

EMERITUS

The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine

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New HECS rates: VC lists advantages and disadvantages

ANU Vice-Chancellor Brian Schmidt AC has listed what he considers the advantages and disadvantages to the Government's announcement of increases and cuts in fees for a range of specific degree streams. On the positive side, the announced measures will enable the ANU:

- To teach more domestic students starting next year.
- Index for inflation, which has been turned off for the past few years.
- Apply scholarship support for rural and regional students that help pay expenses incurred studying away from home.
- Remove caps on the number of Indigenous students from regional areas.

He listed downsides of the package as:

- The substantive increase in the HECS fees that many future students in CASS, CAP, Law, and CBE will have to pay.
- To pay for the more generous parts of the program, the government is shifting cost on to future students in these areas while lowering the HECS-debt for students in science, mathematics, and engineering.
- Overall, the portion the government pays of future students' education funding will drop from 58 per cent to 52 per cent.
- The Government has not chosen to further invest in higher education.

The Vice-Chancellor's full statement is at: <https://www.anu.edu.au/news/all-news/vcs-update-%E2%80%93-higher-education-funding-announcement>

A potential [pay rise deferral](#). - Pages 4-5

Pilot plan to bring back overseas students

The ANU and the University of Canberra are organising a charter flight for some 350 international students already studying at the two universities but are stranded overseas by the closure of Australia's borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Preference will be given to research students, postgraduate students, honours and final year students.

The Vice-Chancellor of the ANU, Professor Brian Schmidt AC, noted in a message to the ANU community, "On the subject of revenue, you may have seen that we are working closely with the ACT Government on a small pilot to begin enabling some of our students overseas to return to campus. We are really keen to welcome our students back to campus and the pilot is focused on continuing students and those who are nearing graduation. But, importantly, the pilot will not generate any new income – these are continuing students who are already enrolled and have been studying remotely."

Vice-Chancellor on ANU finances – Page 3

Universities Australia help with returning students plan

Universities Australia has released an overarching framework designed to help universities with the complex task of resuming face-to-face learning on campuses around the country. UA's Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said universities all around the nation were well advanced on careful plans to resume on-campus tuition.

"Most Australian campuses never closed, with teaching moving online and much research continuing," she said. "In recent weeks universities have been working closely with government and health authorities on carefully staged returns to face-to-face learning. The high-level national framework has been developed by Universities Australia in consultation with health authorities and SafeWork Australia. It's designed to minimise the risk of COVID-19 transmission at universities, once face-to-face learning resumes.

"We know students and staff are eager to return to face-to-face learning, and a cautious approach will be taken with the safety of the university and broader community as the top priority. Small classes in areas such as lab work, tutorials and small to medium group teaching are likely to be an early focus. The detailed arrangements will differ from university to university, and from state to state, but all will adhere carefully to guidance from the medical authorities and governments. Universities want to give students, staff and the community peace of mind as Australia takes careful steps out of the lockdown."

Pilot study welcomed by UA

Universities Australia has welcomed the Federal Government's announcement of a pilot program, beginning possibly in July, aimed at enabling international students to return to Australia. Prime Minister Scott Morrison has confirmed plans were being considered for the safe return of international students "in a very controlled setting".

Universities Australia Chief Executive Catriona Jackson said the safety and welfare of the community was paramount. "It is important that our hard-won success in limiting the spread of COVID-19 isn't jeopardised. That is why a trial for the safe return of students is a sensible approach. Universities Australia has been talking to the Federal Government about an overarching framework for a safe return for some time. It is good to see progress with specific pilot proposals under consideration. Gradual reintroduction of international students into Australia requires careful planning with coordination between universities, governments across jurisdictions, health authorities and other key stakeholders. Any trial will rigorously test the controlled entry of international students and will include robust quarantine arrangements put in place by state and territory governments."

Ms Jackson said international students form a vital part of Australia's social and economic fabric. The return of students will be crucial to reactivating businesses and creating jobs across the country. The international education sector contributed \$39 billion to the Australian economy in 2019 and supports 259,000 jobs across the nation.

She added, "International students understand that they have to play their part, by obeying the rules on health and hygiene practices. They are a good bet as COVID-safe citizens."

VC on ANU's financial situation

In his latest update on the ANU's financial situation, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Brian Schmidt AC, addressed staff and students in an on-line message on June 17.

He writes:

Dear members of the ANU community,

You will soon be invited to vote on a variation to the Enterprise Agreement to defer this year's pay rise to next year, and the July 2021 pay rise to July 2022. I know this is a big decision, and you are hearing lots of viewpoints. I urge you to make your own decision. But before you do, please read the facts I have outlined below and refer to our online FAQs, which are being updated as questions come in and as we become aware of any places we need clarification. I encourage you to take a look. In this message, I want to address two of the main areas of uncertainty directly:

- Our reserves and how we can use them and
- How our savings target was reached.

ANU financial reserves

Some analysis you may have seen does not explain constraints on our financial reserves correctly, so let me explain what is going on in as much detail as I can.

It is true and fortunate that we entered 2020 in a relatively strong financial position and, on paper, we might appear to have a large cash reserve. However, we cannot spend all of these funds to help with this crisis. I have written a detailed description with a figure which you can

read separately, but let me summarise.

On paper, our financial reserve is large, over \$1.8 billion. Within that number, \$629 million will be spent to help us keep operating this year. The remaining ~\$1.2 billion is already committed, or is not ours to spend. It includes:

\$718 million is contained in our obligations to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS).

\$349 million is in protected endowments (philanthropic and other gifts), which we cannot spend for any purpose other than that for which they were provided.

\$120 million is retained to cover our staff leave entitlements.

\$30 million covers our Workers Compensation obligations.

So that's where the \$1.8 billion in our financial reserves is. I wish the rumours were true and we had more money to help us through this unprecedented time. But let me be clear, even as we look at a bleak financial situation: saving jobs is my priority and I will do anything I can to keep as many staff as possible.

What we must spend, and save, in 2020

Lots of colleagues are asking why we are trying to meet our previously stated savings targets. ... the important thing to note when asking why we must make savings is that it costs around \$250-\$300 million per quarter to keep the University running. Our funds will be gone by the end of this year at the current 'burn rate'.

Under that scenario, we would go through the first three months of 2021 with bills to pay, an unstable financial environment surrounding us, and no money to spend in reserve. ANU Council has said, and I agree, that we must begin 2021 with our running costs for a quarter of the year – as close to \$250 million as possible – in the bank, and that means using the next six months to find savings and additional income so we have that money available to us.

How will we find that \$250 million? The first \$150 million will come from a loan which will be used to pay for our unavoidable capital projects and one-off costs. As an aside, we will use an additional \$50 million of that loan to pay for the costs associated with voluntary separations.

That leaves \$100 million we need to find through other means this year. \$75 million will come from deferring some costs to the future, by doing things like: buying equipment later or delaying projects; tightening our belts and finding ways to be more efficient; we may save some money by deferring this year's pay rise, if that is what staff choose to do; and we will need to lower our salary bill.

The rest will come from earning \$25 million more than originally forecast. On the subject of revenue, you may have seen that we are working closely with the ACT Government on a small pilot to begin enabling some of our students overseas to return to campus. We are really keen to welcome our students back to campus and the pilot is focused on continuing students and those who are nearing graduation. But, importantly, the pilot will not generate any new income – these are continuing students who are already enrolled and have been studying remotely.

Looking beyond 2020, our financial shortfalls will continue. Our best prediction for 2021 is that we will earn almost the same amount of income as in 2020. Our financial options then will be even more limited, and we cannot just take out a larger loan and assume everything will be fine. The total salary savings required for next year depends on how much non-salary money we can save, and how much we can increase our income from our current calculations. Best indications are that we will need to achieve at least \$70 million per year in

salary savings for 2021 and beyond (a 10 per cent decrease from 2020). For reference, this is making the University the same size that it was at the end of 2017.

How deferring our pay rise might help

We spend two thirds of our money on salaries, so it is unavoidable that much of our savings will have to come from jobs. I want to save as many jobs as I can, and we can save more jobs if we defer the two per cent pay rise, which represents \$13.5 million per year. This deferral will allow us to employ more staff next year than otherwise. How many more staff? The number of staff who will earn the saved \$13.5 million. And that is guaranteed.

There is a judgment call about whether the pain caused by deferring our pay increase is worth the gain of being able to keep more staff employed at the University. I am not telling you to vote 'yes' or 'no', I am asking that you make an informed decision and vote accordingly. My sense is that the jobs saved by the deferral are worth the pain. Unfortunately, a deferral will not solve all our problems: I will still have to address the financial issues facing the University, whichever way our campus votes.

I am committed to providing ongoing updates on our financial position. As new information or updates come to light, I will share them with you. I will never intentionally mislead you about our finances, or anything else for that matter. This is my community too, and all the energy I have right now is going in to finding a way through this crisis, so we emerge the strong institution Australia needs in the post-COVID-19 world.

Further information

We have held three information sessions for staff from 11-15 June. These recordings are available on our website. We have also updated our FAQs on our finances and the variation to the Enterprise Agreement to address your questions. This includes more information on voting processes; suggestions and feedback to save money; job security; and equity and support. Plus, I will host a staff forum next Tuesday 23 June at 1pm, which I invite you to join. We are doing our best to keep you informed. That can mean a blizzard of information, so thank you for staying engaged.

Paste in your browser:

<https://www.anu.edu.au/covid-19-advice/campus-community/financial-health>

<https://www.anu.edu.au/news/news-from-the-vc>

Print-your-own stent, almost

Researchers from CSIRO have made it possible to 3D print tailor-made stents, a critical biomedical device used to treat narrow or blocked arteries. The advance, made in partnership with Wollongong-based Medical Innovation Hub, represents a paradigm shift in the production of self-expanding nitinol stents for Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD), which afflicts more than 10 per cent of Australians. It is a condition in which fatty deposits collect and reduce blood flow in arteries outside the heart — most commonly in the legs. People with PAD typically experience pain when walking and in severe cases may develop gangrene.

Finding a way to 3D print a self-expandable nitinol stent without compromising the metal's unique properties has challenged metallurgists around the world. The team of scientists at CSIRO's Lab22 in Melbourne solved the problem using a cutting-edge 3D printing process called Selective Laser Melting. CSIRO Principal Research Scientist Dr Sri Lathabai said the process allowed them to create complex products with high geometric accuracy that are patient specific.

Gregarius and the KPIs

Gregarius tells me that he seems to remember that when he first became aware of KPIs, he thought they had something to do with fried chicken. He also says that, each time he uses the expression 'I seem to remember', it is to be taken as a mere manner of speaking, an approximate but impossible feint at reducing an apparent reality — which is too multifariously ungraspable and distorted to be so reduced — to a few clear and meaningful phonemes. He even offers *I Seem to Remember* to any author engaged in writing a memoir about anything as the perfect misnomer of a title for such an endeavour.

It must have been about the same time, Gregarius says, that he first heard the words 'managerialism', 'user pays' and 'productivity'. Or rather, he had heard them before, but never spoken about the academic life. They might be spoken *in* the academic life of that odd withdrawn backwoodsman, a colleague of his in Economics — Gregarius knew the strangest people — but never of it. They were incongruous vocables which appeared to have lost their way, to have strayed from board rooms, factory floors, grocers' shops, the annual reports of companies listed on the stock exchange. What any of this had to do with his own intellectual activity, his teaching and research, or the academic life of any of the other colleagues he knew in far-flung corners of the University, Botany, Mathematics, Geology, Law, Chemistry, Forestry, Far Eastern History, even one in French, was beyond him. They took to joking about them over the coffee cups: 'How much should I charge my "customers" for the staples I stick in their essays?' Chortle, chortle, but the joke was on them. Their *Titanic*, already slit by the iceberg of managerialism, was settling in mid-ocean.

Everyone who writes about the rise of Nazism, from before Sebastian Haffner to beyond Hannah Arendt, speaks of the atomisation of German society into individuals who found it difficult if not impossible to resist organised thuggery by the very fact of their reduction to individuals. Bodies that they belonged to, such as political parties, churches, trade unions, the legal fraternity, the police, had all in some measure ceased to function as moral entities or had already embraced the enemy. Here, the election of Deans by their peers was abolished. So too, eventually, were tenure and Faculties. Departments were 'disestablished'. The Staff Centre was confiscated. Common Rooms disappeared. Vacant chairs went unfilled. 'Packages' were devised: Anticus, a colleague of Gregarius, was offered a misnomer called a 'voluntary redundancy', which he knew was neither voluntary nor a redundancy. Casualisation, meaning the exploitation of younger untenured teachers, became the rule. Council, to which Gregarius had in The Olden Days been elected, along with other academics and even students, reduced

itself to a rump, mainly CEOs from board rooms and grocers' shops, among whom rarely was an academic voice required to be heard on matters such as productivity.

Gregarius wishes he did not feel that he was the fried chicken and that he had found out sooner the real meaning of KPIs.

ANTIQUVITVS

Obituary

Mervyn Silas Paterson (1925-2020)

One of the University's foremost geoscientists, Emeritus Professor Mervyn Paterson, has died at the age of 95. Professor Paterson invented the '[Paterson apparatus](#)', a device designed to measure the strength and deformation of minerals and rocks when they are exposed to tectonic stresses and to temperatures as hot as 1,000°C. In 2017 the Paterson apparatus celebrated its 50th birthday. It is still used today for research relating to the severity of earthquakes.

Postdoctoral candidate Christian Renggli, from the ANU Research School of Earth Sciences, says Mervyn was brilliant, kind and supportive. "I fondly remember conversations with him about music and many other topics at the RSES morning teas," Christian says. "It was a joy to see him at many concerts in Canberra. My thoughts are with his family and many friends."

ACT Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, Dr Sophie Lewis, says she travelled on a Paterson funded fellowship to Canada and the USA in the early stages of her PhD. She described it as a "career-changing opportunity" allowing her to build networks overseas. "[It] completely changed my thesis focus, expanded my thinking."

The obituary below was written by **Ian Jackson**

Mervyn Paterson spent his formative early years in remote rural South Australia before the family moved to the Adelaide Hills. In order to attend the Adelaide Technical High School and night school, he boarded with his grandmother in Adelaide during the week. His subsequent studies at the University of Adelaide, involving a strong emphasis on practical metallurgy, culminated in his graduation in 1943 (aged 18!) with a Bachelor of Science (Engineering). He then moved to Melbourne where he worked on the physics of metal fatigue for the CSIR Division of Aeronautics recently established at Fisherman's Bend. His years at CSIR (later CSIRO) included substantial interruptions for doctoral research at the University of Cambridge and a post-doctoral appointment at the University of Chicago. His PhD research, supported by an Angas Engineering Scholarship supplemented by CSIR, involved X-ray diffraction of deformed metals, under the supervision of Egon Orowan, one of the co-discoverers of the role of dislocations in the plastic deformation of metals.

At International House at the University of Chicago he met his future wife, Katalin - a brave young woman who had fled her native Hungary following the communist takeover, and completed undergraduate studies in Paris, before moving to Chicago for postgraduate study.

Mervyn Paterson was recruited to the fledgling Department of Geophysics at ANU as a Reader in Crystal Physics by Professor John Jaeger, and arrived in Canberra in early 1953. The appointment by an applied mathematician of a metallurgical engineer to study rock deformation was an indication of Jaeger's commitment to bring relevant expertise from the physical sciences into the earth sciences. Mervyn Paterson's long and successful career at the ANU was founded on his flair for the design and development of innovative equipment, constructed in-house, for the experimental deformation of geological materials under conditions of high pressure and temperature.

His early work included studies of kinking and folding in phyllite, the mechanical properties of serpentinite, and seminal investigations of the transition with increasing pressure from brittle to ductile deformation. A comprehensive overview of brittle-field rock deformation was presented in Mervyn's influential 1978 monograph, later updated in collaboration with Teng-fong Wong. Later in his career, in collaboration with his colleagues and his many students, he worked intensively on the plastic deformation of quartz, on the rheology of olivine-rich rocks of the Earth's upper mantle, and on laboratory studies of seismic-wave attenuation.

By the time of Mervyn's 'retirement' in 1990, his internally heated high-pressure apparatus for experimental rock deformation was clearly the instrument of choice for experimental studies of rock deformation. Through his company, Paterson Scientific Instruments, and later in collaboration with the ANU's Australian Scientific Instruments, he responded to pent-up demand by delivering such equipment of ever-increasing sophistication to leading laboratories worldwide. Recognising the importance to students of the chance to travel overseas to attend major conferences and visit other universities, Mervyn established and funded the Mervyn and Katalin Paterson Fellowship which annually provides such opportunities for ANU PhD students.

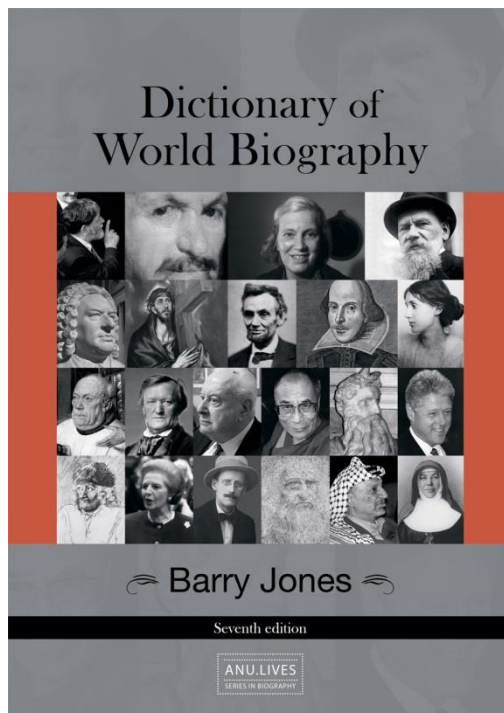
Recognition of his research achievements includes election to Fellowship of the Australian Academy of Science, the Mineralogical Society of America, and the American Geophysical Union (AGU) and award in 2004 of the AGU's lifetime-achievement Walter H. Bucher Medal in recognition of original contributions to the basic knowledge of crust and lithosphere.

Mervyn passed away peacefully on Thursday, 4 June at St Andrews Village, Hughes. Mervyn and Katalin Paterson are survived by their children Elizabeth and Barrie and their families.

Dictionary of World Biography

Seventh edition by: [Barry Jones](#) ISBN
(print – rrp \$90.00): 9781760463793 ISBN
(online): 9781760463809 ANU Press

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22459/DWB.2020>



Jones, Barry Owen (1932–). Australian politician, writer and lawyer, born in Geelong. Educated at Melbourne University, he was a public servant, high school teacher, television and radio performer, university lecturer and lawyer before serving as a Labor MP in the Victorian Parliament 1972–77 and the Australian House of Representatives 1977–98. He took a leading role in reviving the Australian film industry, abolishing the death penalty in Australia, and was the first politician to raise public awareness of global warming, the ‘post-industrial’ society, the IT revolution, biotechnology, the rise of ‘the Third Age’ and the need to preserve Antarctica as a wilderness. In the Hawke Government, he was Minister for Science 1983–90, Prices and Consumer Affairs 1987, Small Business 1987–90 and Customs 1988–90.

He became a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris 1991–95 and

National President of the Australian Labor Party 1992–2000, 2005–06. He was Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Convention 1998. His books include *Decades of Decision 1860–* (1965), *Joseph II* (1968), *Age of Apocalypse* (1975), and he edited *The Penalty is Death* (1968). *Sleepers, Wake!: Technology and the Future of Work* was published by Oxford University Press in 1982, became a bestseller and has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Swedish and Braille. The fourth edition was published in 1995. *Knowledge Courage Leadership*, a collection of speeches and essays, appeared in 2016.

He received a DSc for his services to science in 1988 and a DLitt in 1993 for his

work on information theory. Elected FTSE (1992), FAHA (1993), FAA (1996) and FASSA (2003), he is the only person to have become a Fellow of four of Australia's five learned Academies. Awarded an AO in 1993, named as one of Australia's 100 'living national treasures' in 1997, he was elected a Visiting Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge in 1999. His autobiography, *A Thinking Reed*, was published in 2006 and *The Shock of Recognition*, about music and literature, in 2016. In 2014 he received an AC for services 'as a leading intellectual in Australian public life'.

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EASTASIAFORUM

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND PUBLIC POLICY IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC *Quarterly*
Vol.12 No.2 April–June 2020 \$9.50



Immunising Asia

Barry Eichengreen The most serious crisis of all

Naoto Kan Cooperation essential to deal with future risks

Brad Setser Key Asian economies well-placed to ride out crisis

Lili Yan Ing and Yessi Vadiia Indonesia's COVID-19 stimulus

Jia Qingguo China's diplomatic response to COVID-19 ... and more

ASIAN REVIEW: ABER Expert Group: Asian strategy for recovery

How can Asia deal with the triple crises—health, economic and financial—of COVID-19? This issue of *East Asia Forum Quarterly* focuses on Asia's response.

This *Quarterly* features an important strategy paper by over a dozen distinguished experts that details a compact for cooperation among Asian countries for managing the immediate impact of the crises, plan for a speedy exit from the economic damage and protect against similar catastrophes in the future.

Our contributors offer a variety of perspectives on Asia's role in mobilising international cooperation that is needed to deal with the triple crises of COVID-19. Instead of accentuating differences and retreating from openness, the lessons of past crises point to a need to realise the common interest in immunising Asia from a great depression.

Scribe's latest non-fiction catalogue

Scribe Publications has released its non-fiction catalogue for July-December at 2020 [Catalogue](#). If ANUEF members wish to review any of these titles, please email ian.mathews7@bigpond and I'll do my best to get you a copy.

The Case of George Pell: reckoning with child sexual abuse by the clergy is by *Guardian Australia's* Melbourne bureau chief, [Melissa Davey](#). An authoritative account of Cardinal Pell's trials for his alleged historic sexual offences against children — his committal hearing, mistrial, retrial, and appeals. It is inevitably not only about Cardinal Pell, but about justice in the age of conservative media, about culture wars, and about the broader context of clergy abuse.

Edwin Kirk is a clinical geneticist at the Sydney Children's Hospital. In *The Genes That Make Us: human stories from a revolution in Medicine* he explains with clarity, insight, and great humanity the revolution that is taking place in modern medicine.

Sleepers, Wake NOW!: political engagement and climate in the digital age is a sequel to the bestseller *Sleepers, Wake!* by polymath and former politician Barry Jones. He turns his attention to what has happened since 1982— especially to work, class, social relationships, and climate in the digital age — and to the challenges faced by increasingly fragile democracies and public institutions.

Inspired by philosophy, literature, and private life, philosopher Damon Young explores the paradoxes of the bedroom. *On Getting Off: sex and philosophy* is the curious reader's companion to sex.

What role did the queen play in the governor-general Sir John Kerr's plans to dismiss prime minister Gough Whitlam in 1975, which unleashed one of the most divisive episodes in Australia's political history? And why weren't we told? In *The Palace Letters: the queen, the governor-general, and the plot to dismiss Gough Whitlam* Professor Jenny Hocking details her four-year legal battle to force the Archives to release the letters between the queen and the governor-general. Hocking reveals the obstruction, intrigue, and duplicity she faced, raising disturbing questions about the role of the National Archives in preventing access to its own historical material and in enforcing royal secrecy over its documents.

Has COVID-19 ushered in the end of the office? Or is it the office's final triumph? In *The Momentous, Uneventful Day: a requiem for the office*, Gideon Haigh reflects on what COVID-19 revealed about our ambivalent relationship to office work and office life, how we ended up with the offices we have, how they have reflected our best and worst instincts, and how these might be affected by a world in a time of contagion.

Matters of possible interest

Measuring peace in the world

Global peacefulness falls with sustained rise in civil unrest in the last decade, and is set to worsen as economic impact of COVID-19 takes hold. The International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute has published its 14th edition of the annual Global Peace Index (GPI) report, the world's leading measure of global peacefulness, reveals that in 2020 the average level of global peacefulness deteriorated for the ninth time in twelve years. Overall, 81 countries improved in peacefulness in the 2020 report,

whilst 80 deteriorated. Rising civil unrest is emerging as a key future risk factor, with riots, general strikes and anti-government demonstrations increasing substantially since 2011. This year, new research into COVID-19 also provides insight into a world facing heightened risks across most measures of the GPI, due to the emerging economic downturn, which is set to be the worst since WWII

For more information, access through your browser:

<https://www.ibanet.org/IBAHRI.aspx>

Tobacco plain packaging win for Australia

On June 9, the World Trade Organization's (WTO) [Appellate Body reported on the dispute brought by Honduras and the Dominican Republic against Australia: "Australia — Tobacco Plain Packaging"](#) This decision puts an end to the disputes which began in 2012 and saw Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Indonesia and Ukraine (Ukraine later decided to withdraw its complaint in June 2015)[\[1\]](#) bring legal complaints regarding Australia's plain packaging law[\[2\]](#).

<https://www.who.int/fctc/mediacentre/press-release/wto-landmark-legal-victory-tobacco-plain-packaging/en/>

***.

The InterAcademy Partnership

Under the umbrella of the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), more than 140 national, regional and global member academies work together to support the vital role of science in seeking evidence-based solutions to the world's most challenging problems. In particular, IAP harnesses the expertise of the world's scientific, medical and engineering leaders to advance sound policies, improve public health, promote excellence in science education and achieve other critical development goals. See www.interacademies.org and follow IAP on Twitter <https://twitter.com/IAPPartnership> and YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCZl-b7akbFF81bKBZsc8YbQ>

<https://www.interacademies.org/network/member-academies>

WHO's news links

For members interested in news from the World Health Organisation the following updated links may be useful:

All previous situation reports are at:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>

Media assets and information on COVID-19

<https://who.canto.global/v/coronavirus>

Reopening the National Library and National Gallery

The National Library of Australia reopened on 3 June for **pre-booked ticketed access** to collections and eResources. For the safety of visitors and staff, a number of precautions remain in place. For more information about what will be open, planning a visit and making a booking contact, **through your browser:** <https://www.nla.gov.au/> and for the National Gallery of Australia, which has also reopened, access artonline@nga.gov.au

Cut-backs at NLA

Professor Edward Aspinall, in the Department of Political and Social Change, Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs, Australian National University, has written an article on the limiting of expenditure by the National Library on Asian publications. It can be accessed at the following website through your browser: <https://insidestory.org.au/authors/edward-aspinal/>

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).

Meet the author

All previously scheduled Meet-the-Author events have been cancelled in the present COVID-19 emergency.

VIRTUAL LIVE EVENT: Julia Gillard in conversation with Quentin Bryce

[ANU/The Canberra Times Meet the Author series](#)

July 15. 6-7pm In this virtual Meet the Author live event, Julia Gillard and Quentin Bryce discuss Julia's new book, co-authored with Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, *Women and Leadership*. An inspirational and practical book written by two high-achieving women, sharing the experience and advice of some of our most extraordinary women leaders, in their own words. As a result of their broad experience on the world stage in politics, economics and global not-for-profits, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and Julia Gillard have some strong ideas about the impact of gender on the treatment of leaders. *Women and Leadership* takes a consistent and comprehensive approach to teasing out what is different for women who lead.

The virtual Meet the author event will be introduced and chaired by **Professor Brian Schmidt** AC FAA FRS Vice-Chancellor and President of the Australian National University.

Signed copies by Julia Gillard of *Women and Leadership* will be available for sale from Harry Hartog bookshop ANU.

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

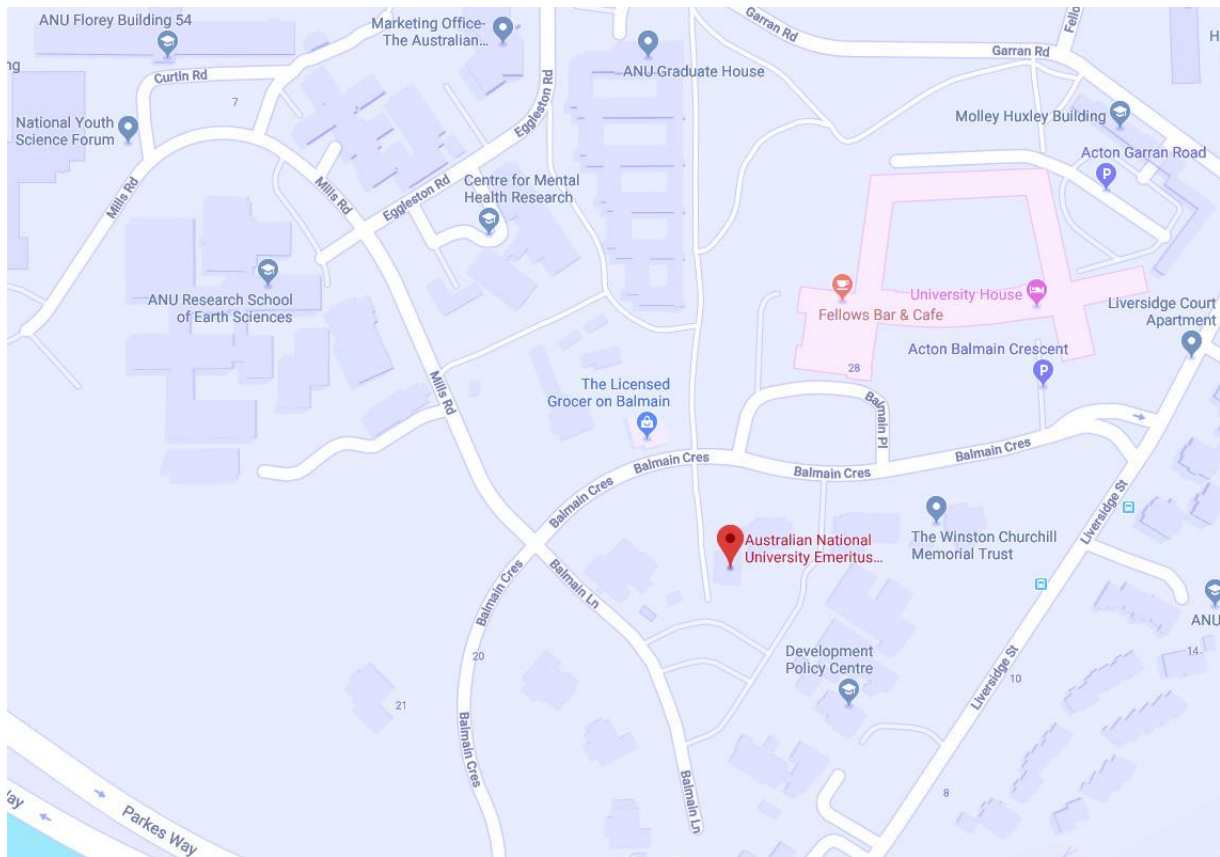
Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

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>



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