

# EMERITUS

*The Australian National University Emeritus Faculty e-magazine*

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## Cost-cutting unchanged despite salary increase

The Australian National University's target to reduce spending by \$250 million per year had not changed despite staff opting to receive their scheduled December salary increase, the Chief Operating Officer, Jonathan Churchill, said in a message on 25 November.

In a ballot in late November, a majority of staff rejected university management's request to vary the university's Enterprise Agreement and forgo the scheduled 2.5 per cent increase. This would have achieved 'critical savings', Mr Churchill said, but as a result EA-covered staff would receive the 2.5 per cent increase in December, in accordance with the agreement.

'The option to vary the EA was driven by the very real financial challenges confronting us,' Mr Churchill said in a message on the university's Renew ANU website (<https://www.anu.edu.au/news/all-news/updates-from-the-anu-leadership>).

'We have projected deficits this year and next, and our operations are not presently sustainable. All savings are critical to ensure a sustainable university, minimise the impact on staff, research and students, and deliver on our mission.'

Mr Churchill said the university would try to minimise impacts on staff 'wherever reasonably possible' and strive to achieve savings and improvements in its operations.

'In terms of salary costs,' he said, 'potential savings may come through better leave management, consolidation of activities and processes to reduce work volume and costs, reduction in staffing in some areas through natural attrition, voluntary measures, and restructuring and reductions where necessary.'

Mr Churchill said university management would continue to review the institution's financial situation and budgetary targets. It would take account of feedback received through consultations, the university's statutory obligations, progress in achieving savings, its revenue situation, and the 'significant financial challenges and external factors' affecting ANU.

‘We will need to identify and develop further proposals for consideration and feedback directed at improving the university and addressing the financial and external challenges we face,’ he said.

ANU management was grateful for staff engagement in the consultations it had conducted in responding to the financial situation.

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## Clare foresees further relief as student debt legislation is passed

A re-elected Labor government would cut all student debt by a further 20 per cent and make loan repayments ‘fairer’, the Minister for Education, Jason Clare, said after Parliament approved legislation wiping \$3 billion in student debt on 26 November.

The new legislation affects an estimated three million Australians and changes the way that indexation is calculated on student debt. It will be backdated to 1 June 2023.

The most recent legislation was part of the first stage of reforms the Federal Government would implement under the Australian Universities Accord to make the Higher Education Contribution Scheme fairer, Mr Clare said.

If re-elected, not only would Labor cut a further 20 per cent off all student loan debts, but it would raise the minimum repayment threshold for student loans and cut repayment rates, he said.

The *Universities Accord (Student Support and Other Measures) Bill 2024* caps the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) indexation rate to the lower of either the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or the Wage Price Index (WPI).

‘The Universities Accord recommended indexing HELP loans to whatever is lower out of CPI and WPI,’ Mr Clare said.

‘We have done this and gone further. We have backdated this reform to last year. This wipes out what happened last year and makes sure it never happens again.

‘Now that legislation has passed, the ATO will automatically apply these credits as soon as possible.’

The legislative change applies to HELP, VET Student Loan, Australian Apprenticeship Support Loan and other student support loans.

It will fix last year’s spike in indexation of 7.1 per cent and prevent indexation from outpacing wages in the future. This means the 7.1 per cent spike in indexation will be reduced to 3.2 per cent. The indexation rate for 2024 will also be reduced from 4.7 per cent to 4.0 per cent.

As a result of these changes, someone with an average HELP debt of around \$27,000 will have around \$1,200 wiped from their loan. Someone with a loan of \$50,000 will receive a credit of around \$2,245.

Someone who has repaid their student debt after 2023 or 2024 indexation was applied will receive a refund, assuming there are no outstanding government debts.

The Bill also supports the introduction of the Commonwealth Prac Payment from 1 July 2025 for around 68,000 higher-education teaching, nursing, midwifery and social work students, and also expands FEE-FREE University Ready Courses which act as a bridge between school and university.

Universities Australia declared passage of the legislation ‘a big win for university students and graduates’.

Universities Australia’s Chief Executive Officer, Luke Sheehy, said the move ‘recognises the importance of university graduates to Australia’s future and will make a positive difference at a time when many Australians are struggling with the high cost of living’.

‘Our country needs a strong pipeline of skilled workers to drive our productivity and economic growth, which means we need to be opening the door to university to more Australians,’ he said.

‘The Government’s pro-student measures will help with this, and I want to thank Minister Clare for bringing them forward as a priority.’

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## ANU placed second in Financial Review 2024 university rankings

The Australian National University has been ranked second among the nation’s universities in the *Australian Financial Review* Best Universities Rankings 2024, published in early November.

The ANU attained an overall score of 81 across four ranking areas: teaching, research, career impact and equity. The University of Queensland was the most highly rated Australian university in the overall rankings (score: 83), followed by the ANU, Monash University and the University of NSW (both 79), the University of Adelaide (78), the University of Melbourne (76), University of Western Australia (75), University of Sydney (74), Bond University and the University of Wollongong (both 72).

The University of Queensland gained the overall number one place for the second successive year running. Where specific areas of achievement were concerned, UNSW Sydney and the University of Sydney were jointly ranked first for student career outcomes, while the University of Melbourne was placed first for research.

Vicki Thomson, Chief Executive of the Group of Eight, said the rankings confirmed universities in the Go8 were the top performers in research, equity and graduate employability. Go8 members were the top eight Australian universities for research, reflecting the \$8.5 billion annual investment in research and development across the group.

‘Our universities undertake more than 70 percent of Australia’s university research and award half of all domestic research doctorates in Australia,’ she said.

‘That research, and our teaching, is heavily cross subsidised from international fee revenue — a funding model that is flawed and long overdue for change.’

In student career outcomes, she noted that Go8 universities filled the top six places, with all eight in the top nine nationally.

‘Importantly, the Go8’s performance in equity, with six ranked in the top 10, demonstrates our commitment to not only increasing participation of students from disadvantaged backgrounds, but ensuring that high retention and completion rates for our students set them up for successful careers,’ Ms Thomson said.

‘Despite the different methodology between the *AFR* rankings and the standard global rankings such as the QS, Times Higher Education, and Shanghai Rankings, the results consistently show that Australia’s research-intensive universities are delivering high-quality research and education outcomes.’

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## CSIRO’s new executive director to drive broad innovation agenda

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) has appointed Dr Jen Taylor as Executive Director, Future Industries. The appointment was announced on 12 November.

Dr Taylor, since 2020 Deputy Director of CSIRO's Agriculture & Food research unit, will be asked to drive innovation across a number of areas, including health, agriculture, biosecurity and manufacturing.

Since joining CSIRO in 2008, she has led research teams across CSIRO's agriculture portfolio, stimulating advances in areas including crop genomics, genetics and agricultural field data science.

As Deputy Director of the Agriculture & Food research unit, she has led digital transformation and developed innovation strategy, and built industry partnerships. More recently she has acted in the role of Director for Agriculture & Food.

Announcing the appointment, CSIRO’s Chief Executive, Dr Doug Hilton, said Dr Taylor had an impressive track record of leading multi-disciplinary teams to prompt innovation across a broad spectrum of agricultural research.

‘Jen is a dynamic and inspiring leader with two decades of experience driving innovation across Australia's agriculture sector,’ he said.

‘As part of CSIRO's executive team, she will play a pivotal role in reshaping our research portfolio to ensure we’re delivering maximum benefit to the Australian community,’ he said.

Dr Taylor said she was delighted to be stepping into the role. ‘Since joining CSIRO I have felt a strong connection to its purpose to use science and technology to build a great future for Australia and its industries,’ she said.

‘I have seen the rich expertise and tireless dedication of CSIRO people to this task, and it is an immense privilege to work alongside them.

‘I am looking forward to growing the ambition of our portfolio to ensure we are helping secure Australia's future prosperity.’

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## Academy endorses COVID inquiry emphasis on need for preparedness

The Australian Government’s *COVID-19 Covid Response Inquiry Report* highlighted the need for the nation to ensure that its systems, capabilities and people were prepared for future pandemics, the Australian Academy of Science said in welcoming the release of the report on 13 November.

The President of the Academy, Professor Chennupati Jagadish, said it was sobering to note that Australia might now be less prepared to respond to a global pandemic than it was in early 2020.

‘We cannot afford to let the lessons of COVID-19 be forgotten as the immediate threat of a pandemic fades from our view,’ Professor Jagadish said.

The report was prepared by a response inquiry panel chaired by distinguished public servant Robyn Kruk AO, and comprises nine ‘guiding recommendations’ and 26 immediate and mid-term actions to enhance Australia’s preparedness and response systems to manage future public health emergencies.

The panel prefaces its report by noting that it aimed not to ‘fix’ actions taken during the COVID pandemic or deride the decisions that were made, but rather to harness the innovations that helped during the pandemic and identify ways to maximise the success of Australia’s response.

‘We recognise that decision-makers were guided by the expert advice available at the time, and we also consider what additional evidence would help inform responses in future,’ they say.

‘We have built a picture of what Australia can do better next time by gathering information from people across government, the health sector, community groups and industry who were involved in Australia’s COVID-19 pandemic response. We have listened to the views of the Australian public to capture how the pandemic response impacted their lives, and what they would like to see done differently in a future pandemic.’

The panel heard ‘a recognition that Australia was one of the most successful countries in its pandemic response and yet, like other countries, was not adequately prepared for a pandemic.

‘There were existing plans, but these were limited. There was no playbook on what actions to take in a pandemic, no regular testing of systems and processes

to make clear who would lead parts of the response, and no arrangements on sharing resources and data.

‘Critically, there was also no discussion on who was best placed to communicate information to Australians in a situation where we did not have all the answers and each community had different backgrounds, health risks and fears,’ the panel says.

Few people disagreed that preparedness was the key to facing the next pandemic, the panel says: ‘Australia needs structured systems which are flexible enough to deal with whatever risks the next pandemic raises.’

A successful, efficient pandemic response cannot rely on government alone, the inquiry panel says. ‘No one layer of government has the power needed to achieve what is required. Instead, governments, community groups, experts and industry need to work together to bring their knowledge, capabilities and resources to the table. This work needs to begin prior to the next pandemic, and should focus on embedding agreements and building the relationships which will be needed in a crisis.’

Professor Jagadish noted that the Academy’s submission to the inquiry had called for a national strategic plan for emergency readiness that integrated scientific knowledge into government planning.

‘Our scientific community was able to mobilise science, research and technology to contribute to the national and international public health response to COVID-19,’ Professor Jagadish said.

To that end, the Australian Government must continue to invest, reinforce and build upon existing capabilities to ensure a comprehensive response to a future pandemic.

‘Australia’s scientists and public health experts were at the forefront of the nation’s COVID-19 response, providing the information and advice that was essential to evidence-informed decision-making, and it saved lives,’ Professor Jagadish said.

‘There remains work to be done to enable independent scientific advice to routinely inform decision-making. This capability is the bread and butter of the Academy and the pandemic demonstrated how valuable it is to society when utilised.

‘The more volatile the world becomes and the more misinformation proliferates, the more critical it becomes to bring evidence to decisions,’ he said.

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## **Government establishes body to lead genomic research, technology**

The Australian Government has announced the establishment of Genomics Australia, a national body to provide leadership, coordination and expertise to develop genomic research and technologies.

The new body was announced on 15 November by the Minister for Health and Aged Care, Mark Butler, who said the organisation would help to fight cancers and rare diseases as part of its brief to deliver better health outcomes.

Its focus would be on turning significant breakthroughs in genomic research into the everyday care that patients receive, Mr Butler said. One of its first priorities would be to improve access to personalised cancer care.

Genomics Australia would function within the Department of Health and Aged Care, with a commissioner, supported by expert advisory committees, to advise government on health genomics. It would work with states and territories to implement an updated National Health Genomics Policy Framework.

Genomic medicine uses a person's own DNA to better identify disease risks, prevent illness, make earlier diagnoses and personalise treatment. The Australian Government has committed ongoing funding for Genomics Australia, including over \$30 million for its first four years of operation.

Australian governments have already committed more than \$500 million over ten years from 2018-19 for the Genomics Health Futures Mission under the Medical Research Future Fund. More than \$45 million also has been provided to Australian Genomics since 2015 to support government-funded genomic research projects and to promote the application of genomics in healthcare.

Mr Butler said Australia stood 'on the precipice of a revolution in genomic research'.

'We need to make sure Australia can take full advantage of our incredible research, taking it beyond the lab and benefitting patients,' he said.

'Genomics Australia will provide that leadership and help drive advances in diagnosis, treatment and health outcomes for all Australians.'

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## **Faculty AGM set down for 11 December**

The Emeritus Faculty's 25th annual general meeting will be held at 5.00pm on Wednesday, 11 December, at the Vanilla Bean Café in the foyer of the John Curtin School of Medical Research (Building 131), 133 Garran Road, ANU.

The meeting will receive officer-holders' annual reports and appoint an auditor to the faculty. It is proposed that the annual membership fee remain at \$30.

It is probable that there will not be an election for the Faculty management committee, since the number of nominations received will allow all vacancies to be filled.

Members who cannot attend will be able to vote by proxy, using a form that was included in a recent email from the Faculty secretariat.

## Diary dates

### Meet the Author events

**November 28, 6pm:** David Marr will talk about his updated version of *My Country: Stories, Essays and Speeches*, with Andrew Leigh. Allan Behm will give the vote of thanks. Harry Hartog bookshop, Kambri Cultural Centre.

**December 6, 7.30pm:** Leigh Sales and Annabel Crabb, Chat 10 Looks 3. Llewellyn Hall, ANU.

**February 10, 6pm:** Juno Gomes will talk about her new book, *Until Justice Comes*, with Linda Burney. Ann McGrath will mediate. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

**February 18, 6pm:** Andrew Dix will talk about his new book, *The Promise: How an Everyday Hero Made the Impossible Possible*. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

**February 26, 6pm:** Geraldine Brooks will talk about her new book, *Memorial Days*, with Alex Sloan. Manning Clark auditorium, Kambri Cultural Centre.

**March 12, 6pm:** Robert Dessaix will talk about his new book. *Chameleon: A Memoir of Art, Travel, Ideas and Love*, with Andrew Leigh. T2, Kambri Cultural Centre.

**April 30, 6pm:** Dervla McTiernan will talk about her new crime fiction novel. Vote of thanks by Anna Creer Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

**27 May, 6pm:** Marcel Dirsus will talk about his new book, *How Tyrants Fall and How Nations Survive*, with Mark Kenny. The vote of thanks will be given by Allan Behm. Cinema, Kambri Cultural Centre.

ANU/*Canberra Times* Meet the Author events are held in association with Harry Hartog Bookshop. Books are available for purchase before and after each event. Pre-event book signings will be available from 5.30pm and again after the event. Registration is required and can be made at Registrations at [anu.edu.au/events](https://anu.edu.au/events). In line with ANU's Covid policy, masks are no longer required. Enquiries to the convenor, Colin Steele, at [colin.steele@anu.edu.au](mailto:colin.steele@anu.edu.au).

The Symposium by University House wine bar (Shop 13, 152 University Avenue, Acton, next to the Kambri Cultural Centre) will be open for dining after Meet the Author events. No bookings necessary. Food and wine details at <https://unihouse.anu.edu.au/eat/symposium/>.

### Galleries and exhibitions

The exhibition *Hopes and Fears: Australian Migration Stories*, continues at the **National Library of Australia** until 2 February. The exhibition celebrates the people who embarked on long and often arduous journeys to make a new home in Australia. Some came to exploit the opportunities of empire, some to search for gold, some arrived as indentured labourers to work on plantations in the tropical north, and some came as refugees fleeing strife. In the exhibition's



words, ‘Coming from all parts of the globe, these migrants have helped to make Australia one of the most diverse nations in the world.’

The work of Ethel Carrick and Anne Dangar will be the focus of major exhibitions opening on 7 December at the **National Gallery of Australia** and running till 27 April next year. Carrick was a gifted painter and colourist who was among the first artists to introduce a post-impressionist approach to Australia. This retrospective brings insights into her national and international artistic legacy. In her painting and pottery, Anne Dangar was strongly influenced by Modernist and Cubist trends. She lived much of her life in France, but strongly influenced abstraction in Australian art. The gallery’s most recent major acquisition, sculptor Lindy Lee’s immersive sculpture *Ouroboros*, has been a popular attraction since its installation in early October.

The **National Archives of Australia** has two permanent exhibitions showcasing stories from the collection. ‘Voices/Dhuniai’ leads a visitor through the creation of the Australian Constitution, while ‘Connections/Mura Gadi’ looks at often surprising connections between Australians and their government, and reveals aspects of the history of Australia and its people.

Contemporary artist Joan Ross examines the consequences of colonialism in the exhibition ‘Joan Ross: Those Trees Came Back to Me in My Dreams’, at the **National Portrait Gallery** until 2 February. Ryan Presley’s ‘Paradise Won’, a large-scale digital colour print dealing with political and social issues including youth incarceration, deaths in custody, urban displacement and mining on traditional lands, will be on show at the gallery entrance until May 2025.

**Canberra Museum and Gallery.** For the first time in two decades, all 31 crayon pastel drawings that make up Sidney Nolan’s series ‘For the Term of His Natural Life’ will be on show at CMAG. Nolan created the series in August 1978, based on the events of Marcus Clarke’s 1874 convict novel, *For the Term of His Natural Life*. Until 23 February next.

## Music

Berlioz’s *Symphonie Fantastique* will be the featured work in the **National Capital Orchestra’s** concert at 3pm on Sunday, 1 December, at the Snow Concert Hall, Canberra Grammar School. Canberra violist Alina Zamfir will play Rebecca Clarke’s *Viola Concerto*. The third work to be performed is Miriam Hyde’s *Happy Occasion Overture*.

## Theatre

**Canberra Rep’s** production of Ed Sala’s *Bloody Murder* plays at Theatre 3 from 21 November to 7 December. Josh Wiseman directs this country house mystery with a twist — a send-up of classic crime conventions. Rep’s offerings early next year include Ed Wightman’s adaptation of the Henry Farrell novel *Baby Jane*; Noel Coward’s *Blithe Spirit*; Lucas Hnath’s *A Doll’s House, Part 2*; and Agatha Christie’s *Spider’s Web*. Later in the year, Joanna Norland’s *Lizzy, Darcy & Jane*, and Dario Fo’s *Low Pay? Don’t Pay!*

## Items of note

### *Education sector welcomes disease control body*

The tertiary education sector has welcomed the federal government's plans to launch an independent national Centre for Disease Control, following the creation of an interim CDC in January this year.

Mark Butler, the Minister for Health and Ageing, announced on 29 October that the government would allocate investing \$251.7 million to set up the CDC, which would bring together critical information and experts to provide coherent, timely and trusted health advice to improve health outcomes for the whole country.

Universities Australia's Chief Executive Officer, Luke Sheehy, said the CDC would be 'a vital step in our preparation for any nationally significant health threats we may face in the future'.

'Universities stepped up during the pandemic to support Australia and Australians through one of the worst global health emergencies in living memory; our work mattered,' he said.

'The independent Centre for Disease Control will improve Australia's response and preparedness for public health emergencies and our sector looks forward to contributing to its work,' he said.

Mr Butler said the centre would bring together critical information and experts to deliver coherent, timely and trusted health advice. The interim centre had already undertaken considerable work to strengthen preparedness levels to respond to future health challenges.

The interim CDC would operate as part of the Department of Health and Aged Care until the centre was launched in January 2026, pending passage of legislation through federal parliament.

### *Study sees barriers to better health care*

Restrictions and barriers affect the levels of care that health professionals in Australia are able to provide, according to a year-long independent review led by The Australian National University and issued earlier this month.

*Unleashing the Potential of our Health Workforce* found that these impediments contributed to workforce shortages and inefficiencies across the health care system.

Mark Cormack, Professor in the ANU's College of Health and Medicine, who was commissioned by the federal government to lead the review, said that virtually all professions faced unnecessary restrictions on their ability to do work for which they are qualified, trained and able to perform.

The review identified barriers to workforce design, education and planning, regulation of the health workforce and payment and funding models.

Working with colleagues from the University of Queensland, he analysed the barriers that skilled health workforce professionals faced, and reviewed the evidence for possible policy solutions. He consulted widely with industry, governments, regulators, higher education providers and consumers to suggest reform.

Associate Professor Tomoko Sugiura, Director of the ANU National Centre for Health Workforce Studies, said removing these barriers would make it easier for Australians to access the quality care they needed, particularly in regional and remote areas. It would also help to attract and retain skilled health professionals in the primary care sector.

According to Associate Professor Sugiura, a well-planned and resourced implementation of the recommendations outlined in the review should be a priority for governments, universities, industry and professional bodies and could unleash the potential of Australia's healthcare workforce and lead to better outcomes for patients.

## *Pacific science academy launched in Samoa*

Scientists around the Pacific have welcomed the formation of the Pacific Academy of Sciences on 23 October. The new body was launched alongside the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Samoa.

Twelve eminent scholars were elected as Foundation Fellows to the new academy, which will promote the study and application of the natural and social sciences, the humanities, Indigenous Knowledge and technology for the benefit of the Pacific Islands region and beyond.

Foundation Fellow and newly appointed Pacific Academy of Sciences President, Professor Teatulohi Matainaho from Papua New Guinea, highlighted the opportunities the academy would create for young scientists in the region.

'The Pacific Academy of Sciences will support our young people with their career development in the Pacific, for the Pacific, by providing mentors and building collegiality with peers regionally and globally,' Professor Matainaho said.

The Australian Academy of Science welcomed the establishment of the new academy. The President, Professor Chennupati Jagadish, said the Australian Academy was proud to have played a role in establishing the Pacific Academy through its leadership of the International Science Council Regional Focal Point for Asia and the Pacific, along with other partners.

'Until now, there has been no mechanism for Pacific scholars to convene and bring together their knowledge so it can inform regional and international decision-making, despite the region experiencing profound impacts arising from a changing climate,' Professor Jagadish said when the new body was launched.

'More often than not, decisions are made by others about them, not with them, even though local scientists and Indigenous communities possess unique knowledge about their respective regions and inhabitants. That changes from today.'

## *Global fossil fuel emissions reach record high*

Global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from fossil fuels had reached a record high in 2024 but total emissions from fossil fuel and land-use changes over the past decade had stabilised, according to the Global Carbon Budget report.

The report, released on 13 November is produced by leading international research organisations, including the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), as part of the Global Carbon Project. It surveys global carbon, including both natural and human-induced emissions.

CSIRO's Dr Pep Canadell, the Global Carbon Project Executive Director, said the report showed global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels continued to rise despite significant increases in the adoption of renewable energy.

'We have seen a 0.8 per cent increase in global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels in 2024, compared to 2023,' Dr Canadell said. 'This equates to a total of 37.4 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> projected to be emitted in the atmosphere from fossil fuel use this year alone.'

The report found that the 2024 increase in fossil emissions came on top of a 1.4 per cent growth in 2023 emissions.

Emissions from land-use changes such as deforestation have on average declined over the past decade, meaning that total emissions from both fossil fuels and natural sources have stabilised over the last decade.

Globally, fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions came from coal (41 per cent), oil (32 per cent) and gas (21 per cent), the report found.

China contributed 32 per cent of total global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, followed by the United States (13 per cent), India (8 per cent) and the European Union (7 per cent). Australia had a 0.4 per cent decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> fossil fuel emissions in 2023, with this downward trend expected to continue.

## **Bookshelf**

### ***International Review of Environmental History*** ***Volume 10 Issue 1 2024***

ANU Press, October 2024. ISSN (print) 2205-3204, ISSN (online) 2205-3212. DOI:  
<http://doi.org/10.22459/IREH.10.01.2024>

This volume takes readers from tiger hunts in 16th-century India to the rise of organic foods across the Anglosphere by the late 1970s. Along the way, readers will encounter the ways that Cantonese migrants interpreted the environments of New Zealand / Aotearoa at the turn of the 20th century, and the influence of environmentalism in the US trade union movement in the 1960s. This issue also includes a forum on the history of emotions in response to environmental change, a growing area of interest for environmental historians and allied practitioners. Scholars outline an historiography of ecological anxiety and reflect on the role of emotions in historical practice at a time of planetary crisis. Despite the diverse settings and topics of the papers, the collection shows how different societies have understood and shaped the more-than-human world.

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## Administration

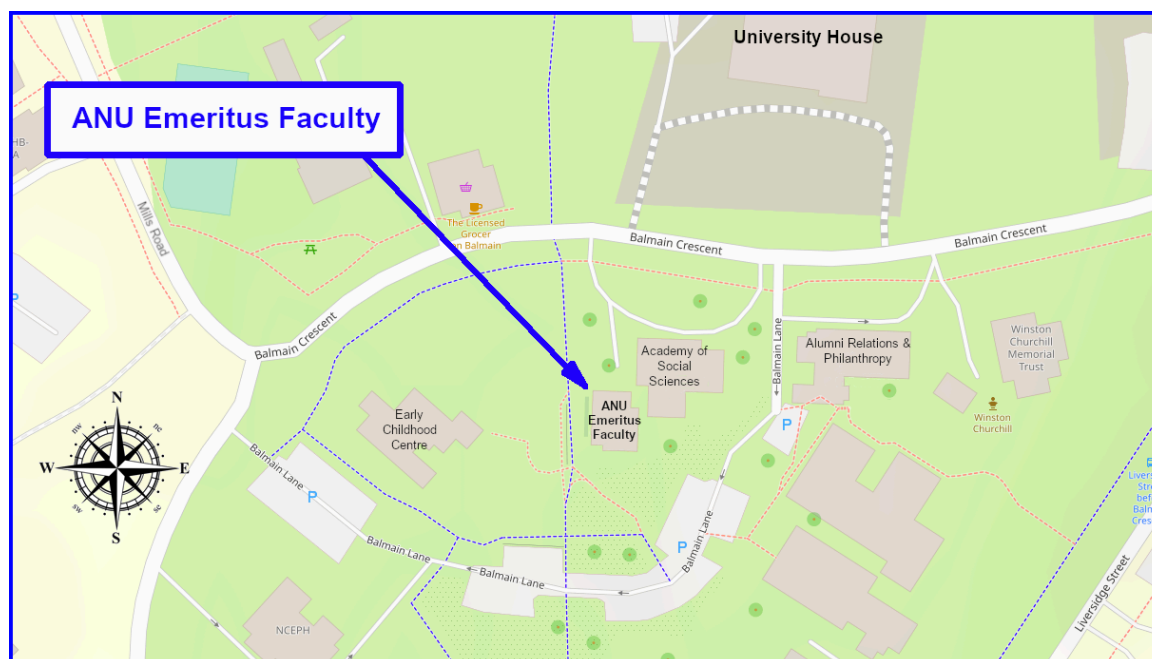
### Arrangements for ANUEF room bookings

Requests to book the Molony Room should be addressed to the Secretary of the ANU Emeritus Faculty, Jan O'Connor, at [jantancess@gmail.com](mailto:jantancess@gmail.com) or 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 22 Balmain Crescent (the Acton Early Childhood Centre) and 26 Balmain Crescent (the Academy of the Social Sciences). 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>



## Editorial

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*The next issue of the Emeritus Faculty newsletter will be published in December.*