

# EMERITUS

*The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine*

Vol. 10 | No. 8, September, 2019

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## Foreign interference agenda for universities and government

Australia's universities want to work collaboratively with government to enhance the existing safeguards against foreign interference in Australia's civil society.

Universities Australia says universities have strong working relationships with government agencies on security matters, and regularly seek advice to safeguard their people, research and systems.

Universities Australia Chair Professor Deborah Terry says, "Australian universities have worked with government for decades to protect our intellectual property and to rebuff attempts to breach our security.

"But in a world of ever more complex risks, we will work together through a new taskforce to add to the current protections, while preserving the openness and collaboration that is crucial to the success of Australia's world-class university system."

Universities Australia will be represented on the University Foreign Interference Taskforce announced at the end of August.

Professor Terry added, “There’s a very careful balance to be struck in this work. We must continue to safeguard our security without undermining the invaluable asset of our openness.”

The Education Minister, Dan Tehan, has announced, the taskforce will include fifty percent representation from the university sector and fifty percent from Government agencies. Its work will focus on the strategic areas of:

- Cyber Security;
- Research and Intellectual Property;
- Foreign Collaboration; and
- Culture and Communications.

It is anticipated draft guidelines will be circulated to the sector for consultation in September and finalised guidelines will be available by November.

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## **Health beats appearance in weight-loss stakes**

A new CSIRO report suggests that when it comes to weight loss, people are more motivated by improving their health than their appearance, with two out of three people motivated to start a diet because of ‘health concerns’.

The survey of more than 3000 CSIRO Total Wellbeing Diet online members also found around half of people who lost weight through the scientifically-developed diet reported improvements in chronic health conditions such as type 2 diabetes and high cholesterol.

The improvement in chronic health conditions often corresponded to a reduction in prescription medicines., according to the report. Survey respondents who reported taking regular medication for one or more chronic conditions saved an average of approximately \$270 per year in reduced medication costs. Respondents with three or more conditions reported yearly savings of \$460 per condition since starting the Total Wellbeing Diet.

CSIRO Research Scientist and report co-author Dr Gilly Hendrie described the findings as very hopeful for the millions of Australians affected by obesity and chronic health conditions. She said, “Almost nine out of 10 survey respondents who were largely overweight or obese reported a pre-existing health condition at the commencement of the program, while 43 per cent had been diagnosed with three or more chronic health conditions.”

The most commonly reported health issues among the respondents were high cholesterol, high blood pressure, arthritis, mental illness, asthma, chronic body pain and pre-diabetes.

Dr Hendrie added, “Our analysis showed that after following the CSIRO Total Wellbeing Diet program, more than half of those with pre-diabetes, type 2 diabetes and high cholesterol reported an improvement in their health conditions. Almost half with high blood pressure, sleep apnoea and mental health also reported an improvement.

“Obesity is a major contributor to many chronic diseases and symptoms – around four out of five people who reported conditions such as diabetes, pre-diabetes and sleep apnoea were classified as obese.”

With two-thirds of the Australian adult population now overweight or obese, CSIRO Director of Health and Biosecurity, public health physician and GP, Dr Rob Grenfell encouraged fellow health professionals to use the report as a conversation starter with their patients. “Discussing the physical and psychological struggles associated with weight loss can be a sensitive, but important conversation for health professionals to have with their patients,” Dr Grenfell said. “There is a wide body of research that shows for overweight and obese adults, the greatest health benefits come from losing the first five per cent of body weight. At CSIRO we are about solving the greatest challenges through innovative science and technology, and critical to improving Australia’s health and wellbeing is understanding what influences individual health decisions.”

People who lost the highest amount of body fat experienced the greatest improvements in pre-existing health conditions, with one third of these respondents reporting improvements in all their diagnosed health conditions.

“Health conditions weren't the only thing that improved – survey respondents also reported an improvement in energy levels, general health, vitality, mood and sleep,” Dr Hendrie said. “Many also said the program equipped them with greater knowledge, skills and awareness of nutrition, portion sizes and healthy recipes. This empowers people to continue the new eating patterns indefinitely and maintain their weight, health and wellbeing for the long-term.”

Since launching in 2005, the CSIRO Total Wellbeing Diet has helped more than half a million Australians lose weight.

[Download the report.](#)

To find out more about the CSIRO Total Wellbeing Diet visit [www.totalwellbeingdiet.com](http://www.totalwellbeingdiet.com)

## **Obituary**

### **A Tribute to Barry Hindess<sup>1</sup>**

**By Marian Simms and others**

I offer some reflections on Barry Hindess’s academic life and work for the Australian National University (ANU) Emeritus Faculty – while not a collaborator or close friend of Barry’s, I did enjoy collegial friendship with him during much of his three decades at the ANU, and enjoyed two visiting research fellowships at the Research School of Social Sciences (RSSH) in the 1990s - from my position in the Political Science Department in the ANU- when Barry was Head of Politics. We maintained a nice connection over many years at the ANU and when I took up a Chair in New Zealand – he gave me lots of advice some of which I followed – including conversing with students and attending the coffee breaks at conferences! On reflection it occurred to me that Barry was giving me the tenets he himself had followed to deal with his own shyness. He also had helpful suggestions for dealing with any kind of rejection, along the lines of: ‘it’s not that they don’t like you/your work, it’s that they prefer others who are more like them.’ My favourite was: ‘if you have to choose

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<sup>1</sup> Special thanks to Rebecca Stringer for contacting some of Barry’s former students and close associates.

between being depicted as too broad or too narrow, then it's better to be "too broad". This I also took to mean: 'Don't be too pedantic.'

The development of personal and intellectual resilience was also part of Barry's persona – he went on to argue for the academic virtue of 'toleration' in an essay seen as summative (see Hindess 2007). Former philosopher colleagues have also commented on this: 'In some ways Barry was representative of an older, insistent intellectual culture at ANU. He also had a unique view of what a successful social science department should look like. I remember him saying that ideally people who thought each other's work was rubbish could still work together productively. It was not hard to see both positive and negative examples of this in his vicinity in the Coombs Building.'<sup>2</sup>

In this short essay I will provide a broad outline of Barry's life and career that may help explain his unique combination of intellectual talent and a multi-faceted persona. Barry was unusual in having excellence in the 'two cultures' (to borrow C.P. Snow's -1959- classic depiction of what we now call the Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics - STEM - and Humanities, Arts, Social Science - HASS divide). Barry also had a talent for collaboration, unusual in most social science disciplines, but the norm in STEM disciplines.

Barry's early academic life was in mathematics, and he entered St Catherine's College, Oxford from Alleyne's Grammar School in Stevenage, Hertfordshire (<https://www.tas.herts.sch.uk/history-of-our-academy>), and gained a first class honours degree in mathematics. Alleyne's School was run for many years (1952-1961) - including the period Barry would have been there - by a former British agent, [Francis Cammaerts](#) (1916–2006), French Resistance leader and witness in the *Lady Chatterley's Lover* Trial.

Part way into a PhD in mathematics at Oxford he transferred to Liverpool University to study Sociology and obtained an MA and a PhD, published in 1971 as *The Decline of Working Class Politics*. The book – as was to become a pattern – polarized academic opinion, culminating in a very critical review article in the top ranking, *British Journal of Political Science*, a few years later (Beackon 1976).

After appointments in London and Leicester, Barry moved back to Liverpool and gained the Sociology Chair at Liverpool University. Barry's collaborative approach was manifest in his early foray into edited collections including Hindess, Barry (ed.), 1977, *Sociological Theories of the Economy*, which included the work of several graduate students in Sociology at Liverpool, Barry was a senior lecturer in the Department at this time. In this period, Barry's work also turned from a critical empirical kind (see for example his 1973 monograph: *The Use of Official Statistics in Sociology: A Critique of Positivism and Ethnomethodology*, London: Palgrave/Macmillan), to a theoretical type where he along with several co-authors started a new theoretical tradition, known as Structuralist Marxism, which polarized the U.K. academic Marxist community. *Pre-capitalist modes of production* (with Paul Q. Hirst) published in 1975 and *Marx's Capital and Capitalism Today* (Tony Cutler, Barry Hindess, Athar Hussain, Paul Q. Hirst) were widely read and cited. (See Mitchell Dean 2018 and google scholar citations).

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<sup>2</sup> Private communication with the author

Barry moved to Australia in 1987, initially for a Sociology Chair in the (then) ANU Faculties (formerly the School of General Studies), and subsequently as Chair in Australian Politics and Head of Politics in RSSH. He became an Emeritus Professor in the early 2000s and continued to write both academic articles and critical political commentary for the independent media and for social media. His final years were plagued by multiple health problems, despite which he maintained his sharp intellect and good humour.

Of course, Barry's work was well known in Australia before his arrival at the ANU and had provided intellectual 'grist for the mill' for a generation of emerging political and social theorists and historians. Several of his works were devoured by eager reading groups that met in the Coombs tearoom – many group members going on to hold significant chairs. His latest book was inevitably enthusiastically devoured, and Barry was thus responsible for introducing a generation of Australian sociologists and political scientists to Louis Althusser's brand of Marxism. For a list of Barry's major works see *In memoriam: Barry Hindess*, 189.

When Barry arrived at the ANU in 1987 he had already moved on from his Althusserian position to embrace a Foucauldian critique. I recall attending a seminar where he stunned the room (Seminar Room D, Coombs building, I think) filled to the windowsills with positivist scholars by arguing that basic social science concepts, notably 'population' were intellectual constructions, the purposes of which were to rationalise the interests of the state, or 'governmentality'. Soon after his arrival Barry's magisterial critique of rational choice or public choice theory was published. The grand old man of the humanist left in Australia, Hugh Stretton published a positive review (1992), although the local response from ANU philosophers was less warm.

Through seminars, supervision and tea-room discussion, he introduced a generation of students and scholars to the work of Foucault. His *Discourses of Power: From Hobbes to Foucault* (1995) influenced many students. It received a critical reception in the USA (Stevens 1996: 892): interestingly the reviewer, although hostile to the book's focus on power rather than authority or sovereignty, saw in it a capacity to be a useful teaching tool and predicted, correctly, that it opened a door to 'cultural studies'. Indeed, some of Barry's students did adopt post-colonial and cultural studies approaches. His influence on their capacity to think critically and to challenge themselves led to Barry's successful nomination for an excellence-in-supervision award, outlined by Rebecca Stringer, below. Barry's students, however, did not take on the role of uncritical followers and instead he utilised what in earlier times was known as the 'Socratic' method.

**As tribute to Barry's teaching and supervisory gifts several of his former Ph.D. students and one honours student share their insights into Barry below.**

### **Baogang He (Alfred Deakin Professor, Deakin University)**

It was at the University of New England, in Armidale, 1988, where I first met Barry. His personal kindness and intellectual generosity were such a magnet that I was inspired to undertake a PhD under his supervision at the ANU. Barry never treated me as a student; more, as a fellow colleague. He truly was a critical cosmopolitan and a great practitioner of multiculturalism. He was always eager to learn from me with a different cultural background and to reflect on his own cultural limits, or even his own cultural bias, as he might say. One year he gave me a greeting card which showed how different peoples from

different cultures can work together harmoniously. Whilst he was very critical of Western liberal democracy, he showed great respect for my PhD thesis which argued for a philosophical justification of liberal democracy in China. Barry's valuable critical comments on my thesis were in his own handwriting, which I still have today. Behind his sharp mind was a warm heart. He exemplified the spirit of humanism. The unique combination of his intellect and spirit has shaped my life. Barry was a great scholar, a challenging intellect, a critical cosmopolitan, and above all a true humanist. I will never forget him. He will be remembered by me and all his students and colleagues forever.

### **Aileen Moreton-Robinson (Distinguished Professor, QUT)**

Professor Barry Hindess is the kind of scholar one aspires to be. Barry's scholarship and thought on creating and articulating new modes of approaching and interpreting the question of power was a gift, especially his book entitled *Discourses of Power, From Hobbes to Foucault*. His wit and passion for knowledge and learning was evident whether he was teaching or debating with colleagues. The erudition and impeccable logic of his arguments was always captivating.

I experienced both pleasure and pain in dealing with Barry's intellect as an Honours student in the Department of Sociology in 1988. He was my supervisor. Barry challenged my thinking, questioned my politics but always gave constructive feedback on my work. We debated frequently and I respected him immensely. When I completed the Honours year, I announced I was returning to Brisbane and would not be commencing a PhD at the ANU. Barry invited me to his house for dinner. As would become evident, this was going to be a night to receive wisdom and advice. Over dinner, Barry said I was far more capable than I understood, and I did not need to do "Aborigines". I could easily make it as a mainstream sociologist. We debated why I had no choice in the matter. Towards the end of the night, Barry said it was wise to move from the ANU to commence a PhD elsewhere because after four years I knew the intellectual DNA of the Sociology Department. I needed to find new intellectual terrain. His advice was sound.

When I heard that Barry was ill, I wrote thanking him for being such a wonderful teacher. I also expressed how grateful I was to receive the gift of his scholarship. He replied saying I had influenced his thinking and that he was proud of my achievements. My heart was heavy when I learnt he passed this life.

Professor Barry Hindess was a man of high degree, whose kindness and generosity of spirit touched many. The world is a sadder place because his corporeal existence is no more but his legacy and spirit live on.

### **Rebecca Stringer (Senior Lecturer, Otago University)**

By setting out some memories of Barry I hope to capture things we will recognise as *uniquely Barry* – things that hint at the outlines of our loss just as we begin to feel it, things that show the breadth of the gift of knowing him.

My first conversation with Barry took place over the phone, back in 1995. I'd sent him my Ph.D. proposal, which he seemed ready to accept, despite its being a confusing document in which I waved my hands around, facing growing aporia armed only with feigned confidence. He suggested I call him to discuss applying to the Ph.D. program at ANU. This

was a simple yet terrifying errand. How could I possibly *speak* to someone who had such capacity for theory? What is the *use* of speaking with such a person, who already knows everything ever, including all that is underneath what we call knowledge? I was 22, from Sydney's West, and though a university medalist, terrified of professors, especially professors as formidably acuminous as Barry. As soon as I dialed his number, my mother's little dogs began a great cacophony of high-pitched yapping in the background, adding embarrassment to fear. To my surprise, when Barry answered the phone, he brought with him a weather of methodical calm that I soon shared. We laughed about the yapping dogs, worked through the application matters, and instead of being scary, Barry was warm, unassuming, kind and refreshingly honest. Though in later years I would always find something to be terrified by when he was reading my work, I also consistently found a sense of shelter in his company and as his student I came to see his kindness and honesty as very much interlinked.

It took time for me to get used to Barry's supervisory style. In 1996 when I began my Ph.D. about Nietzsche, feminism and the concept of *ressentiment*, I had expectations of being led, in authoritarian mode, to particular texts, workshops and clarity-giving writing exercises, and I had plans to rebel against these as only a proletarian feminist could. But the authoritarian mode failed to materialise. I would go along to my early meetings with Barry packing blank paper and a pen, ready to record his insights and instructions. He would see this, shrug politely, and be faintly bemused – and unyieldingly resistant to my efforts to get him to tell me Who to Read and What to Do. Rebelling anyway, now against a lack of authoritarianism, I told Barry I was wholly confused and had accomplished nothing except reading a fascinating but unrelated text, Bertolt Brecht's *Life of Galileo*.

In my thesis acknowledgements I wrote that Barry had 'patiently lit my way from beginning to end' and that is how it was. He didn't tell me what to think, or whether he thought I was right or wrong. He asked me critically astute questions and put thoughts in front of me that, if I grappled with them, deepened and strengthened the work – which, when it was finally done, really felt like my own work, and not like something loyally ventriloquised.

To understand that this was my experience of Barry's supervision is one thing. It is another thing to know as well that I went through this experience alongside a very talented group of postgraduates, all of whom were also stepping into newly minted scholarly selves. As a gang we would visit Barry's and Christine's [Christine Helliwell, Barry's partner and research collaborator] home to be fed delicious food and nourished as well with funny stories, moving stories, jokes, political analysis, new recipes and ever-ready intellectual exchange. Led by Nelly Lahoud, several of us, including Heather Brook and Robyn Lui, wrote to nominate Barry for an excellence in supervision award, which he won. As part of the process he set down his supervisory style, writing that he sought to instill in his students 'a sense of confidence in themselves as thinkers', and to train them to 'both think critically about their own work and the work of others (including their supervisor).' These words say so much. If anyone has an intellectual capacity sufficient to justify positioning themselves as superior to students, it is Barry.

The last time I spent time with Barry (June 2016), he was very much into social media. It was his way of transcending institutional boundaries/restraints. He re-tweeted on numerous topics, ranging from the extreme CEO-to-worker pay ratio disparity, Gaza protest, relevance of James Baldwin's work to the era of Black Lives Matter, remembering 1968,

the Suffragettes, Meghan Markle and English aristocracy, and wondered if the high-level talks between North Korea and South Korea were about ‘de-nuking the USA’.

Barry often used the term ‘ecumenical’ to describe those, like himself, who viewed political theory in non-sectarian terms, inclusive of quantitative and qualitative analysis and encompassing worldly *engagement*. Judging by his re/tweets, Barry was *engagé* until the end.

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**LUCY WOODCOCK'S  
TRANSNATIONAL LIFE**

HEATHER GOODALL,  
HELEN RANDERSON AND  
DEVLEENA GHOSH

# Teacher for Justice



## ***Teacher for Justice:***

### ***Lucy Woodcock's Transnational Life***

by: Heather Goodall, Helen Randerson, Devleena Ghosh

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760463045 ISBN (online): 9781760463052

ANU Press. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/TJ.2019>

Disciplines: Arts & Humanities: Biography & Autobiography; Social Sciences: Gender Studies, Indigenous Studies

**Joy Damousi**, Professor of History, University of Melbourne, writes:

*Teacher for Justice* is a major contribution to the history of the women's movement, working-class activism and Australian political internationalism. But it is more than this. By focusing on the life of Lucy Woodcock – an unrecognised and under-researched figure – this book rewrites the history of twentieth-century Australia from the perspective of an activist who challenged conventions to fight for gender, race and class equality, exploring the complex and multi-layered intersections of these aspects. It explores Woodcock's personal relationships and the circles she mixed in and the friendships she forged, as well as the conventions she challenged as a single woman in possibly a same-sex relationship. The book makes a key contribution to the history of progressive education and the experience of women teachers. Above all, it charts the life of a transnational figure who made connections globally and, in particular, with refugees and with women in India and the Asian region. It is a detailed, thoroughly researched and richly textured history which places Woodcock within the context of the times in which she lived.

**Raewyn Connell**, Professor Emerita, University of Sydney, writes:

Meet Lucy Woodcock, a complex, undaunted woman in a tough and changing world. From her role as a public school principal in Depression and wartime, to her union and feminist organising, to her transnational engagements for peace, this clear and thoughtful book brings to life forgotten forms of activism. It's the gripping story of how Lucy navigated the minefields of gender, class, race and coloniality to change her world.

**Maurie Mulheron**, President, NSW Teachers Federation, writes:

Just over a century ago, the last of the pupil-teachers, Lucy Woodcock, co-founded the NSW Teachers Federation. So many of the principles and traditions that underpin our union today can be traced back to the lifelong work of Lucy Woodcock. She fought for the industrial rights of teachers deep in the knowledge of the broader social and economic context in which she lived and worked. Too often the role of working-class women whose influence is profound is ignored. This biography installs Lucy Woodcock into her rightful place as pivotal player in the history of twentieth-century Australia.

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## ***East Asia Forum Quarterly: Volume 11, Number 3, 2019***

ANU Press. Download only. ODI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/EAFQ.11.03.2019>

When Shinzo Abe was given a second chance at the Japanese prime ministership in 2012, Japan was in the throes of a period of intense domestic turmoil. After six prime ministers in six years, the nation was in desperate need of political stability. Abe has not only delivered that but is now set to become the longest-serving prime minister in modern Japanese history.

Abe commenced his second term with an ambitious policy program focused on reinvigorating the nation's stagnant economy, amending the constitution to achieve a more 'normal' defence and security policy, and engaging proactively in regional and global affairs.

To what extent has Abe achieved these policy goals? How has he utilised the immense political capital accrued throughout his leadership tenure? And what will be the legacy that Abe leaves when his prime ministership ultimately comes to an end?

In this issue of *East Asia Forum Quarterly*, scholars from both inside and outside Japan grapple with these questions.

*East Asia Forum Quarterly* grew out of East Asia Forum (EAF) online, which has developed a reputation for providing a platform for the best in Asian analysis, research and policy comment on the Asia Pacific region in world affairs. EAFQ aims to provide a further window onto research in the leading research institutes in Asia and to provide expert comment on current developments within the region. The East Asia Forum Quarterly, like East Asia Forum online, is an initiative of the East Asia Forum (EAF) and its host organisation, the East Asian Bureau of Economic Research (EABER) in the Crawford School of Economics and Government in the College of Asia & the Pacific at The Australian National University.

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### ***Our Women on the Ground***

#### ***Essays by Arab Women Reporting from the Arab World***

Foreword by Christiane Amanpour

Edited by Zahra Hankir

Published by Penguin Books Paperback \$17.00 ISBN 9780143133414  
also available as an Ebook ISBN 9780525505204 \$12.99 and Audio

Nineteen Arab women journalists speak out about what it is like to report on their changing homelands in this first-of-its-kind essay collection, with a foreword by CNN chief international correspondent Christiane Amanpour

The publisher writes: A growing number of Arab and Middle Eastern *sahafiyat*—female journalists—are working to shape nuanced narratives about their changing homelands, often risking their lives on the front lines of war. From sexual harassment on the streets of Cairo to the difficulty of travelling without a male relative in Yemen, their challenges are unique, as are their advantages, such as being able to speak candidly with other women at a Syrian medical clinic or with men on Whatsapp who will go on to become ISIS fighters, rebels, or pro-regime soldiers.

In *Our Women on the Ground*, the writers tell us, in their own words, about what it is like to report on conflicts that (quite literally) hit close to home. Their daring and heartfelt stories, told here for the first time, shatter stereotypes about the region's women and provide an urgently needed perspective on a part of the world that is frequently misunderstood.

The writers include: Donna Abu-Nasr, Aida Alami, Hannah Allam, Jane Arraf, Lina Attalah, Nada Bakri, Shamael Elnoor, Zaina Erhaim, Asmaa al-Ghoul, Hind Hassan, Eman Helal, Zeina Karam, Roula Khalaf, Nour Malas, Hwaida Saad, Amira Al-Sharif, Heba Shibani, Lina Sinjab, and Natacha Yazbeck

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## ***Everyday Revolutions:***

### ***Remaking Gender, Sexuality and Culture in 1970s Australia***

Edited by: [Michelle Arrow](#) , [Angela Woollacott](#)

ISBN (print – rrp \$55.00): 9781760462963

ISBN (online): 9781760462970

ANU Press DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/ER.2019>

The 1970s was a decade when matters previously considered private and personal became public and political. These shifts not only transformed Australian politics, they engendered far-reaching cultural and social changes. Feminists challenged ‘man-made’ norms and sought to recover lost histories of female achievement and cultural endeavour. They made films, picked up spanners and established printing presses. The notion that ‘the personal was political’ began to transform long-held ideas about masculinity and femininity, both in public and private life. In the spaces between official discourses and everyday experience, many sought to revolutionise the lives of Australian men and women.

*Everyday Revolutions* brings together new research on the cultural and social impact of the feminist and sexual revolutions of the 1970s in Australia. Gay Liberation and Women’s Liberation movements erupted, challenging almost every aspect of Australian life. The pill became widely available and sexuality was both celebrated and flaunted. Campaigns to decriminalise abortion and homosexuality emerged across the country. Activists set up women’s refuges, rape crisis centres and counselling services. Governments responded to new demands for representation and rights, appointing women’s advisors and funding new services.

*Everyday Revolutions* is unique in its focus not on the activist or legislative achievements of the women’s and gay and lesbian movements, but on their cultural and social dimensions. It is a diverse and rich collection of essays that reminds us that women’s and gay liberation were revolutionary movements.

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### **Treasures in Trove**

The National Library of Australia’s advises that its search engine Trove now hosts over 50 years of valuable diplomatic information in the form of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s journal *Current Notes on International Affairs* (later the *Australian Foreign Affairs Record*). Search NLA on-line for Current Notes on International Affairs (1936–1972).

Trove has been working also with the Department of Veterans' Affairs to digitise some of their best-known publications, including *Vetaffairs* (1900–2019), *Diggers’ Digest* (1947–1948) and other historic brochures. View Department of Veterans’ Affairs digitised collection at the website below.

Thirty-eight years of issues of Austrade's *Overseas Trading* journal are now available on Trove. Commencing in 1947, this publication includes information about overseas trading conditions and reports from Australia’s trade commissioners. Together, the issues document the change in focus of our trade over time. Search Overseas Trading

Paste in browser: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>

**Diary Dates** Craig Reynolds is coordinator of ANUEF's Events' Diary ([creynolds697@gmail.com](mailto:creynolds697@gmail.com) also [Craig.Reynolds@anu.edu.au](mailto:Craig.Reynolds@anu.edu.au)).

**18 Sept, 12 for 12:30**, Molony Room, Collegiate Lunch, David Williams, "Public Art at ANU" The ANU Art Collection was established with the opening of University House and the expectation that it would be "... a University showpiece and become something of a museum of contemporary Australian art."\* From 1953, with Gerald Lewers's sandstone sculpture "*Relaxation*", the collection has grown to include paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings, photographs, ceramics and tapestries. Today the Collection has more than 3000 works (mainly by Australian artists), and is managed by the Drill Hall Gallery. The collection is publically displayed around the campus accessible to staff, students and visitors.

\**The Making of The Australian National University 1946-1996*

## Meet the author

**September 10.** Professor **Richard Baldwin** will be in conversation with **Prof Anthea Roberts** on Richard's new book *The Globotics Upheaval*. **Dr Jenny Gordon** will give the vote of thanks.

**September 16,** British author **Jasper Fforde** will be in conversation with **Colin Steele** on Jasper's latest novel *Early Riser*. **Kaaron Warren** will give the vote of thanks.

**September 23,** **Shaun Micallef** will be in conversation with **Alex Sloan** on Shaun's new collection *Mad as Hell and Back*.

**September 24,** **Allan Fels** AO will be in conversation with **Andrew Leigh** on Allan's memoir *Tough Customer*. **Mark Pierce** will give vote of thanks.

**October 1,** **Chris Hammer** will be in conversation with **Mike Bowers** on Chris's new novel *Silver*. **Sally Pryor** will give the vote of thanks.

**October 3** **Brian Toohey** will be in conversation with **Prof Clinton Fernandes** on Brian's new book *Secret. The making of Australia's security state*.

**October 16,** **Paul Kildea** will give an illustrated lecture on his book, *Chopin's Piano*, with piano interlude by Paul. Llewellyn Hall.

**October 29,** **William Dalrymple** will be in conversation with **Meera Ashar** on William's new book *The Anarchy* on the history of the East India Company. **Claudia Hyles** will give the vote of thanks.

**November 5, Dr Karl Kruszelnicki** AM will take attendees on *Dr Karl's Random Road Trip Through Science*.

**November 7, Tony Jones** will be in conversation on Tony's new political thriller *In Darkness Visible*.

**November 15, Archie Roach** will be in conversation with **Christopher Sainsbury** on Archie's memoir, *Tell Me Why: The Story of My Life and My Music*. Llewellyn Hall.

**November 20, Andrew Leigh** will be in conversation with Professor **Brian Schmidt**, AC on Andrew's new book with co-author Joshua Gans, *Innovation + Equality*.

**November 27, Blanche D'Alpuget** will be in conversation with **Stephen Mills** on Blanche's *Bob Hawke: The Updated Biography*.

**December 3, Peter Hartcher** will be in conversation on Peter's new Quarterly Essay, *China's Power and Australia's Future*.

**December 8, Annabel Crabb** and **Leigh Sales** in Association with Chat 10/Looks 3. Llewellyn Hall.

Bookings at:

<http://www.anu.edu.au/events/anu-the-canberra-times-meet-the-author-series>

For further Meet-the-Author information, contact Colin Steele, Emeritus Fellow, ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences

Ph. 6125 8983 or by email: [colin.steele@anu.edu.au](mailto:colin.steele@anu.edu.au)

## **Administration**

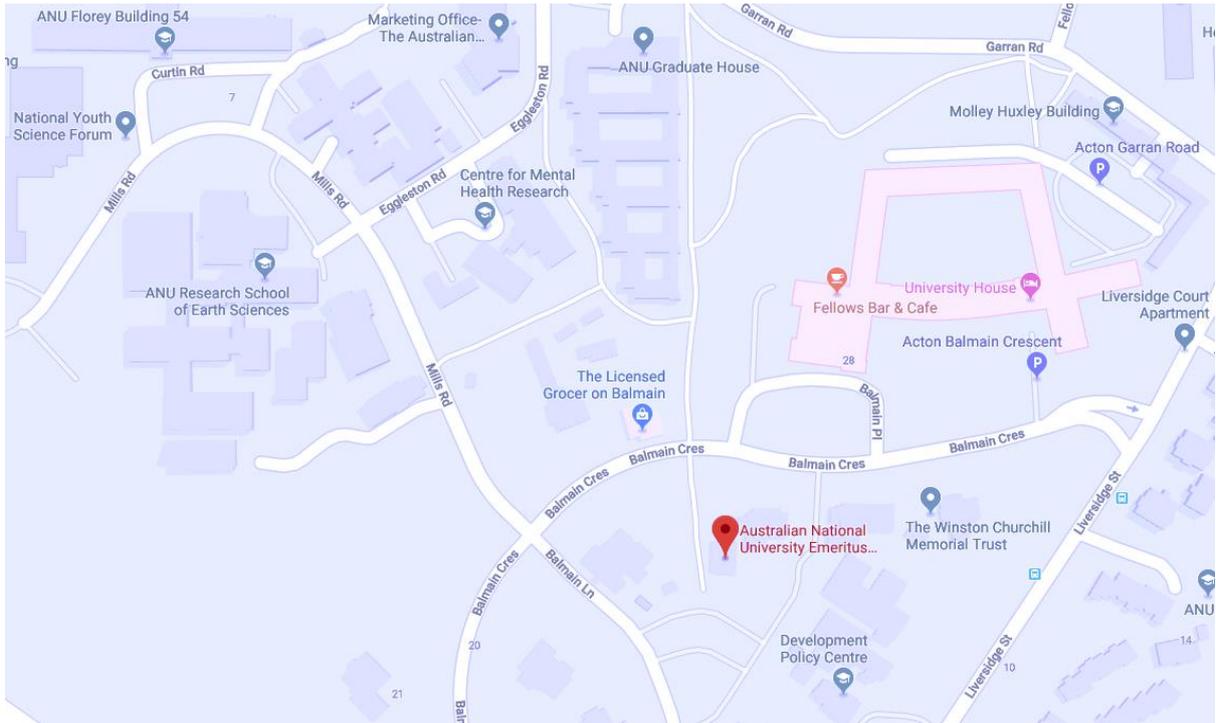
### **Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings**

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

### **Finding the Molony Room**

The Molony Room is at 24 Balmain Crescent, 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 e-magazine, will be published in October, 2019**