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Two subsections of this post-conference issue of *Preview* serve as an epilogue to the ASEG-PESA 2013 23rd International Geophysical Conference (IGC). The *Executive Brief* contains updates from the Research Foundation and History Standing Committees, a 'Communiqué to members' reports the outcomes of the ASEG Council meeting and the 'ASEG Strategic Plan for 2013–18' outlines, among other items, three aspirational goals of the society pertaining to education, membership and proactivity in geoscience debates within the broader community. In *Conferences and Events*, Jarrod Dunne (Petroleum Co-Chair) recounts events whilst issuing final acknowledgements and farewells. Andrew Mutton follows with the 'ASEG Honours and Awards Citations' and we conclude with the 'ASEG-PESA 2013 Conference Awards'.

Michelle Salmon and Natalie Balfour of the Australian National University discuss the Australian Seismometers in Schools (AuSIS) programme launched in May 2012. The government-funded AuSIS network, comprised of research quality seismometers, is part of the Geophysical Education Observatory established by AuScope. Connecting students, schools and scientists alike, AuSIS engages beyond geoscience, with many schools reporting authentic learning opportunities for students studying physics, geography and social science. Needless to say, volunteers are crucial to expanding and sustaining this innovative programme.

The 2013 Careers in Geoscience evening proved a big success. Anne Tomlinson reports on the valuable opportunities this event offers students, from both schools and universities, to learn about the geoscience sector and network with industry representatives.

In a two part mini-series, Robert Watchorn presents his case for an impact structure interpretation of large circular features observed within gravity data acquired from the Yilgarn region of WA.

Dating estimates suggest these impacts occurred circa 2.7–2.64 Ga, placing them in the Eratosthenian period of the Selenological time scale. Drawing on additional data derived from Landsat images, magnetics and ultimately specimens of shatter cones procured from field trips, Watchorn assembles evidence to raise the existence of these rings above that of mere 'digital artefacts'. On a more philosophical level, Watchorn proceeds to discuss the ramifications of his interpretations for future impact structure identification and the subsequent relationships of such structures to lithology and mineralisation.

Continuing our historical features, Roger Henderson (ASEG History Committee chair) recounts a preliminary assessment of geophysical prospecting, prepared for the N.S.W. Department of Mines 1927 annual report, by Government Geologist E.C. Andrews. This article offers significantly more than one's initial expectations of glimpses into outmoded 1920s geophysical practices. Instead, readers may find themselves smirking at the scatterings of Andrews' little gems of witty prose: canvassing the

philosophical nature of geophysics itself, quaint advice for developing a good ear for discerning geophysical signatures, and profound caveats for those seeking to undertake this new technology. In one instance, Andrews' strikes at the heart of the ongoing geological-geophysical schism as he belittles geophysicists for lacking the 'wherewithal' to comprehend the true geological reality of ore-bodies, as they construct artificial interpretations derived from mere physical constants.

In announcement of an exciting ASEG initiative, Wendy Watkins outlines the launch of the ASEG Specialists Travelling Education Programme (OzSTEP), a programme that offers separate one-day courses devoted to geophysics within the minerals and petroleum industries respectively.

As one conference ends, preparations for another begin: Andrew Long (Co-Chair Petroleum) announces the conference organising committee for the ASEG-PESA 2015 24th IGC (Perth, WA), which is aptly themed 'Geophysics and Geology together for Discovery'.

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