

EMERITUS

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine

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India and Australia's education 'market'

India is at the forefront of Australia's education relationships, according to the executive summary of *An India Economic Strategy to 2035: Navigating from potential to delivery* by Peter Varghese AO. The strategy document (IES) notes that a long friendship, based on shared values and common interests, has created a strong foundation for an enduring partnership on education. India will be a growing source of international students and tertiary education opportunities for Australia, according to a new report released recently.

Minister for Education Dan Tehan welcomed the report, saying the Australian Government was strengthening ties with India to grow Australia's world-leading international education sector. The number of Indian students studying in Australia has grown by 71 per cent since 2014, with 107,673 students enrolled to study last year.

Mr Tehan said India had the fastest growing major economy in the world and was the second-largest source country of international students for Australia. "Indian students contributed close to \$5.5 billion to the Australian economy through higher education and the country represents a growing opportunity," he said. "Our two countries share strong cultural, sporting and historical ties and strengthening engagement through higher education will benefit both countries. The Australia-India education partnership has been prioritised by the India Economic Strategy (2018), the Foreign Policy White Paper (2017) and the National Strategy for International Education 2025. Australia's Department of Education and India's Ministry of Human Resource Development will jointly host the India-Australia International Education and Research Workshop in India this year. The Government has provided funding to the Australia India Institute to design and deliver a researcher hub in Delhi to support academics and students to engage with Indian colleagues."

The Executive Summary notes that formal agreements in place since 1970 have been enlivened by student exchanges and partnerships that enrich Indian and Australian students, academics and education institutions.

The summary goes on, "Much analysis has already been undertaken to consider how Australia might work with India as it rises to reach its global potential, with the centrality of education already acknowledged by both countries. Most recently, the IES affirmed education as the flagship for Australia's increased engagement with India".

The India Reference Group (IRG) was commissioned by the Council for International Education to provide advice about how Australia's education sector and governments could work together to drive the recommendations of the IES. With leadership from co-Chairs Phil Honeywood and Trevor Schwenke, and later from Mary Faraone, the IRG focused on the immediate and tangible steps that needed to be identified in the next three years.

This would position Australia for the longer-term agenda the IES outlined. The IRG also considered developments in the Indian landscape since the release of the IES.

To navigate the complexity of the vibrant Indian education context, the IRG identified four key issues, drawn from the IES's education recommendations, that require immediate attention and action:

- building strength and cohesion in Australian education branding;
- increasing student and academic mobility;
- increasing research collaboration; and
- building opportunities in the VET sector.

To explore these themes, the IRG augmented the IES's analysis with expert advice, including a competitor analysis and a suite of consultative workshops with key sectoral stakeholders.

The key finding was that education providers felt that there were key gaps in their knowledge and capabilities that were holding them back. In response, the IRG has compiled a suite of recommendations that, over three years, would help best position Australian providers by boosting available evidence and support to galvanise coordinated action.

The recommendations call for: key pieces of research to better identify solid and viable opportunities and a Market Action Plan to provide advice on progressing the opportunities; initiatives to support consistent approaches, including from Australian governments; and practical support for education institutions, including a dedicated researcher hub in New Delhi and government-led missions in India.

The report, *Positioning for deeper engagement: a plan of action in India*, was released by the Council of International Education and is available at:

<https://internationaleducation.gov.au/News/Latest-News/Pages/India-Reference-Group-Report.aspx>.

Anticus and the democrats

It was in 1974, Anticus tells me, that 1968 came to the University. It was, he says, a momentous year, which had reached other Australian universities some years before. It was a time of 'student activism', deriving largely from the USA, of opposition to the war in Vietnam and apartheid in South Africa, of civil disobedience in favour of civil rights, of sit-ins, moratoriums and teach-ins.

Student activism in Canberra became a list of demands, informed by the heady notion that 'participatory democracy' would improve tertiary teaching. One demand was for 'student participation in orientation of new appointments'. The last on the list, which seemed an afterthought, was that there be a course in Women's Studies. In furtherance of these demands, a century and more of participatory democrats invaded the Chancelry and occupied the Mills Room. Their leaders, mainly enrolled in Politics and Philosophy, well versed in Marx, believed not only that students were 'alienated from the product of their labour' but that such socio-economic injustice was detectable in the writing and marking of essays. Some Leninists urged that the University's telephone exchange also be taken over. In a scuffle, a Reader in Politics, a scholar of lucid mind and gentle wit, was pushed into a pond. The Board of the School of General Studies (BSGS) met in improvised settings. Feelings ran high ; threats of resignation were made ; dire forecasts were issued.

The Revolution resolved itself into the 'Joint BSGS/Students' Association Committee'. Composed of ten students and ten teachers, it was known as 'the 10/10 Committee'. The ten academics were the Deans and Sub-Deans of the five Faculties, which was how Anticus became a member. It met at all hours, at weekends, at a moment's notice. By the end of only the second meeting, under the astute and honest management of Dick Johnson and Mick Williams, heads of agreement, covering about 95% of the demands, had been approved. Discussion of the unagreed 5% took up all the following meetings. Some of these illustrated the First Law of Thermodynamics of Meetings : that the more heat is generated about a point, the less light is shed. This happened especially when, in accordance with participatory democracy, every alternate meeting was chaired, not by Dick Johnson, but by a participatory democrat who had never chaired a meeting.

In the event, no one resigned, new systems were devised, the University went on being the University. Oh, and a course in Women's Studies was eventually mounted. It, along with the name of Toad Hall, which had nothing to with the Revolution, was to be the most lasting of its achievements. The name had been given to the new residence by some of its first inhabitants. They had borrowed the eight letters from other buildings and nailed them up. When the matter came before the Naming Committee, some saw its decision (to approve the name, on condition that the letters be returned to their rightful places) as a knuckling under to the threat of 'student activism'. Anticus saw it as a happy accident in participatory democracy.

ANTIQUITVS

Return of Indigenous blood samples at step in reconciliation

For 50 years blood samples from the Galiwin'ku people of Elcho Island in Arnhem Land have been housed at ANU. Late last month they began their long journey home.

The 200 blood samples were collected in the 1960s after a typhoid outbreak on Elcho Island, and form part of the collection at the National Centre for Indigenous Genomics at ANU.

During that time they have unlocked vital medical and health breakthroughs.

However, the University also recognised Canberra was not their home. For two years, ANU has been working with the local community to repatriate the 200 samples from those who have died to their families and land.

The blood samples will be buried in a special ceremony on Elcho Island. To start their journey home, the University held a smoking ceremony featuring Ngunnawal Elder Aunty Matilda House and Galiwin'ku traditional owners, Rosemary Gundjarranbuy, David Yangaririny Munyarryun, Ross Mandi and Shane Dhawa Bukulatjpi.

Vice Chancellor Professor Brian Schmidt AC said, "Today, more than 200 biology samples from the Galiwin'ku are returned to the representatives of the Galinwin'ku community from which they came.

"The conceptual boundaries have shifted here at the national university. Models of conduct for human genomic research have been reshaped, and those will reverberate not just around ANU, not just Australia, but the world. It is our hope this will benefit the community of the Galinwin'ku and the University simultaneously." He described the repatriation of the blood samples as representing something "remarkable".

The repatriation and consultation with the Galiwin'ku community has been led by Ms Azure Hermes from the National Centre for Indigenous Genomics. In an ingenious solution, the local people have said that they want the samples of those who have died to be returned to the island. But they have also given ANU permission to sequence the DNA so that it can help unlock further medical and health breakthroughs.

Professor Schmidt said, "Mrs Azure Hermes from the National Centre for Indigenous Genomics and the elders of Galinwin'ku have forged a new approach to the ethically and culturally challenging topic of Indigenous genomic research. Together the University and the community of Galinwin'ku have humanised scientific samples and the way scientific research is conducted using these samples and others like them.

"Culture and tradition calls for the return of the samples to Country; this is versus the importance - indeed the urgency - to harness the potential of genomic research to help lift the heavy burden of disease that is part of life for many Indigenous Australians.

"Together, we discovered that either-or is not necessary.

"Our shared ability to bring to realisation a research model that respects Indigenous cultural practices and genomic discovery is a remarkable achievement, and a gift from each of us to the other. It is, we suggest, reconciliation in action."

Researchers call on public to help save Australia's insects

Scientists fear Australian insect populations are on the brink of collapse and are calling for the public's help to paint a better picture of the problem so they can develop solutions to help tackle the challenge.

Dr David Yeates, Director of the Australian National Insect Collection (ANIC) at CSIRO, says researchers around the world widely acknowledge insect populations are in decline, but don't have a true understanding of what is happening in Australia.

“Insects are essential. They provide billions of dollars’ worth of ecological services to us each year, such as plant pollination, waste disposal and pest control,” Dr Yeates said. “While insect declines are no doubt occurring in Australia, the extent of the problem is unclear. We have good data on declines in some iconic species such as the Bogong moth, green carpenter bee and Key’s Matchstick Grasshopper, however very few of our estimated 250,000 insect species are being monitored.”

ANIC holds the world's largest collection of Australian insects, which are used for research purposes, including into biosecurity, natural resource management and ecology, among others. Dr Yeates said if more Australians used citizen-science apps such as *iNaturalist Australia*, *Wild Pollinator Count* and *Butterflies Australia* then solutions could be targeted in problem areas.

Earlier this year, a research review of existing insect surveys by the University of Sydney’s Institute of Agriculture revealed 40 per cent of insect species are likely to be in catastrophic decline within a century. However, most of the studies were completed in Western Europe and the US, with a select few from Australia, China, Brazil and South Africa. The collapse of insect populations apparent in Europe appears also to be occurring in Australia, with entomologists across the country reporting lower than average populations across a number of species.

Dr Yeates said, “The worry is that if insect populations are in decline, so are the populations of larger animals such as birds and lizards who rely on them as food. We know in alpine NSW, there’s been a collapse in Bogong moth populations – a staple food source for Mountain Pygmy Possums in spring, and this decline is resulting in the possums starving, but for most species these detailed interconnections are unknown.”

Experts met recently in Brisbane to discuss insect declines as part of the Australian Entomological Society conference and are calling for help to better understand what is happening to our insects. “We really need long-term data sets that would provide a better picture of what is happening with our insects – where they are and in what numbers,” Dr Yeates said. “This is valuable information we need to better understand the insect biodiversity we have in Australia.”

In a similar monitoring vein, CSIRO has reported on an app that allows Indigenous rangers to gather environmental data in their own language. This has contributed to the first national threatened species plan developed with significant input from Aboriginal people.

The Tracks App is among the winners at this year’s annual awards at CSIRO, and was developed by the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA), a National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy project hosted by CSIRO.

Rangers input data about animal tracks, scats, diggings and burrows recorded in the field in a standardised way, allowing the results to be analysed across time and sites and to be compared with future surveys. It enables land managers and conservationists to detect local changes in biodiversity, as well as monitor broader impacts of feral species and monitor changes in populations associated with climate change across Australia’s desert regions.

ANUEF's 20th AGM – and Christmas party

The 20th Annual General Meeting of the ANU Emeritus Faculty, to be held at 5.00pm on Wednesday, 11 December 2019 in the Molony Room, 24 Balmain Crescent, ANU, will be followed by the ANUEF Christmas Party. For anybody who missed seeing the agenda, here are the main points:

Members who cannot attend can vote by proxy.

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minutes: The Minutes of the 19th Annual General Meeting held on 12 December 2018 have been circulated. **MOTION:** that the Minutes of the 19th Annual General Meeting held on 12 December 2018 be confirmed.

3. Annual Report: The Annual Report from the Chair will be circulated to Members by email before the meeting. **MOTION:** that the Annual Report be received.

4. Treasurer's Report: The Treasurer's Report and the audited financial statements for the year 1 December 2018 to 30 November 2019 will be tabled at the meeting. It is proposed that there be no increase to the annual membership fee for 2020.

MOTION: (i) that the annual financial statements for the year 1 December 2018 to 30 November 2019 be adopted; (ii) that the annual membership fee for 2020 be set at \$25.

5. Report of the Returning Officer: A call for nominations for the election of members to the ANUEF Committee was sent to members on 4 November 2019. The Returning Officer will report. **MOTION:** that the Returning Officer's Report be received. **6. Appointment of Auditor:** **MOTION:** that Pauline Hore be re-appointed as auditor and thanked for her pro-bono services.

7. Other Business: The Chair will invite members to raise any other business.

Key areas for hydrogen industry growth, says CSIRO

A CSIRO report has mapped the critical research steps Australia must take to realise a potential 7600 jobs and \$11 billion a year by 2050 from the burgeoning hydrogen industry. The report found investing in research could solve industry challenges to create five key national opportunities:

- hydrogen exports;
- integration of hydrogen into gas networks;
- transport;
- electricity systems; and
- industrial processes.

Steps to translate Australia's strong hydrogen research capability into a key pillar of the nation's energy and export profile are laid out in *Hydrogen Research Development & Demonstration (RD&D): Priorities and Opportunities for Australia*.

Australia's current hydrogen research footprint includes 23 institutions actively exploring hydrogen in various technology and research areas as well as another 23 hydrogen-specific demonstration projects and research facilities around Australia.

CSIRO Research Director Dr Patrick Hartley said CSIRO was on a mission to bring together industry, government and other research organisations to fast-track emerging hydrogen

technologies. "This isn't limited to the domestic industry development – we'll link Australian expertise with international projects," Dr Hartley said.

"The overall focus will be on enabling Australia's domestic and export hydrogen industries. Importantly, solving the challenges identified can have a multiplier effect that boosts demand for hydrogen – particularly in large-scale industrial settings – and encourages further hydrogen-supply cost reductions through improvements in efficiency and economies of scale."

To stimulate domestic and international collaboration, CSIRO had also developed an interactive Technology Marketplace for industry, government and other research institutions to understand technology benefits, current state, RD&D priorities and active Australian institutions.

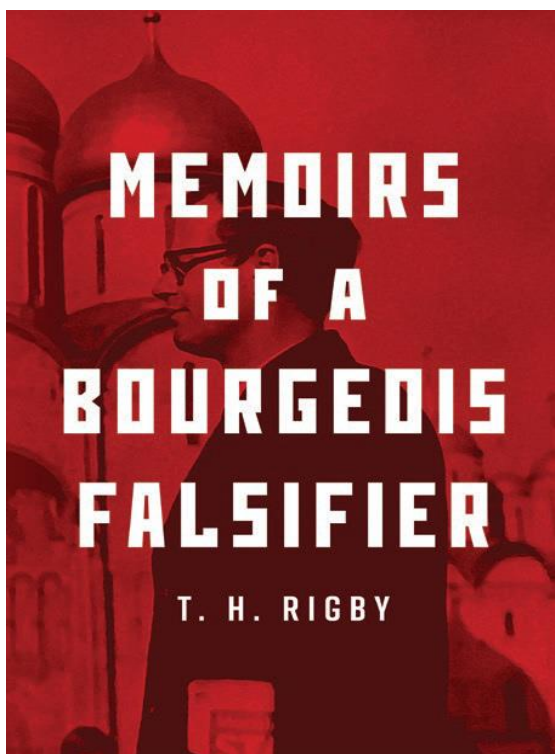
In developing the report, researchers undertook extensive consultation including interviews with representatives from 35 industry and government organisations, over 80 interviews with researchers from 23 institutions, and an extensive literature review.

The report was sponsored by the Department of Innovation, Industry and Science, the Victorian Government, Woodside, BHP, ARENA and Origin. It builds on CSIRO's 2018 National Hydrogen Roadmap and contributed to the development of the recently-released Australia's National Hydrogen Strategy.

Bookshelf

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Memoirs of a Bourgeois Falsifier

By T. H. Rigby, with a foreword by Kate Rigby.

Edited and prepared for publication by Kevin Windle.

ISBN – (rrp \$49.95) 9781925801927

ISBN10 1925801927

Publisher: Australian Scholarly Publishing

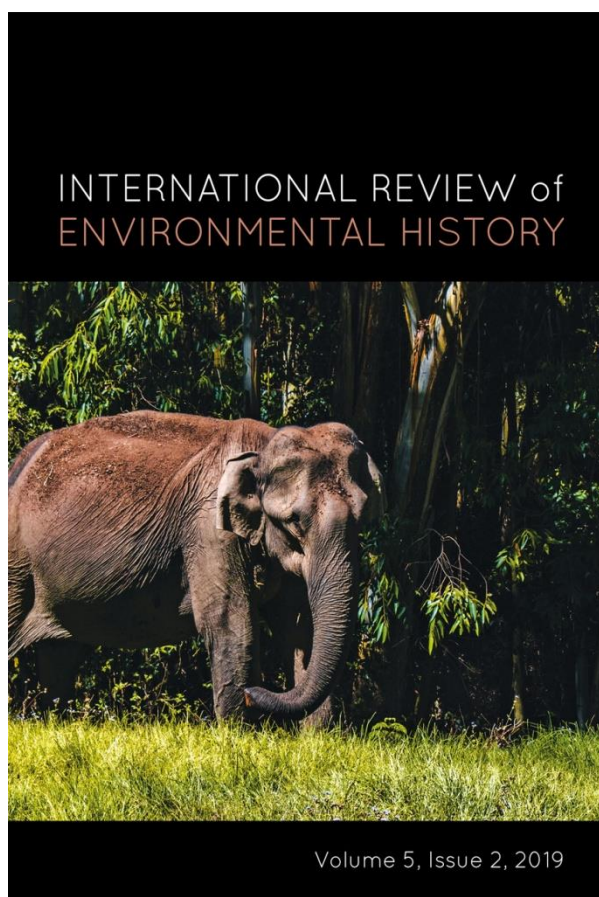
The memoirs of the late Prof Harry Rigby appeared recently, published by Australian Scholarly in Melbourne. Harry died in 2011, having been active for many years as an Emeritus Professor, and having joined the staff of ANU in the early 1950s. He was responsible for founding Russian studies at ANU, and became Australia's pre-eminent Sovietologist. His son Prof. Richard Rigby is an ANUEF member.

The publishers note that T. H. Rigby, ‘Harry’ Rigby to many colleagues and friends, was a leading pioneer in Soviet Studies during the Cold War. In this memoir he recounts his career as researcher, teacher, public intellectual and sometime adviser to MI6.

He includes fascinating accounts of his time in the British Embassy in Moscow in the 1950s and of his later visits to the USSR, whose leadership labelled him a ‘bourgeois falsifier’, a title he wore with some pride. His story is also of a family and his inauspicious beginnings in a working-class district of Melbourne, his education in the 1930s and 1940s, war service in New Guinea and early interest in political thought. He writes of his beloved wife, Norma, and their growing family against a background of sweeping change in 20th century Australia.

More details are here:

<https://scholarly.info/book/memoirs-of-a-bourgeois-falsifier/>



International Review of Environmental History takes an interdisciplinary and global approach to environmental history. It encourages scholars to think big and to tackle the challenges of writing environmental histories across different methodologies, nations, and time-scales. The journal embraces interdisciplinary, comparative and transnational methods, while still recognising the importance of locality in understanding these global processes.

The journal's goal is to be read across disciplines, not just within history. It publishes on all thematic and geographic topics of environmental history, but especially encourages articles with perspectives focused on or developed from the southern hemisphere and the ‘global south’.

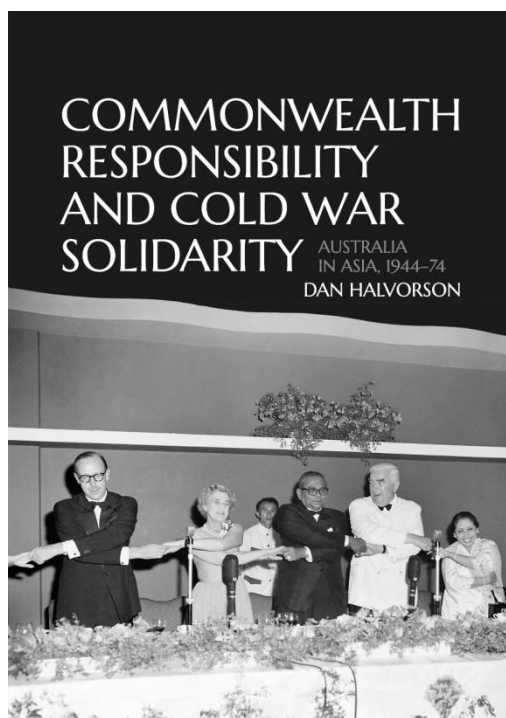
International Review of Environmental History

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ANU Press; DOI:

<http://doi.org/10.22459/IREH.05.02.2019>



***Commonwealth
Responsibility and Cold
War Solidarity: Australia in
Asia, 1944–74***

by: [Dan Halvorson](#) 

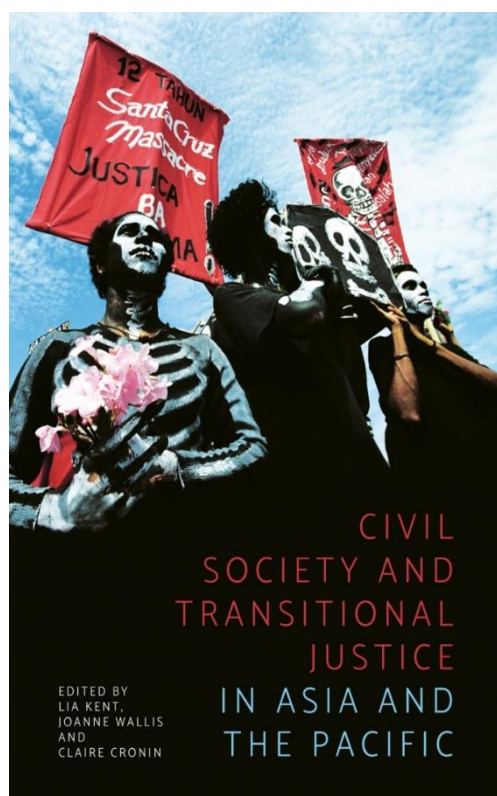
ISBN (print – rrp \$45.00):
9781760463236

ISBN (online): 9781760463243

ANU Press; DOI:

<http://doi.org/10.22459/CRCWS.2019>

Australia's engagement with Asia from 1944 until the late 1960s was based on a sense of responsibility to the United Kingdom and its Southeast Asian colonies as they navigated a turbulent independence into the British Commonwealth. The circumstances of the early Cold War decades also provided for a mutual sense of solidarity with the non-communist states of East Asia, with which Australia mostly enjoyed close relationships. From 1967 into the early 1970s, however, *Commonwealth Responsibility and Cold War Solidarity* demonstrates that the framework for this deep Australian engagement with its region was progressively eroded by a series of compounding, external factors: the 1967 formation of ASEAN and its consolidation by the mid-1970s as the premier regional organisation surpassing the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC); Britain's withdrawal from East of Suez; Washington's de-escalation and gradual withdrawal from Vietnam after March 1968; the 1969 Nixon doctrine that America's Asia-Pacific allies must take up more of the burden of providing for their own security; and US rapprochement with China in 1972. The book shows that these profound changes marked the start of Australia's political distancing from the region during the 1970s despite the intentions, efforts and policies of governments from Whitlam onwards to foster deeper engagement. By 1974, Australia had been pushed to the margins of the region, with its engagement premised on a broadening but shallower transactional basis.



Civil Society and Transitional Justice in Asia and the Pacific

Edited by: **Lia Kent** , **Joanne Wallis** , **Claire Cronin**

ISBN (print – rrp \$50.00):

9781760463281 ISBN (online):

9781760463298 ANU Press; DOI:

<http://doi.org/10.22459/CSTJAP.2019>

Over the last two decades, civil society has helped catalyse responses to the legacies of violent conflicts and oppressive political regimes in Asia and the Pacific. Civil society has advocated for the establishment of criminal trials and truth commissions, monitored their operations and pushed for take-up of their recommendations. It has also initiated community-based transitional justice responses. Yet, there has been little in-depth examination of the breadth and diversity of these roles. This book addresses this gap by analysing the heterogeneity of civil society, transitional justice activity in Asia and the Pacific.

Based upon empirically grounded case studies of Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Bougainville, Solomon Islands and Fiji, this book illustrates that civil society actors can have different – and sometimes competing – priorities, resources and approaches to transitional justice.

Their work is also underpinned by diverse understandings of ‘justice’. By reflecting on the richness of this activity, this book advances contemporary debates about transitional justice and civil society. It will also be a valuable resource for scholars and practitioners working on Asia and the Pacific.

EASTASIAFORUM

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Vol.11 No.4 October–December 2019 \$9.50



Economics and security

Rizal Sukma Indonesia, ASEAN and the Indo-Pacific idea

Chung-in Moon Breaking the North Korean nuclear stalemate

Peter Drysdale and Mari Pangestu Political security from economic security

Amy King Economics overrides China–Japan tensions ... and more

ASIAN REVIEW

Xiaoyan Lei and Chen Bai China's ageing population challenge

Burhanuddin Muhtadi Jokowi between political cartels and public interest

East Asia Forum Quarterly Volume 11, Number 4, 2019

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1837-508 (online): 1837-509X

ANU Press

DOI:

<http://doi.org/10.22459/EAFQ.11.04.2019>

The idea that countries can pursue prosperity and security as separate streams of the national interest has passed.

Economics and security have always been enmeshed, although we assumed otherwise. The nature of the relationship between the two is changing fast. The narratives that surround the change find it difficult to keep up with the facts.

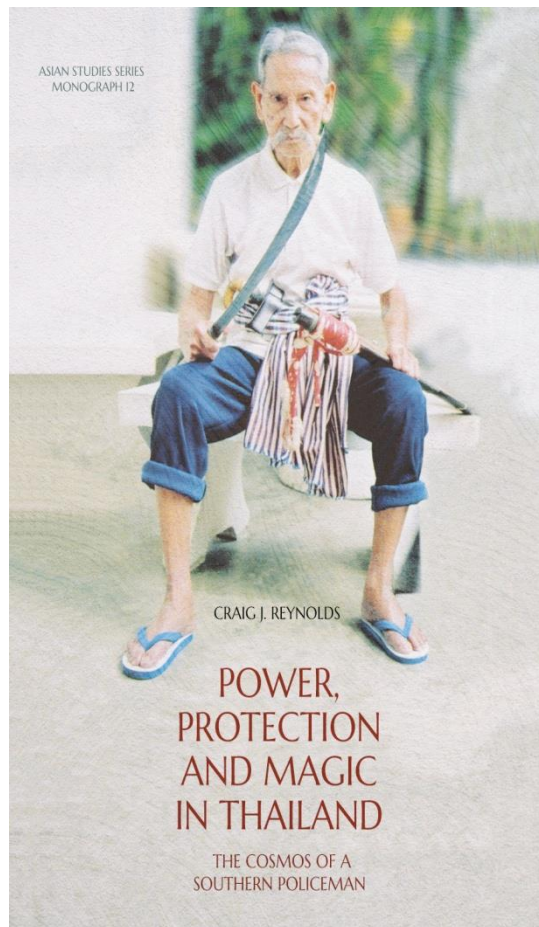
The world has become more multiple, with remarkable growth outside the established powers in the North Atlantic. And big countries—not just the United States and China, but other G20 members like Brazil, Turkey, Russia and the United Kingdom—have become more nationalist and brazen in asserting what they perceive to be their economic and security interests over those of others. The US–China relationship is increasingly characterised by strategic competition in both the economic and security domains.

At the same time, digital technology has not just transformed products, firms and markets, it has opened them to cyber disruption and attack, resulting in a cross-over of security into the economic and social domains.

This issue of the *East Asia Forum Quarterly* explores what is happening, why and how to respond to the change. These essays argue for careful thought and active engagement by governments, business and the broader community. Genuine dialogue and problem-solving between the economic and security parts of universities and government is a good first step to frame the problem broadly, keep perspective and find solutions.

Power, Protection and Magic in Thailand: The Cosmos of a Southern Policeman

by [Craig J. Reynolds](#)



[Buy print \(\\$50.00\)](#)

Series: [Asian Studies Series](#)

ANU Press.

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

ISBN (print): 9781760463168

ISBN (online): 9781760463175

Asian Studies Series Monograph 12

This biographical study of an unusual southern Thai policeman explores the relationship between religion and power in Thailand during the early twentieth century when parts of the country were remote and banditry was rife. Khun Phan (1898-2006), known as Lion Lawman, sometimes used rather too much lethal force in carrying out his orders. He was the most famous graduate of a monastic academy in the mid-south whose senior teachers imparted occult knowledge favoured by fighters on both sides of the law. Khun Phan imbibed this knowledge to confront the risks and uncertainty that lay ahead and bolster his confidence and self-reliance for his struggle with adversaries. Against the background of national events, the story is rooted in the mid-south of Thailand where the policeman was born and died. Based on a wide range of works in the Thai language, on field trips to the region and on interviews with local and regional scholars as well as the policeman's descendants, this generously illustrated book, accompanied by video clips of the region and author voice-overs, brings to life the distinctive environment of the lakes district on the Malay Peninsula.

Professor Craig J. Reynolds is a Visiting Fellow at the School of Culture, History and Language at the Australian National University. A historian of mainland Southeast Asia, he has taught in the University of Sydney's Department of History and in the Faculty of Asian Studies at the ANU and has held visiting appointments at Cornell University, the University of California-Berkeley, and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand.

Matters of possible interest

Books for Christmas – or any time

National Library Bookshop is holding its Christmas Sale (20% off all stock but does not include already discounted and remaindered stock, stamps, limited-edition prints, gift vouchers, copy cards, magazines or newspapers). Shop in-store and online for one day only on Saturday 7 December 9am–5pm. Link: bookshop.nla.gov.au

Matisse & Picasso: Opens 13 December at NGA

Discover a tale of rivals, radicals and rogues this summer in Canberra. The relationship of Matisse and Picasso is one of the most important stories in modern art. Exclusive to the National Gallery, this major exhibition features paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints and costumes, including some works never before seen in Australia.

ANU's 75th anniversary plans

The Australian National University is gearing up to mark the 75th anniversary of its founding, which takes place on 1 August, 2021. A new project called ANU75 is being launched to commemorate this anniversary, collecting stories and information from across campus that relate to the University's more recent history from the 1990s to the present day. To contribute or for more information contact Project Coordinator Dr Daniel Oakman, from the School of History at the ANU Research School of Social Sciences, ph. 6125 2722 or email Daniel.Oakman@anu.edu.au.

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

5 December, 12:30 – c16:00, Molony Room, Poet's Lunch. David Walker, who organises this event, says, "There is no charge, bring food and wine to share. We publish a book of the poems which is available at the lunch (one free copy to those attending, \$5 for additional copies). Please let us know if you are coming (dwalker@netspeed.com.au) so we can make sure we have enough books."

11 December, 5 pm, Molony Room, AGM followed by the ANUEF Christmas Party.

Meet the author

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

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

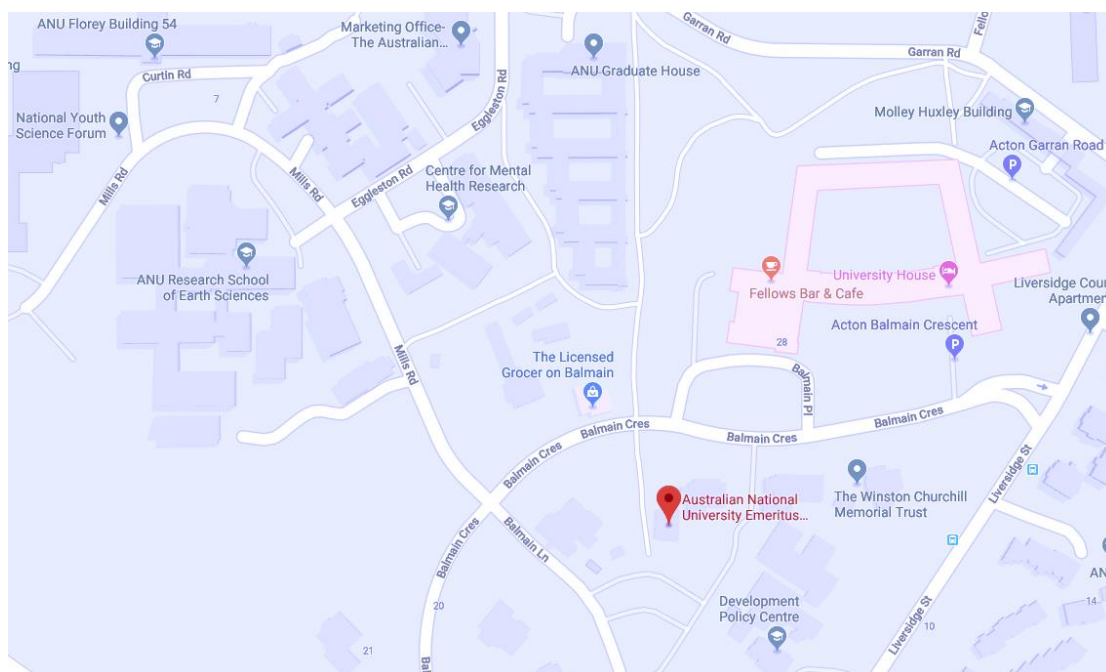
Administration: Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

Requests for booking the Molony Room should be addressed to Secretary of the ANU
Emeritus Faculty Jan O'Connor at jantancress@gmail.com 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
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