and the global literary world would have been significantly diminished, as the untold story so clearly demonstrates.



## *The Spice Islands in Prehistory: Archaeology in the Northern Moluccas, Indonesia*

Edited by: [Peter Bellwood](#)   
Published by: ANU Press  
Series: [Terra Australis](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760462901

ISBN (online): 9781760462918

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/TA50.2019>

This monograph reports the results of archaeological investigations undertaken in the Northern Moluccas Islands (the Indonesian Province of Maluku Utara) by Indonesian, New Zealand and Australian archaeologists between 1989 and 1996. Excavations were undertaken in caves and open sites on four islands (Halmahera, Morotai, Kayoa and Gebe). The cultural sequence spans the past 35,000 years, commencing with shell and stone artefacts, progressing through the arrival of a Neolithic assemblage with red-slipped pottery, domesticated pigs and ground stone adzes around 1300 BC, and culminating in the appearance of Metal Age assemblages around 2000 years ago. The Metal Age also appears to have been a period of initial pottery use in Morotai Island, suggesting interaction between Austronesian-speaking and Papuan-speaking communities, whose descendants still populate these islands today.

The 13 chapters in the volume have multiple authors, and include site excavation reports, discussions of radio-carbon chronology, earthenware pottery, lithic and non-ceramic artefacts, worked shell, animal bones, human osteology and health.

## *Zhang Peili - From Painting to Video*

Edited by [Olivier Krischer](#)

Published by: ANU Press and [Australian Centre on China in the World](#)

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ISBN (online): 9781760462833

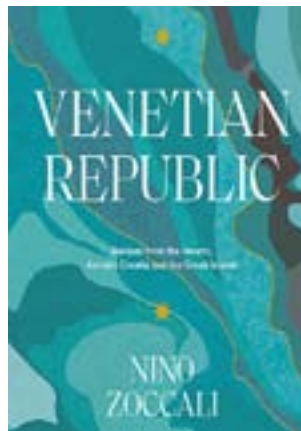
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/ZP.2019>

In 2014, New York-based artist Lois Conner gave one of pioneering Chinese artist Zhang Peili's last paintings



# BOOKSHELF

to The Australian National University's newly opened Australian Centre on China in the World. Never exhibited and thought lost, the re-emergence of *Flying Machine* (1994) prompts an exploration of the relation between painting and video in the oeuvre of Zhang Peili. Given Zhang's significance as a leading conceptual painter in the 1980s, then as a media art pioneer and educator in the 1990s and 2000s, *Zhang Peili: From Painting to Video* is also a nuanced study of broader developments in Chinese contemporary art's history. Featuring contributions by historian Geremie R. Barmé, photographer Lois Conner, art historians John Clark, Katie Grube, and Olivier Krischer, and curator Kim Machan, these essays together challenge the narrative of Zhang as 'the father of Chinese video art', highlighting instead the conceptual consistency, rigour, and formal experimentation in his work, which transcends a specific medium. By equal measure, the book embraces longstanding connections as integral to its meaning, connections between artists, curators and researchers, collaborators, colleagues and friends through China and Australia.



***Venetian Republic: Recipes and stories from the shores of the Adriatic, the Dalmatian Coast and the Greek islands***

**By:** Nino Zoccali

**Published by:** Murdoch Books

**ISBN** (print – rrp \$49.99): 9781911632085

Part culinary journey, part cookbook, rich and evocative recipes and stories from one of Australia's most awarded chefs and restaurateurs.

The food of the Venetian Republic is diverse: Prosecco and snapper risotto, Croatian roast lamb shoulder with olive oil potatoes, the sweet and sour red mullet of Crete, zabaglione from Corfu, or Dubrovnik's ricotta and rose liqueur crepes. These are recipes steeped in history; dishes from the days when Venice was a world power. How did this small city state rule the waters of the Mediterranean, enjoying unrivalled wealth and prestige? How could this serene, safe-haven city of canals come to play a defining role in shaping the cuisine, culture and architecture of her Mediterranean neighbours? Yet, for a thousand years, the ships and merchants of the Republic dominated salt, silk and spice trade routes.

To tell this history, respected writer, chef and restaurateur Nino Zoccali focuses on the four key regions of the Republic: Venice and the lagoon islands; the surrounding Veneto; the Croatian coast; and the Greek Islands. Nino Zoccali's love of the floating city began many years ago when, just 21, he visited Venice for the first time. Executive chef and proprietor of Sydney's The Restaurant Pendolino and La Rosa The Strand, Nino is also an international olive oil expert and writes regularly for esteemed lifestyle, food and wine publications. He is the author of *Pasta Artigiana*, also published by Murdoch Books.

# *MATTERS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST*

## **Australian Industrial Hemp Conference**

The objective of the Australian Industrial Hemp Conference, to be held in Fremantle, WA, next year February 25-28, is to serve as a platform for growers, researchers, processors and end-market buyers to present and discuss concepts, key issues, hot topics and the latest findings in growing, producing, and the marketing of all types of industrial hemp products. This is the second biannual conference of the 'Go To Hemp Event' for anyone around the world interested in industrial hemp. The conference is designed and structured to encourage networking, collaborations and a better understanding of the industry and its potential in Australia. The program includes:

- Tuesday 25 February: pre-conference workshops.
- Wednesday 26 –Thursday 27 February: 2 day conference including exhibition, welcome reception and conference dinner.
- Friday 28 February: Site visits.

Venue: The Esplanade Hotel Fremantle, 46-54 Marine Terrace &, Essex St, Fremantle WA.

For more information and early bird registration online, access

<http://www.australianindustrialhempconference.com.au/> or contact CSIRO

## **Find the Map You Want**

The National Library of Australia has a collection of maps that stretches the globe! Take part in this free online event on **Wednesday, 17 July at 1pm** to learn how to find and explore its vast and diverse online map collection.

<https://www.nla.gov.au/event/find-the-map-you-want-webinar>

## **2020 Creative Arts Fellowships Applications**

Professional artists and writers can apply for a National Library of Australia 2020 Creative Arts Fellowship. With two fellowships available - the Creative Arts Fellowship and the Creative Arts Fellowship for Australian Writing - **applications close at 5pm on Friday 19 July 2019 (AEST)**. Successful applicants will receive a \$10,000 grant to support a four-week residency with the National Library to develop an artistic concept, artwork or body of work inspired by the library's collections.

<https://www.nla.gov.au/awards-and-grants/creative-fellowships>

# DIARY DATES

ANUEF inquiries; to Craig Reynolds (creynolds697@gmail.com / Craig.Reynolds@anu.edu.au) or ANU Events (02 6125 4144 / events@anu.edu.au)

## **July 17, 18 and 19: Conferring of Awards ceremonies**

The Australian National University will be conducting Conferring of Awards ceremonies at Llewellyn Hall, School of Music. Please contact the Graduations Office [x53455] if you require any further information or assistance.

## **Wednesday July 31: Annual ANUEF dinner**

To book please contact: University House Events at [events.unihouse@anu.edu.au](mailto:events.unihouse@anu.edu.au) (Phone: 6125-5270) and identify yourself as part of the ANU Emeritus Faculty group.

## **Wednesday 7 August, 12 for 12:30: Collegiate Lunch**

Adrian Gibbs, "The history of the potato and its viruses."

# MEET THE AUTHOR EVENTS

Further details and registrations available at <http://www.anu.edu.au/events/anuthe-canberra-times-meet-the-author-series> or 6125 4144 For further information, contact Colin Steele, Emeritus Fellow, ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences, on 6125 8983 or by email at [colin.steele@anu.edu.au](mailto:colin.steele@anu.edu.au)

## **July 9: Erik Jensen**

Erik Jensen will be in conversation with Karen Middleton on Erik's new quarterly essay *The Prosperity Gospel. How Scott Morrison won and Bill Shorten lost*. Prof John Warhurst, will give the vote of thanks.

## **July 18: Nikki Savva**

Nikki Savva will be in conversation with Kerry -Anne Walsh on Nikki's new book *Plots and Prayers* on the fall of Turnbull and the rise of Morrison. Mark Kenny will give the vote of thanks.

## **July 23: Ron McCallum**

Professor Ron McCallum will be in conversation with Professor Kim Rubenstein on Ron's memoir, *Born at the Right Time*.

## **August 5: Grant Edwards**

Australian Federal Police Commissioner Grant Edwards will be in conversation on Grant's new book, *The Strong Man* on his battle with PTSD.

## **August 15: Adele Ferguson**

Adele Ferguson will be in conversation with? on Adele's new book, *Banking Bad* on issues arising from the Banking Royal Commission.

## **August 29: David Nicholls**

British author David Nicholls will be in conversation with Alex Sloan on David's new novel, *Sweet Sorrow*.

**September 5: John Connolly**

British author John Connolly will be in conversation with Jeff Popple on crime fiction and John's latest crime novels, *The Woman in the Woods* and *A Book of Bones* and *He* based on the life of Stan Laurel.

**September 10: Richard Baldwin**

Professor Richard Baldwin will be in conversation with Prof Anthea Roberts on Richard's new book *The Globotics Upheaval*.

**September 16: Jasper Fforde**

British author Jasper Fforde will be in conversation with Colin Steele on Jasper's latest novel *Early Riser*.

**September 24: Allan Fels**

Allan Fels AO will be in conversation on Allan's memoir *Tough Customer*.

**October 1: Chris Hammer**

Chris Hammer will be in conversation on Chris's new novel *Sunset*.

**November 15: Archie Roach**

Archie Roach will be in conversation with Christopher Sainsbury on Archie's memoir - yet to be titled - with music at Llewellyn Hall.

**November 25-29: Blanche d'Alpuget (TBC)**

Blanche d'Alpuget will be in conversation on her updated biography of Bob Hawke.

**December 8: Annabel Crabb and Leigh Sales**

Annabel Crabb and Leigh Sales in association with Chat 10/Looks 3.

# ADMINISTRATION

## *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>

## *FINDING THE MOLONY ROOM*

The Molony Room is on the south side of Balmain Crescent almost opposite University House. It is building 1c on <https://tinyurl.com/yckuknbj> 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://tinyurl.com/y7gsyqgh>



**The next edition of Emeritus, the ANUEF Newsletter, will be published in August 2019.**